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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Hugh S. Cumming, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst. Surg. Gen. B. J. Ll[illegible] *[illegible]ion*

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OL. 40 JULY 3, 1925 No. 27

SOME PROPERTIES OF IRON COMPOUNDS AND THEIR RELA-

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 JULY 3, 1925 No. 27

SOME PROPERTIES OF IRON COMPOUNDS AND THEIR RELATION TO WATER CLARIFICATION

By Lewis B. Miller, Associate Chemist, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service

In the clarification of water for potable purposes by rapid sand filtration it is necessary to add a chemical coagulant to assist the process. The two most commonly used coagulants are filter alum and copperas. In previous papers from this laboratory (see Theriault and Clark, 1923; Miller, 1923, 1924, and 1925) studies have been made of some of the fundamental properties of the "alum floc" d the conditions for its formation in relation to its use in water ification. The present paper deals with the application of the inciples evolved for "alum floc" to the iron compounds used to assist in rapid sand filtration.

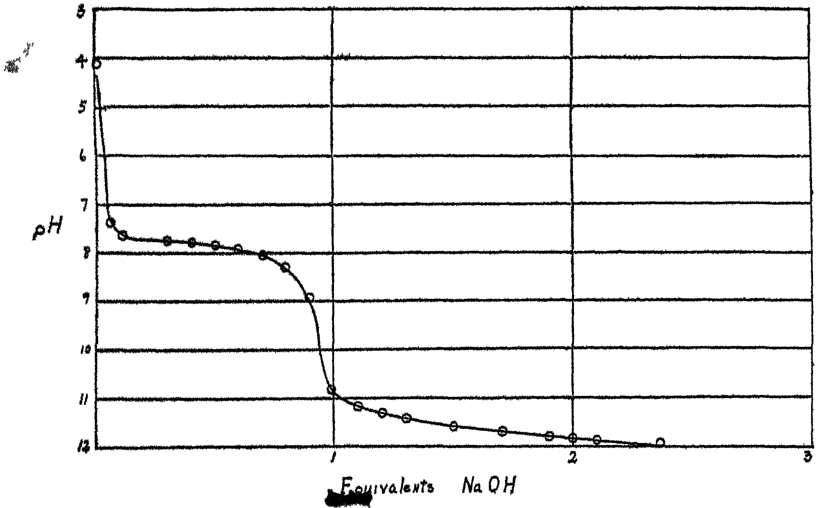


FIG 1

As a preliminary step, an electrometric titration of a 0.01 molar solution of recrystallized ferrous sulfate was made, using the hydrogen electrode. The results are given in Figure 1.

This curve apparently corresponds to the results obtained by with the increase in pH a precipitate begins to form. Upon the addition of one equivalent of alkali a second increase in pH va[illegible] occurs. A curve of this type suggests the formation of a solid pha[illegible] consisting of the basic sulfate.

The composition of the precipitate from partially alkalinized ferrous sulfate was determined as follows Five hundred c. c. of 0.02 molar ferrous sulfate solution were placed in a tall cylinder fitted with a rubber stopper. Oxygen-free nitrogen was bubbled through this solution for an hour. To this solution were added slowly 500 c. c. of solution containing the desired amount of sodium hydroxide through which nitrogen had likewise been bubbled. During this process nitrogen was bubbled continuously through the solution. The precipitate was then repeatedly centrifuged and washed with oxygen-free water in a closed vessel in a nitrogen atmosphere until the wash water no longer gave a test for sulfate. The precipitate was then dissolved and analyzed to determine its sulfate-iron ratio. In spite of precautions, the iron could not be kept in the pure ferrous state. This was indicated by the fact that the precipitate formed during this process was always discolored and that during the centrifuging process the color appreciably darkened. In Table 1 are given the results of these analyses. The results indicate that sulfate is carried down to an appreciable extent in the precipitate from the partially alkalinized, ferrous sulfate solution. As increasing quantities of alkali are added, the proportion of sulfate present in the precipitate decreases and finally becomes zero.

To determine whether a progressive hydrolysis of the precipitate occurred during washing, samples were made up and precipitated as before. These were centrifuged and the precipitates containing adhering solution analyzed at once without washing. The results indicated a low ratio of sulfate to iron in the precipitate.

Since, in the use of ferrous sulfate as a coagulant in water purification, oxidation to the ferric condition occurs, a study was next made of certain ferric compounds similar to t[illegible]tudy made upon copperas.

TABLE 1

Since an electrometric titration by the hydrogen electrode can not be made upon ferric compounds without special procedures of dubious value, titration curves were made ~~in~~ the following manner upon ferric chloride and potassium ferric alum: One-liter mixtures of the ferric salt and sodium hydroxide were made up in which the concentration of iron was 0 01 molar and the quantity of alkali varied. After the precipitate had settled, the pH value of the solution was determined colorimetrically. In Figure 2 are given the results obtained.

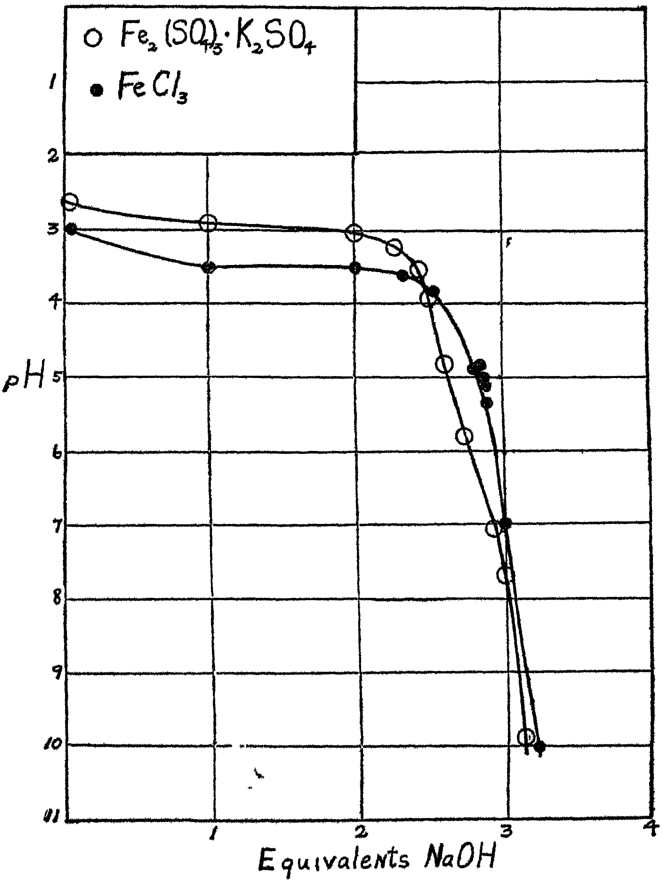


FIG 2

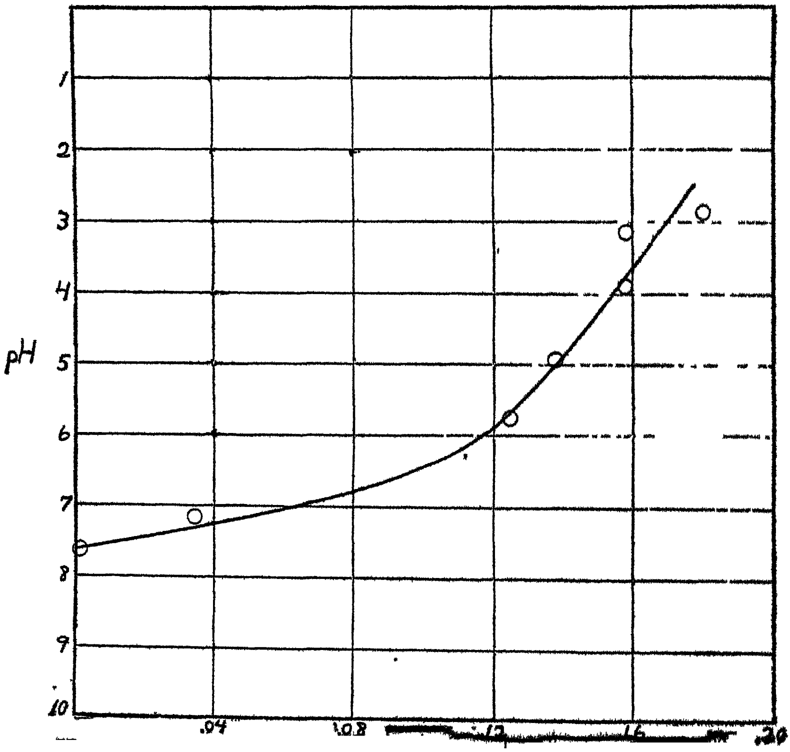
It will be observed that the titration curves in Figure 2 are very similar to the titration curves for the corresponding aluminium compounds over the more acid ranges (see Theriault and Clark, 1923). An essential difference exists between compounds of the two metals in alk
dissol

does not so dissolve. Keeping this difference in mind, the discussion upon aluminium given in previous papers (Theriault and Clark, 1923, and Miller, 1923) holds equally for the ferric compounds.

The composition of the precipitate from partially alkalinized ferric alum solutions was next studied according to the method of Miller (1923). Solutions 0.01 molar with respect to iron were used. The [illegible] are tabulated in Table 2 and shown graphically in Figure 3.

TABLE 2

Experiment No	Mols NaOH added per mol Fe	pH	Mol. ratio $\frac{SO_4}{Fe}$ in the solid phase	Remarks
51	0	2 6	----------	
50	1 00	2 9	0 1825	Precipitate yellow-brown Tends to disperse on long washing
52	2 00	3 1	.1561	Do
59	2 25	3.2	----------	Do
53	2 50	3 9	.1580	Do.
56	2 60	4.8	.1363	Do.
55	2.70	5 8	1256	Color deepening Tends to disperse on long washing
57	2.90	7 1	.0347	Do
54	3 00	7.7	0	Deep reddish-brown No tendency to disperse
58	3 10	9 8	0	Do



The precipitate from ferric alum contains sulfate when there is used less than the stoichometric quantity of alkali necessary to react according to the equation

$$Fe^{+++} + 3\ (O\overline{H}) = Fe\ (OH)_3$$

This sulfate is replaceable by other negative ions of equal or greater valence. The precipitate containing sulfate differs from ferric hydrate (which forms when three or more equivalents of alkali are added) in color and in greater tendency to disperse on washing. In all probability it is analogous to the aluminium precipitate (see Miller, 1924) and consists of a solid solution of ferric hydrate with ferric sulfate or with one or more basic ferric salts.

When an attempt was made to determine the composition of the precipitate from the partially alkalinized *ferric chloride* solution the same difficulties were encountered as with *aluminium chloride* (see Miller, 1923). The tendency of the insoluble material to disperse was so great, when less than three equivalents of alkali were added, that no determination could be effected.

In a previous paper from this laboratory it was shown that the pH range over which flocculation of "alum floc" occurred was determined by the nature and concentration of the anions present (Miller, 1925). This principle was likewise applied to the formation of the floc from ferric salts. The effect of chloride ion and sulfate ion upon the pH range of flocculation of the "ferric floc" was determined by treating liter quantities of 0.01 molar ferric chloride and potassium ferric alum, respectively, with varying quantities of sodium hydroxide The pH was determined colorimetrically and the quantity of iron precipitated was determined quantitatively. In Figure 4 are given graphs representing the results obtained. The floc from ferric alum is almost completely precipitated near a pH value of 3. With ferric chloride, although a solid phase appears as a stable colloid rendering the solution opalescent, flocculation does not occur until a pH value of about 5 has been reached. This is quite analogous to the effects occurring with "alum floc" in presence of these ions.

The results of the experimental work with ferric salts indicate that the "ferric floc" possesses many of the properties of "alum floc." Some of these properties have been enumerated in this article In relation to the clarification of water by ferric salts, the same three chemical factors which determined the optimum conditions for formation of "alum floc" apply equally to the "ferric floc": (1) There must be present in the water a certain minimum quantity of ferric ion; (2) there must be present an anion of strong coagulating power, such [illegible] concentration must be prope[illegible]cal interest.

fact that it does not redissolve at higher pH values. Less careful adjustment of pH at the higher values is therefore required in order to *form the "ferric floc"* The "ferric floc" begins to form at somewhat lower pH values than does "alum floc." This may prove to be an advantage under certain conditions.

One very important principle underlying the use of copperas in water clarification has not been included in this paper. This principle involves the change from the ferrous to the ferric condition in relation to the formation of "ferric floc" and includes especially a consideration of the rate of oxidation of ferrous compounds at different hydrogen ion concentrations by dissolved oxygen. It is believed, however, that the information contained in this paper upon the properties of the ferrous and ferric systems forms a scientific basis upon which an investigation of this important principle may be made.

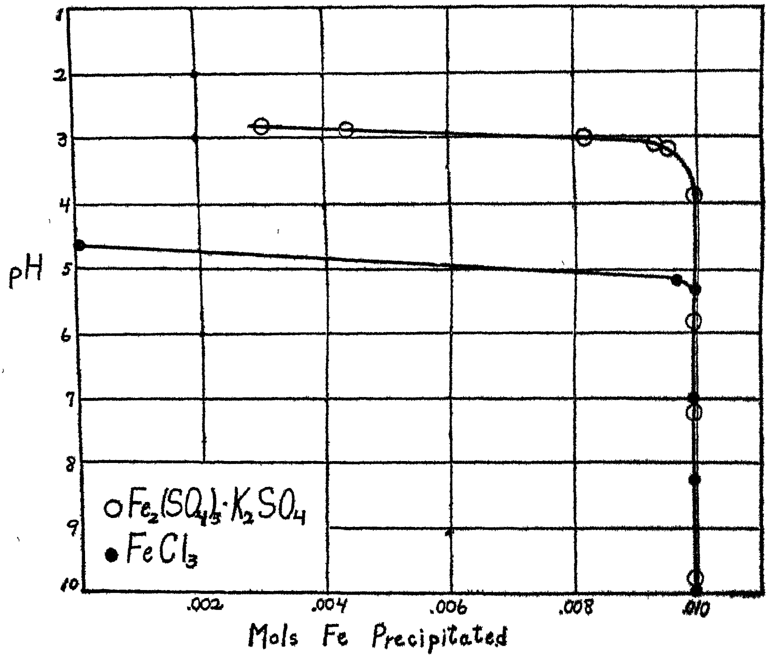


FIG. 4

Acknowledgment.—I wish to express my appreciation to Prof. William Mansfield Clark, Chief of the Division of Chemistry, Hygienic Laboratory, for generous assistance and advice throughout the course of this investigation.

SUMMARY

1. The electrometric titration curve of ferrous sulfate by alkali has been determined.

2. The composition of the precipitate from ferrous sulfate at varying hydrogen ion concentrations has been determined in a nitrogen atmosphere.

3. The titration curves of ferric alum and ferric chloride by alkali have been made, using colorimetric methods.

4. The composition of the precipitate from ferric alum at varying hydrogen ion concentrations has been determined The precipitate from ferric chloride did not lend itself to this type of analysis

5. The ranges of hydrogen ion concentration over which precipitation occurs with ferric alum and ferric chloride has been determined.

6. The relation of these experimental facts to water clarification by copperas has been discussed. The importance of these data as a basis for a further study of principles has been pointed out.

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THE CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL HEALTH LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

By James A. Tobey, Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C.

FOREWORD

The following dates list in proper chronological order various Federal statutes dealing with health and medical matters, the inauguration of especially important activities along these lines by the National Government, and other significant events relating to national vitality. The list does not include every law or circumstance, but only ~~the more~~ important ~~ones.~~ Some are given merely for their historical interest.

Items relating to national health

1789: Federal Constitution adopted.

1794: An act authorizing the President to convene Congress at a place where there is no hazard to health. Act of April 3, 1794 (1 Stat. 353).

1798: Authorizing President to appoint a physician general for the Army. Act of May 28, 1798 (never called into service).

1798: Relief of sick and disabled seamen. Act of July 16, 1798 (1 Stat. 605). The foundation for the Marine Hospital Service.

1799: Extension of this relief to Navy and provisions for expenditure of funds. Act of March 2, 1799 (1 Stat. 729).

1799: To regulate the medical establishment, providing for a physician general, an apothecary general, and a purveyor, and other personnel in the Army. Act of March 2, 1799 (1 Stat. 721).

1811: Placing naval hospitals under a board of commissioners of navy hospitals Act of February 26, 1811 (2 Stat. 650).

1813: An act to encourage vaccination Act of February 27, 1813 (2 Stat. 806). Repealed in 1822 (3 Stat. 677)

1813: Army medical establishment reorganized. Act of March 3, 1813 (2 Stat. 818).

1818: Creation of Office of Surgeon General of Army. Act of April 14, 1818 (3 Stat. 426)

1821: Office of apothecary general in Army abolished Act of March 2, 1821 (3 Stat. 615).

1832: Provision for vaccination of Indian tribes. Act of May 5, 1832 (4 Stat. 514). The first law to deal with the health of Indians.

1832: Navy hospitals transferred to Secretary of the Navy. Act of July 10, 1832 (4 Stat. 572).

1842. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery established in Navy Department. Act of August 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579).

1848: Examination of imported drugs and medicinal preparations by customs officers authorized. Act of May 17, 1848 (9 Stat. 237). This act remained in force until the pure food law of 1906.

1850: First Federal report on mortality statistics Based on census enumerators' returns.

1852: Appropriation of $100,000 for Government Hospital for the Insane. Act of August 31, 1852 (10 Stat. 92).

1855: Government Hospital for Insane organized. Act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682).

1862: Chemist appointed (August 21) in the Department of Agriculture, which had been created by the act of May 15, 1862 (12 Stat. 387).

1870: Marine Hospital Service definitely created. Act of June 29, 1870 (16 Stat. 169).

1871: Dr. John M. Woodworth appointed (April) Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospital Service

1871: Establishment of Freedmen's Hospital. Act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506). Placed under supervision of Secretary of War in 1872, transferred to Department of Interior in 1874.

1873–1877: Medical and education division in Office of Indian Affairs.[1]

1878: Investigation of diseases of animals authorized by appropriation act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 240). Also by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32) ~~especially for that purpose~~

1878: First quarantine law of national scope, charging officers of Marine Hospital Service with its enforcement Act of April 29, 1878 (20 Stat. 27). Other quarantine laws extending Federal aid to State and local regulations were passed in 1796, 1832, and 1866.

1879: National Board of Health established for four years Acts of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat 484), and June 2, 1879 (21 Stat. 5) Appropriations were made until 1885, then discontinued. The act creating the board was repealed in 1893 (27 Stat 452).

1880: First death registration area.[2]

1884 Bureau of Animal Industry established under Commissioner of Agriculture. Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat 31)

1884: Bureau of Labor established in Interior Department. Act of June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60). Became an independent department in 1888, transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, and to the Department of Labor in 1913 as the Bureau of Labor Statistics From the beginning the bureau has investigated industrial hygiene, housing, and other socio-health conditions

1886. Tax on oleomargarine imposed. Act of August 2, 1886 (24 Stat 209). Analytical work done by analytical and chemical division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue until the passage of the pure food law of 1906, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Chemistry

1890: First effective measure dealing with interstate control of disease Act of March 27, 1890 (26 Stat. 31).

1890: Medical inspection of immigrants by Federal officers of the Marine Hospital Service begun (April) at the port of New York An act of 1882 (22 Stat. 214) was the first placing restrictions on the admission of defective aliens

1891. Medical inspection of immigrants extended to all ports Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1084).

1893: New quarantine act. Extension of activities of Marine Hospital Service. Act of February 15, 1893 (27 Stat. 449) Still in force Amended in 1901 (31 Stat. 1086).

1894: Appropriation of $10,000 to Department of Agriculture for a study of nutrition. Act of August 8, 1894 (27 Stat. 264)

1901: Appropriation for Hygienic Laboratory, under Marine Hospital Service. Act of Mar [illegible]. The laboratory was not occupied until [illegible]

1902: Collection of [illegible] f the Census (Department of the Interior, [illegible] f Commerce and Labor in 1903, and to Dep[illegible] 13) authorized. Act of March 6, 1902 (32 S[illegible] April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 362) An act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 714) authorized the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to prepare forms and compile vital statistics

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1902: Division of Chemistry raised to status of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture. Act of June 3, 1902 (32 Stat. 303).

1902: Name of Marine Hospital Service changed to Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 712). Various other new provisions

1902: Tests and control of biological products in interstate commerce. Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 728). This duty was turned over to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which issued the first regulations on February 21, 1903.

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[2] Information from division of vital statistics, United States Bureau of the Census.

1905· Leprosy hospital established in Hawaii. Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1009) Operated by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. An investigation of leprosy had been authorized in 1899 (30 Stat. 976).

1906 The pure food and drugs law passed. Increase of scope of Bureau of Chemistry Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat 768). In 1918 detail of Public Health Service officers to the Bureau of Chemistry was authorized (40 Stat 992).

1906 Meat inspection law passed. Increase of scope of Bureau of Animal Industry. Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 679). Other meat inspection laws had been passed in 1890 (26 Stat. 414), 1891 (26 Stat. 1090), and 1895 (28 Stat. 732).

1906. Extension of national control of quarantine by purchase of local stations. Act of June 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 299).

1909: First organized medical relief for natives of Alaska. Under jurisdiction of Bureau of Education (Department of the Interior). The first definite appropriation for this purpose was not made until 1915 (38 Stat 822, 862). An officer of the Public Health Service was detailed to assist in health work in Alaska in 1912, following a survey made by the service in 1911.

1909. Creation of a health section in the educational division of the Office of Indian Affairs, presumably by department order.

1909. National Bureau of Health advocated by President W. H. Taft in his first annual message on December 7. He repeated this recommendation in his second message on December 6, 1910. Bills to this end were introduced in Congress, but were not successful.

1910: Bureau of Mines established in Department of the Interior. Act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369). This was revised in 1913 (37 Stat. 681). Investigations to improve the health and safety of miners were authorized. An act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 146), authorized detail of Public Health Service officers to the bureau.

1910 Law prohibiting white-slave traffic (the so-called Mann Act) passed. Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 825).

1911: Division of school hygiene in the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department established by order of the Commissioner of Education.

1912: Children's Bureau established in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Act of April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79). Transferred to Department of Labor in 1913 (37 Stat. 736).

1912· Tax imposed on white phosphorus matches. Act of April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 81).

1912· Name of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service changed to Public Health Service, and field of action extended somewhat. Act of August 14, 1912 (37 Stat 309).

1914· Antinarcotic law, the so-called Harrison Act, passed. Act of December 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 785)

1915· First birth registration area.[3]

1916. First Federal child labor law. Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 675). Administered by Children's Bureau. Declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, June 3, 1918.

1916: Federal employees' compensation law. Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742).

1917: Federal leprosy hospital authorized. Act of February 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 872). Not occupied until 1920.

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[3] [illegible]on from division of vital statistics, United States Bureau of the Census.

1917: New immigration law. Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 874). Provisions controlling medical examination now in force

1917. Federal Board for Vocational Education established. Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat 929). A previous law in 1914 had authorized Federal aid to the States (38 Stat 372)

1918: The World War An order placing all Federal health work, except that of the Army, Navy, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Public Health Service, was issued by President Wilson on July 1, 1918

1918· Division of venereal diseases created in the Public Health Service, and also an interdepartmental social hygiene board Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 886) The latter has received no appropriations since 1922

1918· The Women in Industry Service created in the Department of Labor Act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat 634). Became a permanent bureau, called the Women's Bureau, in 1920 Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat 987)

1918· The influenza epidemic In October $1,000,000 was appropriated to enable the Public Health Service to combat and suppress the disease (40 Stat. 1088).

1919 The child labor tax law, administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (40 Stat 1138). Declared unconstitutional in 1922

1919: Public Health Service authorized to give medical relief to war veterans. Act of March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 173). The service had already been doing this since October, 1917, through an arrangement with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The work was turned over to the Veterans' Bureau when it was created in 1921. Act of August 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 147).

1921: Maternity and infancy law passed Increase of scope of Children's Bureau. Act of November 23, 1921 (42 Stat 135)

1922: Increase of compensation for commissioned officers of Public Health Service. Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625).

1922: Welfare division established in the Post Office Department by order of the Postmaster General. Now known as the service relations division.

1922: Federal Narcotics Control Board created. Act of May 26, 1922 (42 Stat. 596). The act prohibits the importation of crude opium for other than medicinal uses.

1923: Bureau of Home Economics established in the Department of Agriculture. Act of February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289). This bureau had been a division of the States Relations Service since 1915, and previously studies had been made under the Office of Experiment Stations since 1894.

1924: Bureau of Dairying established in the Department of Agriculture. Act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243). This bureau had been a division of the Bureau of Animal Industry since 1895.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS, 1925

Directory of Those in Cities of 10,000 or More Population

Directories of the city health officers in the cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or more have been published in the Public Health Reports[1] for each year from 1916 to 1924, for the information of health officers and others interested in public health activities. These directories have been compiled from data furnished by the health officers. The cities included in this directory are those having 10,000 population or more on July 1, 1924, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

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[1] Reprints Nos. 346, 416, 494, 539, 599, 70[illegible] 747 876, and 930 from the Public Health Reports.

The asterisk (*) indicates that the officer so designated has been reported to be a "whole-time" health officer. For this purpose a "whole-time" officer is defined as "one who does not engage in the practice of medicine or any other business, but devotes all his time to official duties."

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Alabama		
Anniston	*G A Cryer, M D	County health officer.
Bessemer		
Birmingham	*J D Dowling, M D	County and city health officer.
Dothan	*T E Tucker, M D	City and county health officer.
Florence	*W D Hubbard, M D	Field agent, U S Public Health Service
Gadsden	*C L Murphree, M D	County health officer.
Mobile	*C A Mohr, M D	Do.
Montgomery	*J L Bowman, M. D	Do
Selma	*L T Lee, M D	Do
Tuscaloosa	*A A Kirk, M. D	County and city health officer.
Arizona		
Douglas	Zachery Causey, M D	City health officer.
Phoenix	L D Dameron, M D	Do
Tucson	A. G Schnabel, M D	City physician
Arkansas		
Fort Smith	*J E Johnson, M D	Health officer
Helena	Mrs E G Miles	Public health nurse.
Hot Springs	*Austin F Barr, M D	City health officer.
Jonesboro	W C. Overstreet, M. D	Do.
Little Rock	*William Leland Holt, M D, C. P. H.	Do.
North Little Rock	Howell Atkinson, M. D	City physician.
Pine Bluff	Wm H Blankenship, M D	City health officer.
California:		
Alameda	Arthur Hieronymus, M D	Health officer
Alhambra	*S J. Stewart, M. D	District health officer.
Bakersfield	P J Cuneo, M D, LL B	Health officer.
Berkley	*William P. Shepard, M D	Do
Chico	C. E Tovee	City health officer.
Eureka	*John N Chain, M. D	City physician and health officer.
Fresno	C Mathewson, M D	Health officer.
Glendale	*Gerhard Kaemmerling, M D	Do.
Long Beach	*G E McDonald, M D	City health officer.
Los Angeles	*George Parrish, M. D	Health commissioner.
Modesto	J. W Morgan, M D	City health officer.
Oakland	Harry E Foster, M D	Health officer.
Pasadena	*Frank W. Hodgdon, jr., M D	City health officer.
Pomona	*Eugene F Fontaine, M D	Deputy county health officer.
Richmond	Charles Robert Blake, M. D	Commissioner of health
Riverside	W. B Wells, M D	Health officer.
Sacramento	Walter William Cress, M. D	Do
San Bernardino	Colin C Owen, M D	City health officer.
San Diego	*Alex M Lesem, M. D	Health officer and superintendent.
San Francisco	*William C. Hassler, M D., Ph G	Health officer and registrar.
San Jose	Henry C Brown, M. D	Health officer.
Santa Ana	*V G Preston, M D	County health officer.
Santa Barbara	*William H Eaton, M D	Health officer.
Santa Cruz	W. R Congdon, M. D	Do.
Santa Monica	A. C. Weaver, M D	City health physician.
Stockton	*John J Sippy, M D	District health officer.
Vallejo	Edward A. Peterson, M D	City health officer.
Venice	*J. B Sands, M. D	Do.
Colorado.		
Boulder	J. H Bush, M D	Director of public health.
Colorado Springs	Omer R. Gillett, M. D	City health officer.
Denver	*Ethel D Humphreys, M D	Manager of health and charities.
Greeley	Burgen Woodcock, M D	City physician.
Pueblo	W. E. Buck, M. D	Chief, department of health and sanitation.
Trinidad	G. W. Robinson, M. D	City physician.
Connecticut		
Ansonia	Frederick C. Goldstein, M D	Health officer.
Bridgeport	*William H. Coon, M. D	Do.
Bristol	Joseph I. Woisard, M. D	Do.
Danbury	Everett J. S. Scofield, M. D	Do.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Connecticut—Contd		
Derby	Thomas F Plunkett, M D	Health officer.
East Hartford	F H Mayberry, M D	Do
Enfield	Frank F Simonton, M D	Do
Fairfield	*Laurence E. Poole, M D	Do
Greenwich	Albert E Austin, M D	Do
Groton	Frank W Hewes, M D	Do
Hartford	*Charles P Botsford, M D	Superintendent of health and registrar.
Manchester	D C Y Moore, M D	Chairman, board of health.
Meriden	Joseph A Cooke, M D	Health officer
Middletown	Thomas P Walsh, M D	Do
Milford	Willis S Putney, M D	Town health officer
Naugatuck		
New Britain	*Richard W Pullen, M D	Health officer
New Haven	*John L Rice, M D	Do
New London	*Benjamin N Pennell, D V S	Do
Norwalk	Robert E. Perdue, M D	City health officer.
Norwich	Edward J. Brophy, M D	Do
Orange		
Shelton	Gould A. Shelton, M D	Do
Stamford	*Raymond D Fear, M D, Dr P H.	Health commissioner
Stonington[1]	Charles F Congdon, M D	Town health officer.
Stratford	DeRuyter Howland, M D	Do
Torrington		
Wallingford	Wm Joseph Riordan, M D	Health officer
Waterbury	*Thomas J Kilmartin, M D	Do
West Hartford	Ralph W E Alcott, M D	Do
Willimantic	Wm P S Keating, M D	City health officer
Delaware		
Wilmington	Fred F Armstrong, M D	Secretary, board of health.
District of Columbia:		
Washington	*Wm. C Fowler, M D	Health officer
Florida		
Jacksonville	*Noble A. Upchurch, M. D	City health officer
Key West	Eugene C Lowe, M D	Do
Miami	*W T Lanier, M D	Chief, division of health
Orlando	Sylvan McElroy, M D	City physician
Pensacola		
St Petersburg	Ray Davies, M D	Health commissioner
Tampa	*A C Hamblin, M D	City health officer
West Palm Beach	*E D. Clawson, V M D	Do
Georgia		
Albany	*Hugo Robinson, M D, Ph G	Commissioner of health
Athens	*J. D Applewhite, M. D	County health commissioner
Atlanta	*John P Kennedy, M D	City health officer
Augusta	*Harry B. Neagle, M D, D P H	Commissioner of health
Brunswick	*H. L Akridge, M D	Do
Columbus		Health officer.
La Grange	*C S. Kinzer, M. D	Do
Macon	*Chas L Ridley, M D	City health officer
Rome	*Buena Vesta Elmore, M D	Commissioner of health.
Savannah	*Victor H Bassett, M D	City health officer
Valdosta	*Gordon T Crozier, M D	Do.
Waycross	*George E Atwood, M D	Commissioner of health
Idaho:		
Boise	*R H Pratt	Health officer.
Pocatello	H H Hughart, M. D	City physician.
Illinois		
Alton	D F. Duggan, M D	Health commissioner.
Aurora	Geo W Haan, M D	Do.
Belleville		
Berwyn		
Bloomington	*Charles E Shultz, M. D	Health director.
Blue Island	*Louis A. Burkhart	Commissioner of health.
Cairo	B. S. Hutcheson, M. D	City health officer.
Canton		
Centralia		
Champaign	W E Schowengerdt, M D	Do.
Chicago	*Herman N Bundesen, M D	Commissioner of health.
Chicago Heights	E F. Hay, M D	Health physician.
Cicero	J. J. Hood, M. D	Commissioner of health
Collinsville	R. H Greaves, M D	City health officer.
Danville	W C. Dixon, M D	Health commissioner.
Decatur	*Wm. S. Keister, M. D	Director of health
East Moline	J Henry Fowler, M D	City health officer
East St. Louis	*John T Connors	Commissioner of health
Elgin	*A. L. Mann, M. D	City physician
Evanston	Clarence T Roome, M. D	Commissioner of health
Forest Park	Hermann P. A Carstens, M. D	Health commissioner.
Freeport	Robert J Burns, M D	Commissioner of health.
Galesburg	*E. M Ellsworth	City health officer.
Granite City	J J Fitzgerald, M. D	City physician.
Harvey	M R. Morse M D	Health officer.

[1] Address, Mystic, Conn.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Illinois—Continued		
Herrin	Wm G. Davis	President, board of health.
Jacksonville	*Thomas Allen Mann, M D.	Director of health.
Joliet	Ed J Huggins, M D.	Commissioner of health.
Kankakee	C K Smith, M D	Health officer.
Kewanee	H N Heflin, M. D	Superintendent of health.
La Salle	*E W Weis, M. D	Health commissioner.
Lincoln	*Oscar Blackford	Health officer.
Marion	W Edw. Reid, M. D	President, board of health.
Mattoon	R J. Coultas, M D.	City health officer.
Maywood	R L. Reynolds, M D	Health officer
Moline	*E. A Edlen, M. D	City physician.
Mount Vernon		
Murphysboro	Ray Essick, M D	Health officer
Oak Park	Frank S Needham, M D	Commissioner of health.
Ottawa	Enos E. Palmer, M D	Health officer
Pekin	L R Clary, M D	Do
Peoria	Joel A Eastman, M. D	Commissioner of health.
Quincy	*Wm D Wrightson	Public health officer
Rock Island	Harry Frey, M D	Health commissioner
Rockford	*N O Gunderson, M D	Commissioner of health.
Springfield	*Raymond Voorhees Brokaw, M D	Superintendent of health.
Streator	*Arthur Gaff	Health officer.
Urbana	George F Way, M D	Do
Waukegan	Howard C Hoag, M D	City physician.
West Frankford	H L Davis ,M D	Do.
Indiana		
Anderson	E M. Conrad, M D	Secretary, board of health.
Bloomington	C E Harris, M D	Do
Clinton	Isaac D White, M D	Do.
Connersville	B R. Smith, M. D	Do
Crawfordsville	Aubrey L Loop, M D	City health officer
East Chicago	M A Given, M D	Secretary, board of health.
Elkhart	*E C Meyers	Health officer
Elwood	Harry W Fitzpatrick, M D	Secretary, health department
Evansville	Wallace C Dyer, M D	Secretary, board of health
Fort Wayne	John H Gilpin, M D	Do
Frankford	A. G Chittick, M D	City health officer
Gary	C M Reyher, M D	Secretary, board of health
Hammond	Wm A. Buchanan, M D	Do.
Huntington	R F Frost, M D	Do
Indianapolis	*Herman G Morgan, M D	Do.
Jeffersonville	D L Field, M D	Do
Kokomo	Thomas C Cochran, M D	City health officer
Lafayette	A J Bauer, M D	City health commissioner.
LaPorte	John Pracher, M D	City health officer
Logansport	*Fred G Six	Health inspector.
Michigan City	Nelle C Reed, M D	Health officer
Marion	V V Cameron, M D	Secretary, board of health.
Mishawaka	Leo P Van Rie, M D	Do.
Muncie	U G. Poland, M. D	Do
New Albany	Chester C. Funk, M D , Ph G	Do
New Castle	Wm C Heilman, M D	Do.
Peru		
Richmond	Charles E Duffin, M D	City health officer.
South Bend	Charles S Bosenbury, M D	Secretary, board of health.
Terre Haute	George T Johnson, M. D	Do
Vincennes	Clarke E Stewart, M D	Do
Wabash	L O Sholty, M D	Do.
Whiting	E L Dewey, M. D	Do
Iowa		
Boone	Wm Woodburn, M D	Health officer.
Burlington	George H Steinle, M. D	Do
Cedar Rapids	*Anton Flusty	Do
Clinton	H R Sugg, M D	Do.
Council Bluffs	A. A Robertson, M. D	Do
Davenport	*Theodore J Meyer	Do.
Des Moines	*H L Sayler, M D	Health commissioner.
Dubuque	*D. C. Steelsmith, M D., C. P H	Director of health
Fort Dodge	*E S Welch	Health officer.
Iowa City	Geo H Scanlon, M D	City health physician.
Keokuk	Bruce L Gilfillan, M D	Do
Marshalltown	B L Frey, M. D	Health officer
Mason City	Matthew J Fitzpatrick, M D	Health physician.
Muscatine	A. L Bryan, M D	City health physician
Ottumwa	J. W Elerick, M D	City health officer.
Sioux City	*W D Hayes, C P H	Commissioner of health.
Waterloo	J R. Thompson, M. D	City health officer.
Kansas		
Arkansas City	Ernest F Day, M D	Chairman, board of health
Atchison	Charles W Robinson, M D	City health officer.
Chanute	M. A. Duncan, M D	City physician.
Coffeyville	Walter H Wells, M D	Do
El Dorado	*J. W. Buckley	City health officer.
[illegible]	*J. S. Fulton, M. D	Do.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Kansas—Continued		
Fort Scott	C L Mosley, M D	Assistant collaborating epidemiologist, U S P H S
Hutchinson	Guy R Walker, M D	City physician
Independence		
Kansas City	*Louis B Gloyne, M D	Commissioner of health and sanitation.
Lawrence	H L Chambers, M D	Superintendent, health department
Leavenworth	Cyrus D Lloyd, M D	City health officer
Newton	H M Glover, M D	County health officer
Parsons	L B Kackley, M D	Health officer
Pittsburg	Ralph E Jenkins, M D	City health officer
Salina	S T Blades, M D	Do
Topeka	*Earle G Brown, M D	Do
Wichita	*D H Cooper, M D	Director of public welfare
Kentucky		
Ashland		
Covington	James P Riffle, M D	City health officer
Henderson	E L Busby, M D	Do
Lexington	*Charles H. Voorhies, M. D	Do
Louisville	Ellis Owen, M D	Do
Newport	John Todd, M D	Do
Owensboro	*Robert M Hathaway, M D	Director of health.
Paducah	*J. Ernest Fox, M D	Do
Louisiana		
Alexandria	J A Parker, M D	Chairman, board of health
Baton Rouge	T Jeff McHugh, M D	President, city board of health.
Lake Charles	J G Martin, M D	City health officer
Monroe	*John Schriber, M D	Health officer
New Orleans	E. L Leckert, M D	Superintendent of health
Shreveport	A. G. Heath, M D	President, department of health.
Maine		
Auburn	*C. E Williams, M. D	Health officer.
Augusta	George A. Coombs, M D	Do
Bangor	*H D. McNeil, M D	Do
Bath	*Chester S. Kingsley	City sanitarian
Biddeford	*John W Mahoney	Health officer
Lewiston	*L J. Dumont, M D	Do
Portland	*Thomas Tetreau, M D	Do
Sanford	*C W Blagden, M D	Do
South Portland	Reginald T Lombard, M D	Do.
Waterville	*William James Young, M. D	Do
Maryland		
Annapolis		
Baltimore	*Charles Hampton Jones, M D	Commissioner of health and registrar of vital statistics
Cumberland	*Harvey H Weiss	City health officer and registrar of vital statistics
Frederick	*E C Kefauver, M D	Assistant deputy State health officer.
Hagerstown	Henry R Kritzer, M. D	County health officer
Massachusetts.		
Adams	*L French, M D	District health officer
Amesbury	Charles B. Kingsbury	Agent, board of health.
Arlington	*William H Bradley	Do
Athol	Marion B Sibley, M. D	Health officer.
Attleboro	William O Hewitt, M D	Do
Belmont	*H E. Berger, jr., C P H	Agent, board of health
Beverly	*Alonzo O Woodbury	Do.
Boston	*Francis X Mahoney, M. D , M D. V.	Health commissioner
Braintree	Joseph G Bailey	Chairman, board of health.
Brockton	David B Tuholski, M D	Health officer.
Brookline	Francis P. Denny, M. D	Do.
Cambridge	S. B. Kelleher, M. D	Medical inspector.
Chelsea	*John F. Welch	Health officer.
Chicopee	*Gertrude M DeWitt	Agent and secretary.
Clinton	*Frederick E Murphy	Agent, board of health.
Danvers	*Hugo Nappe	Health officer
Dedham		
Easthampton	Clemence C Buckner	Agent, board of health.
Everett	*William Gess	Health officer.
Fall River	*Samuel B Morriss	Agent, board of health
Fitchburg	Fred R Brigham	Do
Framingham	*E. B Johnson	Agent and executive officer
Gardner	*Wm P. O'Donnell	Agent, board of health
Gloucester		
Greenfield	*Geo. P Moore	Health agent
Haverhill	*George T. Lennon	Agent and clerk.
Holyoke	*J Sidney Wright	Agent and health officer.
Lawrence	John P. Kane	Chairman, board of health.
Leominster		
Lowell	*Francis J. O'Hare	Agent, board of health
Lynn	Michael R Donovan, M. D	Commissioner of public health
Malden	*Frederick Walmsley	Health inspector.
Marlboro	*John J. Cassidy	Agent, board of health.
Medford	William N. Lanigan, M. D	Medical inspector
Melrose	Clarence P. Holden, M. D	Chairman, board of health

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Massachusetts—Con		
Methuen	*Albert Slack	Clerk, board of health
Milford	James Birmingham	Sanitary inspector
Milton	*Paul W Kimball, M D	Agent, board of health.
Natick	Thomas F Morris	Do.
New Bedford	*Wm G. Kuschbaum	Agent and executive officer
Newburyport	*William Thurston	Agent and clerk.
Newton	*Francis Geo Curtis, M D	Chairman, board of health.
North Adams	*Douglas W Hyde	Agent, board of health.
Northampton	George R. Turner	Do
Northbridge	Daniel C. Duggan	Chairman, board of health.
Norwood	James J Mulvehill	Health officer.
Palmer	J P Schneider, M D	Chairman, board of health.
Peabody	*James J Ray	Agent, board of health
Pittsfield	*Willys M. Monroe, M D	City health officer.
Plymouth	Walter D Shurtleff, M D	Do
Quincy	Fred A Bartlett, M D	Health commissioner
Revere	*Joseph E Lamb, M D	Health officer
Salem	*John J McGrath	Agent, board of health
Saugus	Charles E Light	Chairman, board of health.
Somerville	Frank L Morse, M D	Medical inspector and bacteriologist
Southbridge	*Albert R Brown	Agent, board of health.
Springfield	*Jacob R Sackett	Do
Taunton	T F Cusick, M D	Health officer.
Wakefield	David Taggart	Health officer and agent.
Waltham	Charles B Fuller, M D	Director, public welfare commission.
Watertown	*John W Tapper	Health officer
Webster		
West Springfield	*J. J Lysaght	Agent, board of health.
Westfield	R M. Marr, M D	Health officer.
Weymouth	F L Doucett, M D	Clerk of board.
Winchester	*Maurice Dinneen	Health officer
Winthrop	*H C Daniels	Do
Woburn	*Edward F Gorman	Agent and secretary
Worcester	*Thomas F Kenney, M D	Director, board of health.
Michigan		
Adrian	Emily Stark, M D	Health officer
Alpena	D A Cameron, M. D	City physician.
Ann Arbor	John A Wessinger, M D	Health officer
Battle Creek	*A A Hoyt, M D	Do
Bay City	Geo W. Moore, M. D	Do
Benton Harbor	Carl A. Mitchell, M D	Director of public health
Cadillac	D Ralston, M D	City health officer
Detroit	*Henry F. Vaughan, D. P H	Commissioner of health
Escanaba	*Harry J Defnet, M. D	Do.
Flint	*Robert A Stephenson, M. D	City health officer.
Grand Rapids	*C C Slemons, M D	Health officer
Hamtramck	T T Dysarz, M. D	Do.
Highland Park	William N. Braley, M D	Do
Holland		
Ironwood	*Louis Dorpat, M D	Do
Ishpeming	*George G Barnett, M D	Do
Jackson	*Floyd R. Town, M D	Do.
Kalamazoo	*Alvin H. Rockwell, M D	Do
Lansing	*S. Rowland Hill, M D	Health director.
Marquette	*L L. Youngquist, M D	City health officer.
Monroe	Varnum C Southworth, M D	City physician
Mount Clemens	Edward G. Folsom, M D	Health officer.
Muskegon	R J Harrington, M D	Do.
Muskegon Heights	William Chapin, M D	Do
Owosso	R C Mahaney, M D	Do.
Pontiac	*C A Neafie, M D	Director of public health.
Port Huron	*Gertrude O'Sullivan, M D	Health officer.
River Rouge	Claud Smith, M D	Do
Saginaw	*Stuart Yntema, M D	Do.
Sault Ste Marie	*John J. Griffin, M D	Do.
Traverse City	George A Holliday, M D	Do
Wyandotte		
Minnesota		
Albert Lea	*P W Henry	Secretary and executive officer.
Austin	Clifford C Leck, M D	Chairman, board of health.
Brainerd	Joseph Nicholson, M. D	Health officer.
Duluth	Lincoln A Sukeforth, M D	Director of public health.
Faribault	Frederick U Davis, M D	Health commissioner.
Hibbing	Hugh W Reynolds, M D	Chairman, board of health.
Mankato	Thomas C Kelly, M D	Health commissioner.
Minneapolis	*Francis E. Harrington, M D, LL D.	Do.
Rochester	*C. H Mayo, M D [2]	Health officer.
St Cloud	*Paul Scherer, M D	Do
St Paul	*Benj. F. Simon, M D	Do.
Virginia	R. P. Pearsall, M D	Do.
Winona	W. V. Lindsay, M D	City physician.

[2] A full-time deputy health officer employed.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Mississippi:		
Biloxi	G F Carroll, M D	City health officer
Columbus	W J C Wiemers, M D	Do
Greenville	*A J Ware, M D	Do
Hattiesburg		
Jackson	*James B Black, M. D , C P H	Director, county health department
Laurel	*J M Kittrell, M D	Do
Meridian	T J Houston, M D	City health officer
Natchez	W H Aikman, M D	Do
Vicksburg	S Myers, M D	Do
Missouri		
Cape Girardeau	*Robert J Wilson	Do
Carthage	W. E Steele, M D	City physician
Columbia	W A Norris, M D	City health commissioner
Hannibal		
Independence	H A Schroeder, M D	City health officer
Jefferson City		
Joplin	*M B Harutun, M D	Commissioner of health
Kansas City	Herman E Pearse, M D	Do
Moberly	C H Dixon, M D	Do
Sedalia		
St Joseph	William W Gray, M D	Health officer
Saint Louis	*Max C Starkloff, M D	Health commissioner.
Springfield	*Lon Sharp	Do
Webster Groves	A W Westrup, M D	Do
Montana		
Anaconda	Gail R Soper, M D	City health officer
Billings	J I Wernham, M D	Do
Butte	J B Freund, M D.	City physician.
Great Falls	*William H Pickett, M D	Field agent, U. S P. H. S , and health officer
Helena	*Arthur Jordan, M D	Do
Missoula	*F. D. Pease, M. D	Health officer
Nebraska		
Grand Island	Frank D Ryder, M. D	City physician
Hastings		
Lincoln	*Chauncey F Chapman, M D , Ph G.	Superintendent of health.
North Platte	Josiah B Redfield, M D	City physician
Omaha		
Nevada:		
Reno	A F Adams, M D	Secretary, board of health.
New Hampshire		
Berlin	*Harry F Leeds	Health officer
Claremont	William P Prescott	Do
Concord	*Charles E Palmer	Sanitary officer.
Dover	*William E Whiteley	Executive officer
Keene	*Fred C Nims	Health officer
Manchester	*Howard A. Streeter, M D	Do
Nashua	P J, McLaughlin, M. D	Do
Portsmouth	L R Hazzard, M D	Sanitary inspector.
Rochester		
New Jersey		
Asbury Park	*Budd H. Obert	Health officer and registrar of vital statistics
Atlantic City	Samuel L. Salasin, M D	Health officer.
Bayonne	William W. Brooke, M. D	Do
Belleville	*Mabel M Clarke	Do.
Bloomfield	*Joseph C Saile, P. H. G., D. V. S	Do
Bridgeton	*Charles E. Bellows, Ph G	Sanitary inspector
Camden	*A L. Stone, M D	Director of public health.
Carteret	H L Stranoberg, M. D	Health officer
Clifton		
Collingswood	Edw. B. Rogers, M. D	Medical inspector.
Dover	*John G Taylor	Health officer.
East Orange	*F J Osborne	Health officer and registrar of vital statistics
Elizabeth	*Louis J, Richards	Health officer
Englewood	*John A. Manson	Sanitary inspector
Garfield	Chas. B Bleasby, M D	Health officer
Gloucester	J. Alonzo Beek, M. D	Do
Hackensack	*L Van D Chandler	Do
Harrison	*John T McClure	Do
Hoboken	J F. Stack, M D	Commissioner of health.
Irvington	Paul C Schotte	Health officer.
Jersey City	*James J Hagan	Do
Kearny	*Henry V. Amerman	Do.
Lodi	H H Brevoort, M. D	Health inspector.
Long Branch	*R Clifford Errickson	Health officer.
Millville		
Montclair	*Carl T Pomeroy, C. P H	Do.
Morristown	*John F. Kilkenny	Sanitary inspector.
Newark	*Charles V. Craster, M. D., D P. H	Health officer.
New Brunswick	E. I Cronk, M D	Do
Nutley	*Eugene H. Sullivan	Do

City	Name of health officer	Official title
New Jersey—Continued		
Orange	*Lenore Young, R N	Health officer and registrar of vital statistics.
Passaic	John N. Ryan, M D	Health officer.
Paterson	*Frederick P Lee, M D	Do
Perth Amboy	*Chas S Thompson, D V. S	Do
Phillipsburg	Alma Williston, M. D	Health inspector.
Plainfield	*N J. Randolph Chandler	Health officer
Rahway	*Fred N Williams	Do.
Red Bank		
Ridgefield Park	William F Reynolds, D V. M	Sanitary inspector.
Rutherford	Marine Dunn	Do
Summit	H P Dengler, M. D	Health officer
Trenton	Alton S Fell, M D	Do
Union	J E L Imbleau, M. D	Medical health officer.
West Hoboken	*Frank A Frederick	Health officer
West New York	*Rudolph Kunze	Chief inspector
Westfield	*Andrew Carney	Health officer
West Orange	*David E Buckley	Health officer and registrar.
New Mexico		
Albuquerque	*James R Scott, M D	Health officer
New York		
Albany	James W Wiltse, M D	Health officer.
Amsterdam	Julius Schiller, M D	Commissioner of health
Auburn		
Batavia	John W Baker, M D	Health officer.
Beacon		
Binghamton	Chalmer J. Longstreet, M D	Do
Buffalo	*Francis E Fronczak, M D., LL. B	Health commisioner.
Cohoes	Edward M. Bell, M. D	Do.
Corning	Henry E. Elwood, jr , M. D	Health officer.
Cortland	A. C. Knapp, M D	Do
Dunkirk	Geo E. Ellis, M D	Do
Elmira	Reeve B Howland, M. D	Do
Endicott	*D W Hardy, M D	Do
Freeport	Wm. H Runcie, M D , D P H	Health commissioner
Fulton	C. L Fessenden, M D	Health officer.
Geneva	C. W. Grove, M D	Do.
Glens Falls	*Virgil D Selleck, M. D , C P H	Do
Gloversville	Alexander L Johnson, M D	Do
Herkimer	James W. Graves, M D	Do.
Hornell	B R. Wakeman, M. D	Do.
Hudson	Charles R Skinner, M D	Do.
Ilion	Frank B Conterman, M D	Do.
Ithica	*Lewell T Genung, M D	Do
Jamestown	*John J Mahoney, M D	Superintendent of public health.
Johnson City	Rollin O Crosier, M D	Health officer.
Johnstown	F M Neuendorf, M D	City physician and health officer
Kingston	Daniel Connelly, M D	Health officer.
Lackawanna	A S Culkowski, M D	Do.
Little Falls	A B Santry, M D	Do
Lockport	Thomas E Spalding, M D	City physician.
Middletown	H J. Shelley, M D	Health officer
Mount Vernon	Wm. H Purdy, M D	Commissioner of health.
New Rochelle		
New York	*Frank J Monaghan, M. D	Do.
Newburgh	Thomas J Burke, M D	Health officer.
Niagara Falls	Edward E Gillick, M D	Do.
North Tonawanda	Henry C Lapp, M D	Do
Ogdensburg	John W. Benton, M D	Do.
Olean	W E MacDuffie, M D	Commissioner of health.
Oneida	Nelson D Brooks, M D	Health officer.
Oneonta	Geo W Augustin, M D	Do.
Ossining	Amos Osborn Squire, M D	Do
Oswego	Harvey S Albertson, M D	Do.
Peekskill	Fred. A. Snowden, M D	Do
Plattsburg	Leo A. Schiff, M. D	Do
Port Chester	Wm J. Sheehan, M D	Do.
Port Jervis	G Otto Robe, M D	Do.
Poughkeepsie	*Wm. G. Conger, M. D	Do
Rensselaer	D F. Hannon, M D	Do
Rochester	*George W Goler, M D	Do
Rome	Roy J Marshall, M D	Do
Salamanca	L D. Gunn, M D	Health commissioner.
Saratoga Springs	Charles B. Small, M D	City health officer
Schenectady	J. H. Collins, M D	Commissioner of health.
Syracuse	Thomas P. Farmer M. D	Commissioner of health.
Tonawanda	John T. Harris, M. D	Health officer.
Troy	Wm N. Champaigne, M D	Do
Utica	Hugh H Shaw, M D	Do
Watertown	Maurice D. Barnette, M. D	Do.
Watervliet	Charles A. Birmingham, M. D	Do.
White Plains	Edwin G Ramsdell, M. D	Do.
Yonkers	Clarence W. Buckmaster, M.D., C.P H.	Commissioner of health.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
North Carolina		
Asheville	*Dan E Sevier, M D	Health officer
Charlotte	*Wilbur A McPhaul, M D	Do
Concord		
Durham	*J H Epperson	Superintendent of health.
Gastonia		
Goldsboro	*L W Corbett, M D	Do
Greensboro	*C C Hudson, M D	Health officer
High Point	S S Coe, M D	City physician
Kinston	*Robert S McGeachy, M D	County health officer
New Bern	*D E Ford, M D	Do
Raleigh	*A C Bulla	Do
Rocky Mount		
Salisbury	*C W Armstrong, M D	Do
Wilmington	*John H Hamilton, M D	Do
Wilson	*L J Smith, M D	City health officer
Winston-Salem	*R L Carlton, M D	Do
North Dakota		
Fargo	*B K Kilbourne, M D	Do
Grand Forks		
Minot	Frank E Wheelon, M D	Do
Ohio		
Akron	*Donald D Shira, M D	Director of health
Alliance	Floyd R Stamp, M D	Health commissioner
Ashland	George W Mehl, M D	Director of welfare and commissioner of health
Ashtabula	Azro J Pardee, M D	Health officer
Barberton	W A Mansfield, M D	Health commissioner.
Bellaire	W. J Shepard, M D	Do
Bucyrus	A H McCrory, M D	Do
Cambridge	Clyde L Vorhies, M D	Do
Canton	F M. Sayre, M D	Health officer.
Chillicothe	G E Robbins, M. D	Commissioner of health.
Cincinnati	*William H Peters, M D	Do.
Cleveland	*Harry L Rockwood, M D	Do
Cleveland Heights	*Robert Lockhart, M D	Director of health
Columbus	*James A Beer, M D	Health commissioner
Conneaut	Inez Hyatt, M D	Do
Coshocton	*David M Criswell, M D	Do
Cuyahoga Falls	*R H Markwith, M D [1]	Do
Dayton	*A O Peters, M D	Health officer
East Cleveland	George W. Stober, M D	Director of health
East Liverpool	*John A Fraser, M D	Health commissioner
East Youngstown	James S Mariner, M D	Do
Elyria	G E French, M. D	Do.
Findlay	*Edward W Misamore, M D	Do
Fostoria	*W N Caldwell	Do
Fremont	E L. Vermilya, M D	Health officer
Hamilton	M. F. Vereker, M D	Health commissioner
Ironton	O. U. O'Neill, M. D	Do
Lakewood	Wallace J Benner, M. D	Do.
Lancaster	Clifford B Snider, M D	Do.
Lima	James B. Poling, M. D	Do.
Lorain	Valloyd Adair, M. D	Do.
Mansfield	*William De Kleine, M D	Do.
Marietta	J. W. Donaldson, M D	Do.
Marion	W. J. Weiser, M. D	Do.
Martins Ferry	*Charles Keller	Do.
Massillon	*John H. Williams	Do.
Middletown	G. D Lummis, M D	Do.
Newark	W. H. Knauss, M. D	Do.
New Philadelphia	*Joseph Blickensderfer, M D	Do.
Niles	W. A Werner, M. D	Do.
Norwood	*H J. Wittenberg, M. D	Do.
Piqua	J. G. Freshour, M. D	Do.
Portsmouth	O D. Tatje, M. D	Do.
Salem	*Thomas T Church, M. D	Do.
Sandusky	*Fred M. Houghtaling, M D	Do.
Springfield	*Oscar M. Craven, M. D	Director of public health.
Steubenville	*Theodore W. Smith	Health commissioner.
Tiffin	J A Gosling, M D	Do
Toledo	Daniel W Iford, M. D	Do
Warren		
Youngstown	H E. Welch, M. D	Do
Zanesville	Beatrice Todd Hagen, M D	Superintendent of health and sanitation.
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	Ambert Y. Easterwood, M. D	City health officer
Bartlesville	Elizabeth Chamberlain, M. D	Superintendent of health.
Chickasha	E. L. Dawson, M. D	Do.
Enid		
Guthrie	Wm C. Miller, M. D	City health officer.
McAlester	W. C. Graves, M. D	Do.
Muskogee	F. W. Ewing, M. D	Do.

[1] Commissioner of health for Kenmore and Summit County.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Oklahoma—Continued		
Okmulgee		
Oklahoma City	*W H Miles, M D	Director of health.
Sapulpa	P. K. Lewis, M. D	Superintendent of health.
Shawnee	*T. C Sanders, M. D	City health officer
Tulsa	David A. Beard, M. D	Supt city health department.
Oregon.		
Astoria	N. S Vernon, M D	County health officer.
Eugene	S. M. Kinon, M. D	City health officer.
Portland	*John G. Abele, M D	Do.
Salem	William B. Mott, M. D	Do.
Pennsylvania		
Allentown	*J Treichler Butts, M. D , D D. S	Do.
Altoona	*T G. Herbert	Chief, bureau of health.
Ambridge		
Beaver Falls	*Nelson W. Osmond	Health officer.
Berwick	*C W. Shannon	Do.
Bethlehem	*Ed Brader	Do.
Braddock	*Jas E Mills	Do
Bradford	*Carl L Peterson	Do.
Bristol	John M Wright	Do.
Butler	*J Fred Leetch	Do
Cannonsburg	*J Mart Templeton	Do.
Carbondale	*W J Morgan	Sanitary officer.
Carlisle	*A. P Liszman	Health officer.
Carnegie	Jas. Lewis	Do.
Carrick	William Windeknecht	Do.
Chambersburg	Frank J Croft	Do.
Charleroi	*W. M. Darby	Health inspector.
Chester	*John W. Shaw	Health officer.
Clairton	*Wm. P. Davidson	Do.
Coatesville	*Charles V. Peace, V. M. D , Ph. G	Do.
Columbia	G M. Rodenhauser	Do
Connellsville	*John Irwin	Do.
Dickson City	*Frank J Meehan	Do
Donora		
DuBois	Luther W. Quinn, M D	Do.
Dunmore		
Duquesne		
Easton	J. James Condran, M D	Do
Elwood City	*Louis Young	Do
Erie	*J. W Wright, M D	Do.
Farrell	*Wm. C Heinze	Do.
Franklin		
Greensburg	*T. Ray Hunter	Do
Harrisburg	John M J Raunick, M. D	Do
Hazelton	*P. J Bonner	Do
Homestead	*James L King	Do
Jeanette	*A T. Coon	Do.
Kingston	*J F Seward	Do.
Lancaster	*Benjamin F Charles	Do.
Lansford	Alex Gibson	Do.
Lebanon	Frank B Witmer, M D	Do.
Lewistown	*H E. Fetterolf	Do
McKeesport	*Daniel F Marsh	Do.
McKees Rocks		
Mahanoy	*John Sullivan	Do.
Meadville		
Monessen	*Francis E Gibson	Inspector public safety.
Nanticoke	*Edward J Humphreys	Health officer.
New Castle	William L Steen, M D	Do.
New Kensington		
Norristown	*Chas E White	Do
North Braddock	*Robert M Sylves	Do
Oil City	*W J Lewis	Do
Old Forge		
Olyphant	*James F O'Malley	Do
Philadelphia	*A A. Cairns, M. D	Chief of bureau of health.
Phoenixville	Allen L Bevan	Do
Pittsburgh	*Carey J. Vaux, M. D	Director.
Pittston	*Matthew A Hurst	Health officer.
Plymouth	H. G Templeton, M D	Do
Pottstown		
Pottsville	*O L Kleckner	Do.
Punxsautawney	J Frank Boney	Do.
Reading	*Ira J. Hain, M D	Do
Scranton	F. R Wheelock, M. D	Director.
Sharon	*L O. Brainard	Sanitary officer.
Shenandoah		
Steelton	*E. G. Butler	Health officer.
Sunbury	*Victor A. Koble	Do.
Swissvale	*F H Richardson	Do.
Tamaqua	Lamont Perrine	Do.
Taylor	E. E. Edwards, M. D	Do.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Pennsylvania—Contd		
Uniontown	*W. C Hall	Health officer.
Vandergrift	*J Elmer Spang	Do
Warren	*R N Brown	Do
Washington	*J G Dinsmore	Do.
Waynesboro	*Percy H Snowberger	Do
West Chester	Jos Scuttlegood, M D	Secretary board of health.
Wilkes-Barre	G A Clark, M D	City physician
Wilkinsburg	*J M Snyder	Health officer
Williamsport	Robert F Trainer, M D	Do
Windber	S W McMullen	Do
Woodlawn	*James E Tanner	Do
York	J Frank Small, M D	Director of public health.
Rhode Island.		
Bristol	John H Magee, P H D	Health officer
Central Falls	A R V Fenwick, M D	Superintendent of health
Cranston	Daniel S Latham, M D	Do
Cumberland	Stephen A Kenney, M D	Health officer
East Providence	W H T Hamill, M D	Do.
Newport	*J W Sampson	Executive officer board of health
Pawtucket	Florian A Ruest, M D	Superintendent of health
Providence	*Charles V Chapin, M D	Do
Warwick		
West Warwick	H Barton Bryer, M. D	Health officer
Westerly	Samuel C Webster, M D , Ph G	Superintendent of health
Woonsocket	Wm A Bernard, M D	Health officer.
South Carolina		
Anderson	*E. R Van de Grift, D V M	Do
Charleston	*J Merceir Green, M D	Do
Columbia	M. M Rice, M D	Do
Florence	*P. H. Bigham, M D , D D S	Health commissioner
Greenville	*Irving Sydnor Barksdale, M D	Do
Spartanburg		
Sumter	*John R. Sumter	Health officer.
South Dakota		
Aberdeen	*George M Boteler, M D	Do
Sioux Falls	*Albert E Campbell, M. D	Do
Watertown		
Tennessee		
Chattanooga	*C B Crittenden, M. D	Director of health
Jacksonville		
Johnson City	J P Randall, M D	City physician
Knoxville	*Marvin F Haygood, M D , C P H	City health officer
Memphis	*J J Durrett, M D , Ph G	Superintendent of health.
Nashville	*W. E Hibbett, M D	City health officer.
Texas		
Abilene	Scott W Hollis, M D	Do
Amarillo	A H. Lindsay, M D	City physician
Austin	Z T Martin, M D	Health officer
Beaumont	Dru McMickin, M D	Do
Brownsville		
Cleburne	Jas D Osborn, M D	Do
Corpus Christi	A. H Speer, M D	Do.
Corsicana		
Dallas	*Noah W Andrews, M D	Director of public health.
Del Rio	B F Orr, M. D	City health officer
Denison	Alex. W Acheson, M D	Do
Eastland	E R Townsend, M D	Do
El Paso	*John William Brown, M D., C. P. H.	Do.
Fort Worth		
Galveston	Walter Kleberg, M D	Do.
Greenville	William M. Dickens, M. D	Do
Houston	*Arthur H Flickwir, M. D	Do.
Laredo		
Marshall		
Orange		
Palestine		
Paris	Lewis Melvin Gooch, M D	Do
Port Arthur	J. P Read, M D	Do.
Ranger		
San Angelo	A C De Long, M. D	Do
San Antonio	Wm A King, M D	Do.
Sherman	J. A. Swafford, M D	Do
Temple		
Texarkana	Wm. Hibbitts, M D	Do.
Tyler	Albert Woldert, M. D	Do
Waco	R F Minnock, M D	Do.
Wichita Falls	James M. Whitworth, M D	Do.
Utah·		
Logan		
Ogden	*H Earl Belnap, M. D	Health commissioner.
Provo	Arnold E Robinson, M. D	City physician.
Salt Lake City	Willard Christopherson, M. D	Health commissioner.

City	Name of health officer	Official title
Vermont		
Barre	Marshall Dana Lamb, M D	Health officer.
Bennington	*Joseph M Ayres	Do
Burlington	*T W Courtney, M D	Do
Rutland		
Virginia:		
Alexandria	*Louis E. Foulks, M. D	Do
Charlottesville	*G. B Young, M D	Do
Danville	*R W Garnett, M. D.	Do.
Lynchburg	*Mosby G. Perrow	Director public welfare.
Newport News	Samuel Downing, M. D	Acting health officer.
Norfolk	*Powhatan S Schenck, M D	Health commissioner.
Petersburg	Robert A Martin, M. D	Do
Portsmouth	*Lonsdale J. Roper, M. D	Director of public welfare.
Richmond	*W Brownley Foster, M D	Do.
Roanoke	*Coleman B Ransone, M D	Health officer.
Staunton		
Washington:		
Aberdeen	B O Swinehart, M D	Do
Bellingham	W W Ballaine, M. D	Do.
Bremerton	T. H Holmes, M D	Do.
Everett	J Spencer Purdy, M D	Do.
Hoquaim	H C Watkins, M. D	Do.
Seattle	*Geo N McLoughlin, M. D	Commissioner of health.
Spokane	*Ralph Hendricks, M. D	Health officer.
Tacoma	Charles F Engels, M. D	Do
Vancouver	R. D. Wiswall, M. D	City physician.
Walla Walla	*Joseph P. Kane, M. D	City health officer.
Yakima		
West Virginia:		
Bluefield		
Charleston	J. B Lohan, M. D	Health commissioner.
Clarksburg	*Robert Linn Osborn, M D	City physician.
Fairmont	*J A. Jamison, M D	Health officer
Huntington		
Martinsburg	Arthur Bruce Eagle, M. D	Health commissioner.
Morgantown	R. H Edmondson, M. D	Health officer
Moundsville	*V. D. Guittard, M. D	Field agent, U. S. P. H. S.
Parkersburg		
Wheeling	*William Hay McLain, M. D	Health commissioner.
Wisconsin		
Appleton	Wm C. Felton, M. D	Do.
Ashland	C O Hertzman, M. D	Do.
Beloit	*Lewis M Field, M D	Health officer.
Eau Claire	J F. Farr, M. D	Executive officer, department of public health.
Fond du Lac	A C Dana, M D	Do.
Green Bay	*George F Goggins, M D	Commissioner of health.
Janesville	Fred B Welch, M D	Health officer
Kenosha	*Gustave Windesheim, M. D	Director of health
La Crosse	*Arthur M Murphy	Health officer.
Madison	*A. M. Carr, M. D., D. P. H	Do
Manitowoc	Max Staehle, M. D	Commissioner of health.
Marinette	S. Berglund, M D	Health officer.
Milwaukee	*John P Koehler, M. D	Commissioner of health.
Oshkosh	*A. H Broche, M D	Health officer.
Racine	*W W. Bauer, M. D	Do
Sheboygan	*Joseph C Elfers, M. D	Commissioner of public health.
Stevens Point	F. A. Southwick, M D	Health commissioner.
Superior	P. G. McGill, M. D	Do.
Waukesha	Geo E Peterson, M. D	Do.
Wausau	*L F. Bugbee	Health officer.
West Allis	*S. C McCorkle, M. D	Health commissioner.
Wyoming:		
Casper	*H Garst, M. D	Director, county health department.
Cheyenne	J. H Conway, M D	County health officer.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 20, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended June 20, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, June 23, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended June 20, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,266,214	56,391,496
Number of death claims	12,057	9,646
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	10.4	8.9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 20, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, June 23, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended June 20, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended June 20, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended June 20, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	6,077	11.4	[3] 11.8	716	[3] 758	[4] 55
Akron	27			5	7	56
Albany [5]	18	7.8	15.4	2	2	44
Atlanta	58			7	8	
Baltimore [5]	192	12.6	12.4	16	22	48
Birmingham	53	13.4	18.7	12	7	
Boston	179	11.9	13.8	22	24	58
Bridgeport	24			1	6	16
Buffalo	144	13.6	12.1	19	17	77
Cambridge	18	8.3	14.0	2	1	34
Camden	30	12.2	14.0	5	5	80
Chicago [5]	563	9.8	10.9	63	86	56
Cincinnati	105	13.4	11.4	8	11	47
Cleveland	153	8.5	9.8	19	15	47
Columbus	59	11.0	12.4	4	9	37
Dallas	68	18.3	13.6	9	9	
Dayton	37	11.2	8.6	1	4	16
Denver	75	13.9	10.8	7	9	
Des Moines	24	8.4	11.1	1	5	17
Detroit	265			37	39	64
Duluth	14	6.6	10.6	1	5	22
Erie	20			2	3	39
Fall River [5]	21	9.0	11.6	2	3	29
Flint	13	3.2	6.7	4	3	63
Fort Worth	29	9.9	11.6	11	3	
Grand Rapids	36	12.3	8.8	2	2	31
Houston	59	18.7	15.3	10	8	
Indianapolis	90	13.1	10.8	8	8	57
Jersey City	57	9.4	12.7	7	8	50
Kansas City, Kans	23	9.7	10.3	3	3	63
Kansas City, Mo	79	11.2	11.2	15	8	
Los Angeles	210			23	27	63
Louisville	76	15.3	12.7	7	5	61
Lowell	19	8.5	10.8	1	4	17
Lynn	26	12.9	7.5	2	4	53
Memphis	82	24.5	19.1	12	7	
Milwaukee	110	11.4	10.1	9	16	42
Minneapolis	96	11.8	6.7	11	6	59
Nashville [5]	35	13.4	16.9	4	4	
New Bedford	24	9.3	7.1	4	3	66
New Haven	33	9.6	9.8	3	2	39
New Orleans	156	19.6	17.7	33	29	
New York	1,237	10.6	11.1	149	146	60
Bronx borough	139	8.0	9.3	20	11	69
Brooklyn borough	416	9.7	9.9	51	48	52
Manhattan borough	531	12.3	13.3	58	65	60
Queens borough	100	9.1	9.5	14	18	63
Richmond borough	51	19.9	12.8	6	4	107

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 64 cities.

[4] Data for 62 cities.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, June 19, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 20, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, June 23, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended June 20, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended June 20, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended June 20, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Newark, N J	92	10.6	10 3	12	12	53
Norfolk	30	....	....	4	4	74
Oakland	43	8 8	8 2	4	4	46
Oklahoma City	14	....	....	2	2	....
Omaha	39	9 6	12 8	6	9	62
Paterson	26	9 6	13 0	7	2	118
Philadelphia	435	11.5	12 3	52	53	66
Pittsburgh	148	12 2	13 7	11	30	37
Portland, Oreg	84	15.6	11.1	11	4	110
Providence	64	13 6	13.7	3	9	24
Richmond	49	13.7	15.3	4	16	48
Rochester	51	8.0	12 2	3	5	24
St Louis	197	12.5	12 1	25	18	....
St. Paul	48	10 2	12.4	4	4	34
Salt Lake City [5]	26	10.4	12.6	5	7	78
San Antonio	77	20.3	17 2	22	16	....
San Diego	28	14.5	....	3	....	70
San Francisco	121	11 3	11 4	6	9	35
Schenectady	16	8 2	10 4	1	1	28
Seattle	52	....	....	6	5	58
Somerville	16	8 2	7 3	1	0	27
Spokane	26	12.4	13 0	2	3	45
Springfield, Mass	27	9.2	13 0	2	6	30
Syracuse	41	11.2	10 5	6	4	75
Tacoma	24	12.0	10 1	3	2	70
Toledo	54	9.8	13.0	2	6	18
Trenton	42	16.6	14.5	3	0	49
Utica	28	13 6	....	1	....	21
Washington, D C	141	14.8	12 0	15	14	84
Waterbury	19	....	....	2	4	43
Wilmington, Del	20	8.5	13 0	1	3	23
Worcester	39	10.2	10.4	7	4	81
Yonkers	20	9.3	12.8	2	4	44
Youngstown	22	7.2	11.1	4	8	49

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday June 19, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended June 27, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	11
Dysentery	39
Influenza	6
Malaria	68
Mumps	21
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	51
Pneumonia	27
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	25
Smallpox	33
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	83
Whooping cough	66

ARIZONA

	Cases
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	5
Malaria	86
Measles	2
Mumps	16
Pellagra	28
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	16

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Botulism—Mendocino County	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	59
Glanders—Merced County	1
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	
Kern County	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	49
Poliomyelitis.	
Alameda	1
Beaumont	1
Los Angeles	7
Los Angeles County	3
Modesto	1
Oakland	1
Orange	1
San Bernardino	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	8
Scarlet fever	58
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	36
Los Angeles County	19
Oakland	9
San Diego	6
Scattering	29
Typhoid fever	11

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	17
Measles	1
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	1

COLORADO—continued

	Cases
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	12

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	18
German measles	3
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	193
Mumps	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	26
Scarlet fever	25
Tuberculosis (all forms)	45
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	95

DELAWARE

Measles	6
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	1

FLORIDA

Diphtheria	15
Influenza	1
Malaria	23
Measles	2
Mumps	18
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	5

GEORGIA

Chicken pox	17
Conjunctivitis	2
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	61
German measles	2
Hookworm disease	5
Influenza	21
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	128
Measles	7
Mumps	22
Paratyphoid fever	7
Pellagra	26
Pneumonia	26
Scarlet fever	5
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid fever	128
Whooping cough	69

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria	
Cook County	48
Scattering	21
Influenza	13
Lethargic encephalitis—Boone County	1
Measles	549
Pneumonia	121
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	77
Scattering	37

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	17
Tuberculosis	256
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	4
Ogle County	7
Scattering	26
Whooping cough	206

INDIANA

Chicken pox	51
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	3
Measles	135
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	79
Smallpox	50
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	79

IOWA

Diphtheria	8
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	13

KANSAS

Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	18
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	4
Mumps	42
Pneumonia	18
Scarlet fever	28
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	124

LOUISIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	6
Leprosy	1
Malaria	14
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia	20
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	89
Whooping cough	11

MAINE

Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Influenza	2
Measles	5
Mumps	68
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	4

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	23
Dysentery	5
German measles	3
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	48
Mumps	56
Pneumonia	
Broncho	20
Lobar	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	68
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	82

MASSACHUSETTS

Actinomycosis	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	75
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	10
Diphtheria	79
German measles	71
Influenza	4
Malaria	2
Measles	533
Mumps	37
Ophthalmia neonatorum	16
Pneumonia (lobar)	33
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	96
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary	115
Other forms	85
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	116

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	82
Measles	327
Pneumonia	68
Scarlet fever	185
Smallpox	22
Tuberculosis	86
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	157

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	85
Diphtheria	50
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	25
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	91
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	24

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	7
Typhoid fever	48

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Anthrax	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	28
Measles	8
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	53
Smallpox	14
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	11
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	47

MONTANA

Chicken pox	5
German measles	6
Measles	2
Mumps	23
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	8

NEW JERSEY

Chicken pox	58
Diphtheria	58
Dysentery	1
Influenza	1
Measles	108
Pneumonia	48
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	80
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	136

NEW MEXICO

Diphtheria	4
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	27
Tularaemia	1
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	10

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria	85
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	6
Measles	402
Pneumonia	71
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	95
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	131

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	34
Diphtheria	18
German measles	1
Measles	7
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	34
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	61

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Osage County	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	11
Malaria	52
Measles	3
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis—Cotton County	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	8
Typhoid fever	
Stephens County	8
Washington County	20
Scattering	61
Whooping cough	78

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	[1] 1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria.	
Portland	11
Scattering	8
Measles	6
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	[1] 3
Scarlet fever	16
Septic sore throat	[1] 1
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	18

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	1
Whooping cough	6

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	28
Diphtheria	15
Dysentery (epidemic)	21
Measles	5
Mumps	17
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pellagra	7
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	2
Rabies in man	1
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	27
Typhus fever	4
Whooping cough	71

VERMONT

Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	2
Measles	14
Mumps	13
Scarlet fever	4
Whooping cough	3

VIRGINIA

Smallpox—Louisa County	2

WASHINGTON

Chicken pox	61
Diphtheria	12
German measles	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	30
Poliomyelitis—Pacific County	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	33
Tuberculosis	61
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	81

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	5

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	13
German measles	7
Measles	69
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	43
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	66
Diphtheria	24
German measles	91

[1] Deaths.

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
Influenza	13
Measles	118
Mumps	68
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	55
Smallpox	27
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	3

WYOMING

	Cases
Whooping cough	71
Chicken pox	5
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Influenza	1
Mumps	4
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1
Scarlet fever	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	3

Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery	35
Influenza	5
Malaria	63
Measles	9
Mumps	13
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pellagra	33
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	67
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	70
Whooping cough	24

CALIFORNIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Fresno	1
San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	74
Influenza	12
Jaundice (epidemic)	1
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Colton	1
Sacramento	1
Measles	47
Poliomyelitis	
Berkeley	2
Burbank	1
Inyo County	1
Los Angeles	2
Los Angeles County	2
Oakland	2
San Diego County	1
San Francisco	2
Stanislaus County	1
Scarlet fever	78
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	33
Oakland	15
Scattering	26
Typhoid fever	14

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Jennings County	1
Union County	1
Chicken pox	37
Diphtheria	19

INDIANA—continued

	Cases
Influenza	20
Measles	114
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	46
Smallpox	68
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	9

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	111
Diphtheria	38
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	36
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	121
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	32

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	22
Typhoid fever	31

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	40
Influenza	2
Malaria	3
Measles	19
Mumps	25
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	88
Smallpox	30
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	45

NEBRASKA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	7
Measles	3

NEBRASKA—continued

	Cases
Mumps	5
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	20
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	12
German measles	1
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	29
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	11

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—McIntosh County	1
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	24
Measles	5
Mumps	12
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	8
Typhoid fever:	
Stephens	8
Scattering	52
Whooping cough	104

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Tacoma	1
Chicken pox	50
Diphtheria	10
German measles	7
Measles	4

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Mumps	38
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	31
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	78

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	38
Diphtheria	11
German measles	21
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	142
Mumps	47
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	12
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	42
Scattering:	
Chicken pox	101
Diphtheria	12
German measles	106
Influenza	21
Measles	265
Mumps	50
Pneumonia	16
Scarlet fever	82
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	63

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
German measles	1
Mumps	5
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Whooping cough	10

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April, 1925										
California	9	560	349	5	555	6	29	620	827	54
May, 1925										
Illinois	13	370	243	12	6,237	2	4	1,682	150	71
Kansas	0	50	16		58	0	1	258	18	11
Louisiana	0	39	125	59	10	62	1	48	50	213
Maine	1	13	319		24		3	90	0	10
Massachusetts	12	351	108		3,756		1	996	1	37
North Carolina	5	83			116		1	80	253	41
[illegible]	7	116	109		13			85	52	7
[illegible]olina		119	1,045	1,134	33	5	2	32	133	223
[illegible]ota		18	10		12			148	20	8

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS, MAY, 1925

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of May, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Diphtheria	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever	Tuberculosis
Illinois		1	1	2	
Minnesota			3	3	52
New Jersey				1	
New Mexico					1
New York	1	1		1	

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended June 13, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	1, 461
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	715
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to June 13, 1925	52, 811
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to June 13, 1925	3, 289
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919

New Orleans, La

Week ended June 13, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	256
Number of inspections made	694
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	23
Number of rodents examined for plague	5, 819
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to June 13, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	124, 428
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended June 13, 1925, 35 States reported 1,030 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended June 14, 1924, the same States reported 1,336 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 27,600,000, reported 657 cases of diphtheria for the week ended June 13, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 905 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 847 cases The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 5,591 cases of measles for the week ended June 13, 1925, and 6,935 cases of this disease for the week ended June 14, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 3,202 cases of measles for the week this year, and 2,805 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 1,815 cases; last year, 2,219 cases; 101 cities—this year, 964 cases, last year, 1,055; estimated expectancy, 724 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended June 13, 1925, 35 States reported 658 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 863 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 202 cases; 1924, 309 cases; estimated expectancy, 101 cases. These cities reported 14 deaths from smallpox for the week this year

Typhoid fever.—Five hundred cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended June 13, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 342 cases. One hundred and one cities reported 155 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 107 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 92 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 101 cities as follows: 1925, 591 deaths; 1924, 578 deaths.

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	4	2	2	0	0	1	8	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Manchester	81, 383	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Burlington	23, 613	2	1	1	0	0	1	5	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	--------	51	18	2	1	188	--------	26
Fall River	120, 912	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	2
Springfield	144, 227	2	2	3	0	0	4	2	1
Worcester	191, 927	11	4	1	1	0	62	0	2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242, 378	0	9	0	--------	1	4	0	6
Connecticut.									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	3	5	7	0	0	4	1	2
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	5	5	0	0	13	2	3
New Haven	172, 967	5	3	1	0	0	76	0	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	15	12	6	0	1	185	3	13
New York	5, 927, 625	406	244	194	7	8	208	37	151
Rochester	317, 867	1	6	4	--------	0	130	6	6
Syracuse	184, 511	22	6	0	--------	0	32	10	1
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	2	4	6	--------	0	39	1	3
Newark	438, 699	59	13	9	0	0	77	5	5
Trenton	127, 390	3	4	3	0	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	105	57	71	--------	0	344	25	49
Pittsburgh	613, 442	26	19	12	--------	2	272	5	27
Reading	110, 917	6	2	3	0	0	59	2	1
Scranton	140, 636	0	3	1	0	0	5	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	--------	7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Cleveland	888, 519	153	20	28	2	0	41	6	11
Columbus	261, 082	1	2	2	--------	0	5	0	6
Toledo	268, 338	33	4	6	--------	0	114	0	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	4	2	0	0	0	8	0	2
Indianapolis	342, 718	55	5	1	--------	0	48	2	
South Bend	76, 709	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Terre Haute	68, 939	9	1	2	0	0	29	0	
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	114	92	53	4	2	616	24	44
Cicero	55, 968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61, 833	5	1	2	0	0	41	13	1
Michigan.									
Detroit	995, 668	97	44	18	7	4	26	12	27
Flint	117, 968	12	3	1	0	0	38	3	1
Grand Rapids	145, 947	3	2	1	0	0	118	0	7
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Milwaukee	484, 595	42	11	11	0	0	145	52	8
Racine	64, 393	8	1	1	0	0	0	13	1
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	2
Minneapolis	409, 125	76	12	8	--------	1	21	2	5
St Paul	241, 891	33	14	15	--------	1	12	16	10

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	2	0		2	0	
Des Moines	140,923	0	1	4	0		1	0	
Sioux City	79,662	9	1	0	0		0	1	
Waterloo	39,667	6	0	0	0		4	0	
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	19	6	5	1	1	3	10	3
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
St Louis	803,853	26	30	38	1	1	19	3	
North Dakota									
Fargo	21,841	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Forks	14,547	3	0	0			0	0	
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Omaha	204,382	7	3	2	0	0	2	0	1
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	3	1	1	1	0	0	16	1
Wichita	79,261	11	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	4	1	3	0	0	17	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	114	14	12	2	2	38	53	23
Cumberland	32,361	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Frederick	11,301	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	4	7	6	0	0	28		8
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Norfolk	159,089	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
Richmond	181,044	5	1	1	0	0	16	0	2
Roanoke	55,502	1	1	1	0	0	13	1	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	2	0	0	0	0	23	1	1
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	1	0		0	5	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	8	1	0	0	0	2	3	2
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Columbia	39,688	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	3	1	4	7	0	0	3	12
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Florida:									
St Petersburg	24,403		0						
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877		0						
Louisville	257,671	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	3
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170,067	2	1	0		0	12	0	4
Nashville	121,128	3	0	0		0	22	0	2
Alabama:									
Birmingham	195,901	11	1	0	3	1	1	2	2
Mobile	63,858	0	1	1		0	0	1	0
Montgomery	45,383	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	2	--------	--------	0	1	--------
Little Rock	70,916	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	1	6	10	2	3	1	0	6
Shreveport	54,590	0	--------	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	9	2	1	0	0	0	--------	2
Galveston	46,877	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Houston	154,970	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
San Antonio	184,727	--------	1	2	--------	0	0	--------	3
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	9	10	10	--------	1	7	19	7
Pueblo	43,519	0	2	3	--------	0	1	0	2
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	0	1	--------	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	11	2	4	0	0	2	34	2
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	27	4	3	0	--------	0	42	--------
Spokane	104,573	5	2	6	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	4	1	1	--------	0	0	2	1
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	7	4	14	1	1	0	12	2
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	41	35	28	4	0	27	29	7
Sacramento	69,950	20	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	539,038	20	23	16	4	1	3	46	4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	15
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Manchester	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Vermont											
Barre	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts:											
Boston	37	42	0	0	0	18	2	6	0	--------	212
Fall River	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	47
Springfield	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	48
Worcester	5	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	42
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Providence	8	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	8[illegible]
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	4	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
Hartford	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	40
New Haven	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	31	43
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	17	15	0	0	0	16	1	2	0	14	169
New York	149	120	0	1	0	[1] 100	12	21	3	118	2,0[illegible]4
Rochester	9	26	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	18	82
Syracuse	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	35
New Jersey											
Camden	2	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	7	45
Newark	15	13	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	45	99
Trenton	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	69
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	59	64	1	3	0	52	5	7	0	91	907
Pittsburgh	19	58	0	0	0	11	2	1	0	22	181
Reading	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	40
Scranton	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	7	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Cleveland	16	15	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	66	165
Columbus	4	7	1	16	0	7	0	0	0	6	72
Toledo	14	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	1	20	54
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	23
Indianapolis	10	1	5	12	0	4	1	0	0	31	78
South Bend	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Terre Haute	1	5	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
Illinois											
Chicago	60	134	2	4	0	59	3	7	0	96	670
Cicero	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Michigan:											
Detroit	55	49	11	1	0	16	3	2	1	137	247
Flint	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Grand Rapids	4	22	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	37
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3
Milwaukee	21	6	3	6	8	9	0	0	0	33	104
Racine	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Superior	1	12	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota.											
Duluth	3	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
Minneapolis	22	46	9	3	1	6	1	1	0	7	84
St. Paul	15	25	4	--------	2	10	0	0	0	15	76

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—con											
Iowa											
Davenport	1	0	4	4	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Des Moines	4	1	3	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	2	2	1	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Waterloo	3	0	0	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	9	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	5	9	3	0	0	2	1	6	0	26	67
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	29
St Louis	21	64	2	3	0	12	2	4	1	19	192
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	6
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	2	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux Falls	1	-------	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	4
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	12
Omaha	4	3	2	15	0	7	0	0	0	1	57
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	12
Wichita	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	34
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	39
Maryland											
Baltimore	19	12	1	0	0	20	3	2	0	85	338
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	13
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
District of Col											
Washington	11	5	1	0	0	12	2	2	0	14	141
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	-------
Richmond	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	43
Roanoke	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	11
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	13
Huntington	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Wheeling	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	18
Wilmington	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
Winston-Salem	1	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	29	11
South Carolina.											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	24
Columbia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	7	16
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	3	7	1	0	6	1	4	3	20	77
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	24
Florida.											
St Petersburg	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	23
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Louisville	2	12	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	70
Tennessee											
Memphis	3	1	1	1	0	10	1	9	0	15	66
Nashville	1	3	1	8	0	5	2	6	1	7	42
Alabama:											
Birmingham	1	12	1	41	0	8	3	2	0	16	93
Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	18
Montgomery	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	19

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	11	--------
Little Rock	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	2	7	3	0	0	19	3	8	3	11	137
Shreveport	-------	0	-------	0	0	0	-------	4	0	0	25
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	5	1	1	31
Texas:											
Dallas	1	2	2	0	0	5	1	4	2	24	54
Galveston	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	12
Houston	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	37
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	5	2	--------	64
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Great Falls	1	11	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	8
Helena	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Missoula	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Colorado.											
Denver	8	3	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	13	73
Pueblo	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	25
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	7	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	5	33
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	7	14	3	8	--------	-------	1	1	--------	81	--------
Spokane	3	1	3	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	14	--------
Tacoma	2	4	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	24
Oregon:											
Portland	6	10	3	6	0	1	1	1	0	12	0
California											
Los Angeles	11	24	1	36	0	25	3	2	0	81	220
Sacramento	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	7	26
San Francisco	12	12	0	2	0	10	1	1	0	41	150

City reports for week ended June 13, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	------	------
Worcester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
New York	3	5	3	3	0	0	1	3	1	------	------
New Jersey:											
Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Trenton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	------	------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Illinois											
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Michigan											
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	------
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	------	------
District of Columbia											
Washington	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	------	------
Nashville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	------	------
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	------	------
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	------
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Little Rock	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	------	------
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	------
Texas											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	------	------
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	------	------
MOUNTAIN											
Arizona											
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	1	1	------	------
PACIFIC											
Oregon:											
Portland	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------
California:											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	------	------
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	------	------
San Francisco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	------	------

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended June 13, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 5 to June 13, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13
105 cities	158	160	162	158	[2] 157	[3] 164	153	[4] 149	[5] 157	[6] 121
New England	166	129	144	127	109	154	127	114	129	94
Middle Atlantic	220	228	218	213	212	238	203	211	214	156
East North Central	96	110	113	110	113	110	108	106	99	[7] 96
West North Central	226	168	187	201	278	211	251	197	189	145
South Atlantic	73	102	108	104	104	85	87	[4] 77	[5] 93	[8] 57
East South Central	34	46	40	40	11	34	40	11	11	[9] 6
West South Central	107	74	79	70	65	56	42	65	42	70
Mountain	105	239	267	115	105	153	134	143	76	181
Pacific	171	168	165	206	[2] 123	[3] 138	165	168	145	165

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13
105 cities	531	589	645	581	[2] 627	[3] 624	601	[4] 593	[5] 618	[6] 580
New England	1,011	917	1,217	1,004	984	1,188	1,051	867	872	892
Middle Atlantic	680	815	782	734	797	768	617	704	774	727
East North Central	710	742	901	761	890	854	954	913	893	[7] 886
West North Central	58	91	102	79	112	79	236	145	114	135
South Atlantic	207	256	295	305	240	329	327	[4] 256	[5] 416	[8] 209
East South Central	34	97	189	200	343	166	337	217	132	[9] 226
West South Central	51	65	37	28	32	14	23	14	23	14
Mountain	57	267	219	534	181	57	181	248	38	95
Pacific	241	154	203	162	[2] 95	[3] 178	131	165	165	87

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13
105 cities	367	342	360	309	[2] 323	[3] 352	307	[4] 278	[5] 266	[6] 177
New England	529	350	407	430	415	358	350	211	206	179
Middle Atlantic	359	343	336	323	319	331	265	271	203	156
East North Central	422	403	433	324	366	390	413	340	317	[7] 217
West North Central	647	651	692	518	618	728	556	531	481	328
South Atlantic	152	167	175	132	106	165	146	[4] 122	[5] 132	[8] 62
East South Central	280	229	257	263	263	326	246	183	126	[9] 171
West South Central	88	60	121	111	88	74	23	65	88	46
Mountain	258	315	401	334	277	353	324	410	334	277
Pacific	174	145	148	125	[2] 151	[3] 197	162	139	151	162

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Tacoma, Wash , not included.

[4] Charleston, W Va , not included.

[5] Wilmington, N C , not included.

[6] Cincinnati, Ohio, Cicero, Ill., St Petersburg, Fla , and Covington, Ky., not included.

[7] Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cicero, Ill., not included.

[8] St. Petersburg, Fla., not included.

[9] Covington, Ky., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 5 to June 13, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 3	June 6	June 13
105 cities	51	48	62	50	[2] 46	[3] 46	60	[4] 48	[5] 46	[6] 37
New England	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	10	18	12	8	6	7	2	2	4	2
East North Central	22	27	39	30	44	56	70	58	65	[7] 44
West North Central	97	85	89	75	60	79	68	70	95	52
South Atlantic	43	53	79	63	45	37	65	[4] 10	[5] 39	[8] 23
East South Central	572	395	457	435	377	189	440	423	114	[9] 317
West South Central	51	14	42	32	28	37	130	56	32	5
Mountain	19	10	29	10	48	29	29	57	38	29
Pacific	148	162	264	206	[2] 176	[3] 191	186	168	191	145

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 3	June 6	June 13
105 cities	10	12	16	18	[2] 14	[3] 13	19	[4] 16	[5] 25	[6] 29
New England	2	7	17	10	5	12	25	17	30	25
Middle Atlantic	9	11	14	22	13	10	19	9	26	17
East North Central	6	4	7	4	9	6	5	7	10	[7] 10
West North Central	2	2	6	12	2	0	4	10	8	25
South Atlantic	20	12	14	28	28	26	39	[4] 41	[5] 41	[8] 66
East South Central	17	34	80	46	46	63	74	51	40	[9] 128
West South Central	37	56	51	51	46	79	65	74	88	116
Mountain	19	38	29	0	0	0	19	10	76	48
Pacific	9	12	23	17	[2] 9	[3] 3	6	9	9	15

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 3	June 6	June 13
105 cities	27	27	30	22	15	14	14	[4] 12	[5] 11	[6] 7
New England	32	27	30	20	10	7	5	7	2	5
Middle Atlantic	16	24	17	14	10	12	11	9	11	6
East North Central	27	24	33	23	16	11	12	14	10	[7] 5
West North Central	37	50	48	31	11	11	18	18	4	9
South Atlantic	26	12	43	26	24	10	6	[4] 12	[5] 6	[8] 4
East South Central	71	80	86	51	51	80	86	40	54	[9] 18
West South Central	46	36	25	31	15	20	24	31	5	20
Mountain	86	38	76	48	19	57	19	0	29	10
Pacific	12	29	12	12	16	12	25	8	12	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 3	June 6	June 13
105 cities	201	192	203	167	151	127	128	[4] 117	[5] 128	[6] 105
New England	211	206	186	149	161	134	119	114	72	117
Middle Atlantic	190	204	223	206	185	143	144	146	168	130
East North Central	190	190	211	148	130	125	125	119	114	[7] 90
West North Central	228	171	136	72	77	58	79	59	57	59
South Atlantic	238	232	191	195	156	136	134	[4] 157	[5] 146	[8] 123
East South Central	343	206	286	194	160	166	137	172	126	[9] 67
West South Central	168	173	158	127	138	112	84	76	66	87
Mountain	267	210	219	124	124	162	172	76	95	105
Pacific	119	98	147	127	123	78	135	82	131	49

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[2] Spokane, Wash., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[4] Charleston, W. Va., not included.
[5] Wilmington, N. C., not included.
[6] Cincinnati, Ohio, Cicero, Ill., St. Petersburg, Fla., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[7] Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cicero, Ill., not included.
[8] St. Petersburg, Fla., not included.
[9] Covington, Ky., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Wireless health news messages—The following data for the week ended June 6, 1925, were sent by wireless from the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations located at Singapore to the headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	1	--------	23	50	45
Bombay	--------	2	0	0	12	10
Madras	0	0	0	0	20	10
Rangoon	--------	13	--------	2	14	6
Karachi	0	0	0	0	1	--------
Negapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok [1]	3	3	1	--------	6	3
Saigon and Cholon	1	--------	1	--------	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	1	--------
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	2	--------
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Plague-infected rats found

BRAZIL

Plague—Bahia—May 3–16, 1925.—During the two weeks ended May 16, 1925, four cases of plague with three deaths were reported at Bahia, Brazil.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—March and April, 1925.—Cases of disease were notified in the provinces of Cuba for the months of March and April, 1925, as follows:

MARCH, 1925

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis					2	5	7
Chicken pox		23		13	38	9	83
Diphtheria	4	16		2	1	5	28
Malaria	1	37	2	1	47	569	657
Measles	1	140	1	40	7	2	191
Paratyphoid fever		5		1			6
Poliomyelitis	4						4
Scarlet fever	1	15		32			48
Tetanus (infantile)				1			1
Typhoid fever	9	43	7	21	12	29	121

APRIL, 1925

Cerebrospinal meningitis		2		1			3
Chicken pox	2	24		15	2	3	46
Diphtheria	1	25	2	1	2	3	34
Malaria	2	50		2	16	306	376
Measles	4	227	11	27	4	8	281
Paratyphoid fever		3	3	1			7
Scarlet fever		7		1			8
Typhoid fever	9	47	21	22	10	21	130

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—April 1–15, 1925.—During the period April 1 to 15, 1925, 79 cases of plague with 60 deaths were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar. Of these, 50 cases with 35 deaths were bubonic, 17 cases with 13 deaths pneumonic, and 12 cases with 12 deaths septicemic in type.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—May 1–15, 1925.—During the period May 1 to 15, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta as follows: Chicken pox, cases 11, diphtheria, 2; malaria, 1 case; Malta (undulant) fever, 26 cases, typhoid fever 2, and tuberculosis 17 cases.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—May, 1925.—During the month of May, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St Thomas and St John		
Chicken pox	1	
Dengue	22	
Gonorrhea	1	
Pellagra	3	
Syphilis	5	Secondary. One imported.
Tuberculosis	1	Acute miliary
St Croix:		
Chancroid	2	
Filariasis	2	Bancrofti.
Gonorrhea	3	
Malaria	1	Estivo-autumnal.
Syphilis	7	Secondary.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended July 3, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 10; deaths, 10
India				
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Rangoon	May 3-9	8	5	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-10	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 2	2	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-16	4	3	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-16		1	
India				
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	15	16	
Karachi	May 18-23	3	3	
Rangoon	May 3-9	27	24	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-26	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers surrounding country
Madagascar				
Tananarive Province	Apr 1-15	79	60	Bubonic Cases, 50, deaths, 35, pneumonic, cases, 17, deaths, 13, septicemic, cases, 12, deaths, 12
Nigeria	Dec , 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan , 1925	10	6	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr. 26-May 9	5	5	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-9	6	6	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	7		
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 2	21	2	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-16	1		
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 2	12	3	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr. 5-18	19	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 28-May 4	3		
Canada.				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-14	5		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Dec. 27, 1924, to June 26, 1925, see Public Health Reports for June 26, 1925. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 3, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Antung	May 11-17	1		
Canton	May 10-16			Present.
Chungking	May 3-9			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-May 2	7	6	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-May 3	54	6	
Harbin	May 13-19	1		
Nanking	May 9-23			Present
France				Feb -Mar., 1925. Cases, 48.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Gold Coast				Jan -Feb , 1925: Cases, 114; deaths, 17
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 6, 1925. Cases, 187.
New Castle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 6	2		
Greece				Jan -Feb , 1925. Cases, 43; deaths, 6.
India				
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	48	42	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Karachi	May 18-23	1	1	Feb 15-21, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2
Madras	do	40	16	
Rangoon	May 3-9	63	24	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 10	7	4	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-Apr 4, 1925: Cases, 87; deaths, 42.
Bagdad	Apr. 26-May 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-May 30, 1925: Cases, 75. Exclusive of Kingston.
Java				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Apr 16-22	33	4	
West Java—				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province.
Tegal	Mar 29-Apr 4	2		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	June 2-15		2	
Mexico City	May 24-30	1		Including municipalities in Federal District
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January-February, 1925: Cases, 421, deaths, 11
Poland				Mar 1-7, 1925. Cases, 3.
Portugal.				
Lisbon	Apr. 26-May 30	33		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 880.
Do				January, 1925. Cases, 383.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 9	4	2	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 6		8	
Valencia	May 31-June 6	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Feb. 20, 1925: Cases, 6.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-20	8	19	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Uruguay				December, 1924. Cases, 8

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 3, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity stated to be 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				Nov -Dec , 1924 One case
Do				Jan -Mar , 1925 Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-13	2		
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				Jan -Feb , 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 4
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 21-30	11		Including municipalities in Federal District
Morocco				Jan , 1925 Cases, 63
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-7, 1925, Cases, deaths, 9
Russia				Dec , 1924 Cases, 4,227
Do				Jan , 1925 Cases, 3,825
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-20	6	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province				Apr 19-25, 1925 Outbreaks
Natal—				
Durban	May 3-9	1		
Orange Free State				Apr 19-25, 1925 Outbreaks

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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JULY 10 - - - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Experiments on the Bio-Assay of Thyroid
Standardization of Pollen Extracts by Complement-Fixation Test
Notes on the Clarification of Colored Waters

WASHINGTON
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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 JULY 10, 1925 No. 28

THE BIO-ASSAY OF THYROID

By **REID HUNT**, Professor of Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass, Consultant in Pharmacology, United States Public Health Service

I have recently discussed the standardization of thyroid [1] and shown that all of the available evidence, both experimental and clinical, leads to the conclusion that the therapeutic value of properly selected and prepared preparations of this drug can be ascertained by a determination of their iodine content. With approximately normal glands the physiological action and therapeutic value is closely parallel to the iodine percentage. Reliance can not, at least at present, be placed upon chemical analysis for the detection of adulterations of thyroid or of gross carelessness in its preparation. Hence there is need of a biological method for determining the relative strength of thyroid preparations.

At a conference on biological standardization held at Edinburgh in July, 1923, under the auspices of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, Professor Straub and I were requested to consider the various methods which had been proposed for the biological assay of thyroid, with especial reference to the acetonitril method [2] (the increased resistance to acetonitril of white mice to which thyroid had been administered). I have recently published [3] observations showing the close parallelism between the results obtained by this method and those obtained clinically in cases of myxedema and cretinism.

Straub [4] has recently described certain modifications in the method of performing the acetonitril test which makes it better suited as a routine test. The modifications consist in administering the thyroid in a single dose to mice by the stomach tube and the injection of the nitril intravenously. I have repeated these experiments and found the method satisfactory, but there are certain minor modifications which I think could be introduced to advantage.

Thus I believe that the doses both of the standard and of the preparations to be tested could advantageously be based upon their iodine content. Straub proposed that the standard should be a preparation of thyroid which, when administered to mice in the dose of 0.2 c. c. of a 5 per cent suspension, increases the resistance of the animal to acetonitril by at least 100 per cent. I would suggest that the standard be a preparation of thyroid of known origin and containing 0.2 (±0.02) per cent of iodine. I find that 10 mgs. of such a preparation (i. e., 0.2 c. c. of a 5 per cent suspension and containing 0.02 mg. iodine) usually gives about the optimum degree of protection to the nitril, i. e., an increased resistance which is neither minimal nor maximal and therefore suitable for comparisons with preparations both weaker and stronger. Since, however, the dose which gives the optimum degree of resistance varies with different lots of mice (according to season, diet, etc.), I would suggest that the optimum dose of the standard preparation be first determined upon the special lot of mice to be used in the test. For this purpose it usually suffices to give one group of the mice 5 mgs. and another group 10 mgs. of the standard. I would suggest that the doses of the thyroid preparations to be tested be based upon their iodine content so that the mice should receive the thyroid in equi-iodine amounts. If the preparations are normal, unadulterated thyroid, the relative strength (and so the correct dosage) is given at once by the relative amounts of thyroid administered. If, however, an amount of iodine administered in the sample under investigation affords a lesser degree of protection than the standard, the suspicion would arise that part of the iodine is not present in thyroid combination. If, on the other hand, the standard dose of iodine is contained in an amount of thyroid less than that of the standard, the conclusion would be that at least a part of the iodine is present in thyroid which is stronger than the standard.

---

[1] Hunt. Archives Int Med, vol 35, p 671, 1925 (June 15)

[2] Hunt Jour Biol. Chem, 1, p 1, 1905, Am Jour Physiol, 73, 257, 1923, Hunt & Seidell, Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 47, United States Public Health Service, 1908.

[3] Cited in reference 1

[4] Straub, W. Deut. med. Wochensch, 51, p 4, 1925

The following summary of an experiment illustrates how the method may be used to detect adulterated or factitious thyroid on the one hand and overstrength thyroid on the other.

The mice used in this series had received for a few days a diet of dog bread to which had been added 1 per cent of cod-liver oil. The experiments were performed during a period of very warm weather in June, and the resistance to acetonitril, both of the controls and of the thyroid-fed mice, was low. Five mgs. of the thyroid gave about the optimum degree of resistance as is shown by the following:

TABLE 1

May 31—0 30 a. m., the mice were removed from food
12 30 p. m., thyroid administration by stomach tube and the mice returned to the previous diet
June 1—12 to 12 20 p. m., acetonitril intravenously.

Standard thyroid	Per cent of iodine in thyroid	Dose of thyroid in mgs.	Iodine in dose of thyroid in mgs.	Maximum tolerated dose of acetonitril mg per gm. mouse
Controls				0.36
658	0.216	5	0.0108	0.7
658	0.216	10	0.0216	0.9

Thus 5 mgs. of the standard thyroid (containing 0.0108 mg iodine) gave an almost maximum degree of protection, and the doses of the "unknowns" were based upon this. The experiments were performed the following day in the manner described above. The results were as follows:

TABLE 2

Preparation	Per cent of iodine in preparation	Dose of preparation in mgs	Mg iodine in dose of preparation given	Maximum tolerated dose acetonitril in mg per gm mouse
Controls (no thyroid)				0.36
Standard thyroid	0.216	5	0.0108	0.7
A-3	0.216	5	0.0108	0.33
B-4	0.216	5	0.0108	0.54
B-5	0.216	10	0.0216	0.7
C-7	0.432	2.5	0.0108	0.51
D-8	0.418	2.574	0.0108	0.85

From the above results it would be concluded—

(1) That A-3 was probably not thyroid at all, although it contained protein and 0.216 per cent iodine but it afforded no protection against the nitril when administered in doses containing as much iodine as the standard thyroid As a matter of fact A-3 was thymus to which had been added a sufficient amount of potassium iodide to bring the iodine content up to that of the standard thyroid.

(2) That not all of the iodine in B-4 was in thyroid combination; for, although the iodine percentage was the same as that of the standard thyroid, the administration of an amount (5 mgs) equal to that of the standard thyroid and containing the same amount of iodine (0.0108 mg.) caused a much lower degree of protection than did the standard thyroid. When, however, the preparation was administered (B-5) in twice the dose of the standard (10 mgs. containing 0.0216 mg. iodine), the protection was the same as that given by the standard. From this it would be concluded that half of the iodine in B-5 was in thyroid combination. As a matter of fact B-5 was obtained by adding to a "weak" thyroid (one containing 0 108 per cent iodine) sufficient potassium iodide to bring the total iodine percentage up to that of the standard (viz, 0.216).

(3) C-7 contained a high percentage of iodine (0.432), and a small dose (2.5 mgs) had an undoubted thyroid effect. But since the dose administered (2.5 mgs.) contained as much iodine (0.0108 mg.) as the standard, but gave only about half as much protection as the standard, it is evident that not all of the iodine is in thyroid combination. Since, however, the dose administered (2.5 mgs.) was only half that of the standard (5 mgs.), the conclusion seems inevitable that the thyroid present is as active as the standard, and th

iodine had been added so that the preparation would simulate a thyroid having a higher percentage of iodine. As a matter of fact, C–7 was the standard to which sufficient potassium iodide had been added to bring the total percentage of iodine up to 0.432. By chemical analysis C–7 would be confused with a preparation like D–8, which contained approximately the same percentage of iodine (0.418). The latter, however, when fed in a comparable dose (2.574 mgs., containing 0.0108 mg. iodine), had a much greater effect, in fact, 2.574 mgs. of D–8, containing 0.0108 mg. iodine, was as active as 5 mgs. of the standard (also containing 0.0108 mg. iodine). From this it would seem that D–8 was unadulterated thyroid containing all of the iodine in thyroid combination, and that it was about twice as active as the standard.

In the following experiment three thyroid preparations, with very different percentages of iodine, were tested in the manner described above:

TABLE 3

Preparation	Per cent of iodine in preparation	Dose of preparation in mgs	Iodine in dose of preparation in mgs.	Maximum tolerated dose of acetonitril in mgs per gm mouse
Controls				0.55
658 (beef thyroid)	0.216	10.0	0.0216	1.40
486 (sheep thyroid)	0.042	51.5	0.0216	1.40
501 (hog thyroid)	0.531	4.06	0.0216	1.40
658	0.216	5.0	0.0108	0.90
486	0.042	25.75	0.0108	0.90
501	0.531	2.03	0.0108	0.95
486	0.042	10.00	0.0042	0.60

Thus, when these preparations were administered in equi-iodine doses the degree of protection was the same, although the amount of thyroid administered varied from 4.06 mgs. to 51.5 mgs. in one case, and from 2.03 to 25.75 in another; 4.06 and 2.03 mgs. of No. 501 was more effective than 25.75 and 10 mgs. of No. 486.

A considerable number of experiments were performed with much less satisfactory results, but I believe that the cause of this lay in the use of mice of different weights (and presumably of different ages). The figures quoted above are those based upon experiments on mice weighing from 14.25 to 14.9 gms.; mice weighing 15 gms. and more died from 1.2 mgs. of the nitril, and those weighing 12 gms. survived 2.3 mgs. Another factor is probably involved: all of the mice received the same dose of thyroid irrespective of their body weight; the smaller mice therefore received more thyroid per gm. body weight than did the heavier mice. If it is necessary to use mice of different weights, it would doubtless be better to base the dose of thyroid (as well as that of the nitril) upon the body weight.

But I do not believe that this would be altogether satisfactory, for in the controls in the above experiment, the lighter the mice the greater the resistance to the nitril; thus, mice weighing from 14 10 to 14.8 gms. survived 0.55 mg of the nitril per gm. body weight, but died from 0 6 mg., whereas mice weighing from 15.06 to 16.80 gms. died from 0.5 mg. and less, and those weighing 13 80 gms. or less, tolerated doses of 0 7 mg. or more.

It may be of interest to compare this modification of the acetonitril method with the one I have usually used. In the latter method the thyroid was given to mice in their food for about five days, when the nitril was injected, usually subcutaneously. Thus, almost a week was necessary for a test, whereas by the newer method a test can be completed within 24 hours. I am inclined to think, however, that perhaps more accurate comparisons can be obtained by the older method. When the thyroid was given in a single dose by the stomach tube, the maximum protection obtained with any dose was only 200 to 400 per cent increase in maximum tolerated dose of controls whereas in the older method (in which the resistance was built up by the cumulative effects of small doses of thyroid administered daily) the resistance was easily increased by 500 or 600, or much more, even up to 2,500 per cent. Thus, in the above-cited experiment the maximum tolerated dose was increased only from 0 55 to 1.4 mg. nitril per gm. mouse by the administration of a single dose of thyroid No. 501, in an experiment cited in an earlier paper the same thyroid when fed in doses of 0 565 mg daily for five days increased the tolerated dose of the nitril from 0 55 to 2.6 mgs This greater range is obviously an advantage in making more accurate comparisons of the activity of different preparations Moreover, variations in the weights of the mice seemed to have less effect upon the results when the thyroid was fed for several days.

Where the "cakes" method is used it is very easy to determine fairly accurately the amount of food (and so the amount of thyroid) consumed daily. Animals showing abnormalities in their food consumption can thus be eliminated. The mice ate most of the food early in the night and the tests were made upon the different groups of mice at the same time, when the condition of the animals' nutrition was apparently very uniform.

In the course of such experiments I frequently compared the results of the subcutaneous and intravenous methods of administering the nitril. The results were about the same, but I got the impression that in these experiments (where the resistance was very high, the tolerated dose having been raised, for example, from 0.35 to 4.5 mgs. per gm.) the subcutaneous method was preferable. I thought that this might perhaps be explained as follows: Acetonitril has two distinct actions—a narcotic action similar to that of alcohol and presumably due to the action of the molecule as a whole, and another action (the one of chief interest in this connection) due to the changes which the poison undergoes in the body. When the nitril was injected intravenously, it seemed that the former action might develop more abruptly and be of relatively more importance than when the drug was injected subcutaneously.

I also did a number of experiments in which the thyroid was fed at a single dose. The mice were removed from food at 1 p. m.; the thyroid was mixed with 2 gms. of powdered dog bread and made into cakes which were fed to the mice at 5 p. m. The mice ate practically every trace of these cakes during the night; if any did not feed, they were excluded from the test. The mice were then placed upon the usual food until in the afternoon, when the nitril was injected (intravenously or subcutaneously). The results were fairly satisfactory, but seemed to be less uniform than when the thyroid was administered by the stomach tube.

SUGGESTIONS

It is suggested—

(1) That the assay of thyroid be based primarily upon the iodine content. (The U. S. P. standard of 0.2 per cent has been found feasible and satisfactory in the United States.[5])

(2) That simple chemical tests be included for the detection of non-thyroid iodine.

(3) That in cases where a physiological test is desirable, the acetonitril test as modified by Straub is recommended, but that the dosage be based upon the iodine content of the preparation to be examined.

(4) That the standard be a preparation of thyroid of known origin containing 0.2 per cent iodine.

(5) That physicians be urged to use thyroid of known iodine content and that they be requested to collect further data on the relation between the iodine content of different samples of thyroid and their effect upon the basal metabolism in cases of hypothyroidism.

STANDARDIZATION OF POLLEN EXTRACTS BY THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TEST [1]

By Chas Armstrong, Surgeon, and W. T Harrison, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

As a result of the lack of uniformity in the methods of preparation of any given pollen extract used in the treatment of hay fever, there are in use at the present time many preparations prepared in different ways and differing in potency and keeping qualities.

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[1] Read before The Society for the Study of Asthma and Allied Conditions, New York, Nov. 22, 1924.

[5] Hunt and Seidell: Amer. Jour. Pharmacy, 83, 407, 1911.

It is thus apparent that some method by which these various products may be compared or standardized is highly desirable. The writers took up the subject of the standardization of pollen extracts, and this report represents the status of the work at the present time, in so far as complement fixation is concerned.

This work has been carried on entirely with ragweed pollen extracts, the pollen of both giant and short ragweed being used. Complement fixation, which had previously been demonstrated for pollen extracts by Clock, in 1918 (1), would seem *a priori* to offer certain advantages as a method of standardization. It is not only more delicate, for instance, than the nitrogen determination, but it has the additional advantage of being highly specific.

The procedure in determining the strength of an extract by the complement-fixation method is as follows:

The antiserum used in the test is prepared by injecting rabbits intraperitoneally with increasing amounts of ragweed pollen extract, 5 to 50,000 Noon units (2), on alternate days for a period of about three weeks. The animals are bled on the seventh day following the last injection. The serum is collected from the clot, inactivated at 56° C for 30 minutes, and an equal volume of pure glycerine added. The sera are tested individually for potency, and those showing a good titer are pooled[2]

In the titration of an extract a constant amount of pooled antiserum— 0.1 cubic centimeter of a 1 in 9 dilution in 85 per cent saline— is added to each of a series of 11 tubes. Antigen (pollen extract) is next added in decreasing amounts 100, 90, 80, etc., to 10 and 5 Noon units. Two units of guinea pig complement, titrated in the presence of an average dose of antigen, 50 units, are next added and fixation is permitted to continue for 18 hours at an ice-box temperature of 5° to 8° C., after which, sheep cells sensitized with two units of amboceptor are added as an indicator and the rack is incubated at 37.5° C. for 1 hour, when the test is read. As an example of the antigenic unit let us suppose that the tube containing 20 Noon units of extract has complete fixation, while that containing 10 units shows partial hemolysis. The antigenic unit is, therefore, somewhere between 10 and 20 Noon units. A second titration covering this range, i. e., using 20, 18, 16, etc., to 10 units, gives a more accurate result; and the lowest amount of extract with which there is complete fixation is the antigenic unit. With a potent extract and antiserum the test gives clear-cut results which can be duplicated, and is quite delicate, the antigenic unit being often as low as 5 to 10 Noon units.

The test is quite specific, it being possible to distinguish giant and short ragweed pollen extracts from each other as noted in a previous communication (3). Giant and short ragweed pollen extracts and their anti-sera give cross-fixation, but the extracts are regularly more potent in complement-fixing power when tested with their homologous sera. A number of extracts made from pollen other than ragweed failed to give fixation when tested with anti-ragweed serum.

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[2] In a previous communication (3) the writers have presented evidence which seems to indicate that different rabbits when immunized may produce their antibodies against different antigenic fractions of the pollen extract; hence it is felt that the test serum should be pooled from several potent sera.

Standard extract.—It is desirable to have an extract whose complement-fixing properties are high and stable and which might therefore serve as a standard. Many commercial extracts, and several prepared by ourselves in various ways, were tested for antigenic properties and keeping qualities, and one suggested by Bernton was finally selected as a standard, which represents a slight modification of Clock's glycerinated extract. The extract is prepared by extracting the dry pollen granules with a mixture of pure glycerin 2 parts and Coca's fluid 1 part. (Coca's fluid is made by dissolving 5 grams of sodium chloride and 2.7 grams of sodium bicarbonate in 1 liter of distilled water.) The extraction is permitted to continue for 8 days at room temperature.

This extract was found to have maintained its potency without apparent deterioration in complement-fixing power at the end of 141 days at room temperature, and after 12 months at ice-box temperature. The antigenic unit of an unknown extract must be determined in relation to that of the standard extract titrated in the same test.

For the past two seasons Harrison and Bernton have used, in clinical work, extracts prepared as described above, which were standardized by the complement fixation test. Prophylactic treatment was usually begun with one-tenth to one-fifth of an antigenic unit, depending upon the apparent sensitiveness of the patient as judged from the cutaneous test and from the clinical history. Succeeding dosage was determined by the reaction to the previous injection.

The results of standardization by the complement-fixation method with this stable extract have been satisfactory, and the method might be a practicable one for those who use extracts prepared by some method giving a relatively stable antigenic extract and who determine the antigenic strength of the extract soon after its preparation; however, before any method of standardization can be recommended for general use, it must be shown—

First, that the standard unit is really measuring the essential, potent, and valuable portion of the extract; or

Second, that if the method is measuring some non-essential attribute of the extract, it must be shown that this attribute varies directly or in some regular manner with the essential or potent fraction.

The complement-fixing property of ragweed pollen extract seems to fulfill neither of these requirements For instance, the standard extract which we have described may, by the action of heat, be made to lose entirely its power of combining with complement in the presence of antiserum with which it was originally active, yet this heated extract is still capable of calling forth antibodies in rabbits, which antibodies are specific for the heated extract. By heat, therefore, we have been able so to alter a ragweed extract that it is as distinct from the original, unheated product, as far as we can judge from its complement-fixing properties, as timothy extract is from ragweed extract. Yet, when the heated and unheated extracts are tested on the skin of a highly sensitive person, they are indistinguishable. Likewise, the heated and unheated extracts are both active in producing local and general reactions when given subcutaneously in treatment. Moreover, a guinea pig sensitized with the unheated extract can be shocked with the heated extract, and vice versa (protocols 1 and 2). The same thing is shown when the sensitized uterus is employed (Figs. 1 and 2). Figure 3 shows the kymograph tracing made by the uterus of a guinea pig sensitized with giant extract unheated and shocked with a commercial extract X, which is devoid of antigenic power in that it has uniformly failed to call forth complement-fixing antibodies in rabbits and gives no fixation with known potent sera Moreover, an extract which has its complement-fixing receptors completely saturated by an excess of antiserum is still active in causing skin reactions in the sensitive subject.

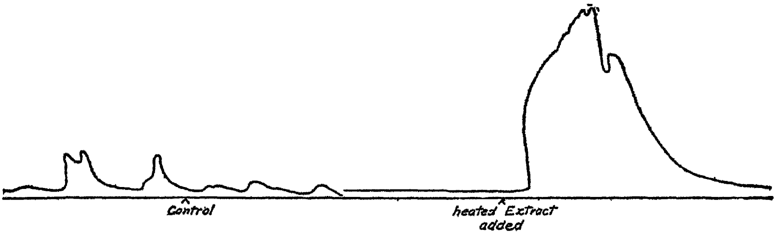

FIG 1 —(Pig 401-C A) Tracing made by uterus of guinea pig sensitized with unheated giant ragweed pollen extract Shocked with same extract heated to 100° C for 30 minutes

Finally, in the small parallel series of cases treated prophylactically, one with an actively antigenic unheated extract and the other series with the same extract in which the complement-binding property had been altered by heating to 100° C. for 30 minutes, the clinical results were equally favorable in both, and no difference in the local or general response was noted. Various clinicians, moreover, have reported favorable results in treatment with commercial extracts which have uniformly failed in our hands to call forth the production of complement-binding antibodies in rabbits or to bind complement in the presence of known potent antiserum. We therefore feel that the

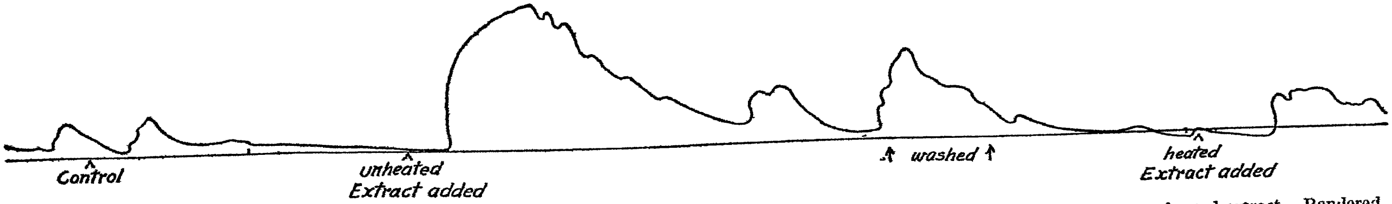

FIG. 2.—(Guinea pig No. 401–CA) Tracing of uterus of pig sensitized with unheated giant ragweed pollen extract Shocked with same unheated extract Rendered insensitive to extract heated to 100° C for 30 minutes.

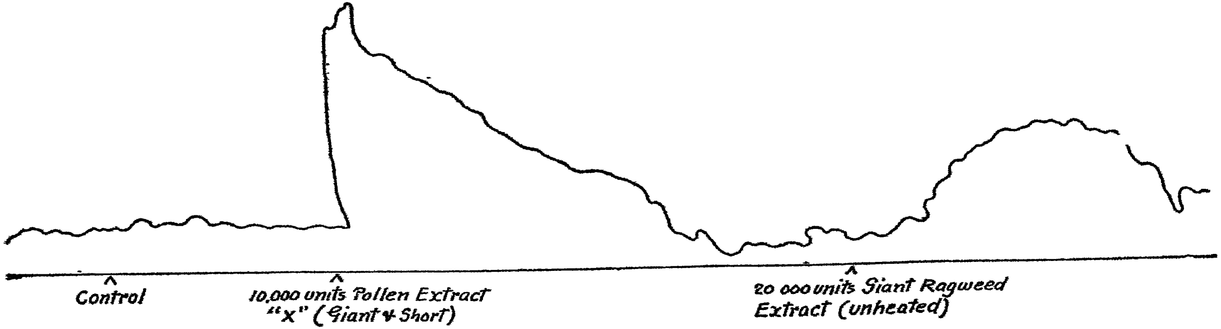

FIG. 3.—(Guinea pig No. 414–A) Tracing of uterus of pig sensitized with unheated giant ragweed pollen extract. Shocked with commercial extract X (an extract devoid of complement-fixing power), and rendered insensitive to the unheated giant extract

complement-fixing property of an extract is not an essential part of the extract in so far as treatment or desensitization is concerned.[1]

We have not found an active antigenic extract which was not at the same time highly potent by skin test, etc.; but we have found extracts to grow weaker in antigenic power until the function of binding complement was lost in the range of our test, and yet without corresponding loss in its power to produce shock, skin reactions, etc.

It is therefore apparent that the complement-fixing power of an extract can not serve as a measure of potency of extracts to be used in treatment, and it would seem apparent that the field of complement fixation as a means of standardization is limited, being confined to extracts of stable antigenic nature. Even here caution is necessary, and the unit should be determined soon after the extract is prepared; for if from some unrecognized cause the labile complement-fixing property should decrease, but leave the stable shocking property of the extract relatively unaltered, overdosage of the patient might result The method would seem to be of some value in determining the keeping qualities of extracts, since extracts relatively stable in complement-fixing properties have been found to be markedly stable as regards their shocking or desensitizing power. By the use of a stable extract it becomes possible to prepare enough material for the season's use in one lot. The antigenic unit may be determined soon after the extraction is completed, and the danger of possible errors resulting from the unequal rate of deterioration in complement-fixing and shocking properties through aging may be avoided. The antigenic unit for extracts prepared by the same method seems to be strikingly uniform, provided it be measured before deterioration has had time to take place.

SUMMARY

In summary it may be said that—

1 The complement-fixing property of ragweed pollen extracts is due to a labile fraction, is one of the first properties of the extract to deteriorate, and its rate of deterioration bears no definite relation to the rate of deterioration of the portion of the extract which causes shock.

2. The complement-fixing property of ragweed pollen extract is a nonessential attribute in so far as the value of the extract for treatment is concerned.

3. Complement fixation as a means of standardization of ragweed pollen extracts should be applied only to extracts of stable antigenic nature, which, however, should be tested soon after extraction is completed.

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[1] We realize the necessity for caution in applying to the naturally hypersensitive human being, the results obtained by the use of experimental animals

4. Complement fixation for standardization of ragweed pollen extracts which are not stable in antigenic properties is fraught with danger, because overdosage may result; for some extracts which are relatively unstable as regards their complement-fixing properties may lose the latter, while their ability to cause shock is relatively unaltered.

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(1) Clock, R. O.: J Inf. Dis., 1918, 22, 80–82.

(2) Noon, L The Lancet, 1911, 180, 1572

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PROTOCOLS

Protocol 1.—A 300-gram guinea pig was sensitized by injecting intraperitoneally 10,000 Noon units of unheated giant ragweed pollen extract on June 2, 6, and 24, 1924, respectively. On January 26 and 28, 1925, the guinea pig received 50,000 and 200,000 Noon units, respectively, of unheated giant extract.

On February 19, 1925, an intravenous injection of 0.5 cubic centimeter of 1:10 extract of giant ragweed heated to 100° C. for 30 minutes was given Typical anaphylactic symptoms developed in 30 seconds and death resulted in 6 minutes. Autopsy findings were typical.

Protocol 2.—A 250-gram guinea pig received intraperitoneally 230,000 Noon units of giant extract heated to 100° C. for 30 minutes, 10,000 units being given every second day for 23 injections. The last treatment was on August 1, 1923. On December 28 this pig was given 0.5 cubic centimeter of giant unheated 1:10 extract. Typical symptoms of anaphylaxis developed in 30 seconds and death occurred in 4½ minutes. Autopsy findings were typical.

NOTES ON THE CLARIFICATION OF COLORED WATERS

By Lewis B. Miller, Chemist, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service

Previous papers from this laboratory dealing with the alum process of water purification have been concerned almost exclusively with the nature of and conditions for "alum floc" formation. Little has been said on the several functions of this floc. With a somewhat better understanding of what may be termed the primary aspects of the subject, we now turn to studies of what the "alum floc" is supposed to do. This paper reports some notes on color removal.

Since the publication of Saville's (1917) work, the "color" taken up by waters originating in swamps or peaty soils has been regarded as held in a colloidal state. While the nature of these coloring matters is not definitely known, they appear to belong to that group known as humic acids.

In the present work a number of samples of water containing "color" of the humic acid type from several sources have been studied in some detail by three different methods of experimentation; namely, (1) by dialysis, (2) by cataphoresis, and (3) by the study of the effect of various chemical reagents upon the stability of the "color" in solution. These methods of experimentation were designed to determine first of all whether the "color" was present in the condition of true solution or of collodial dispersion. This is important, since the type of reaction exhibited would be quite different in the two cases. The condition in solution being determined, a more detailed study of the effect of chemical reagents upon the "color" stability should yield information concerning the mechanism of "color" removal Such information has a practical as well as a theoretical value in suggesting possible lines of improvement and in assisting in standardizing the methods for the commercial clarification of colored waters.

Since the results from the study of any one sample were found, in a limited degree, to be typical of the results obtained with the several samples studied, the experimental results obtained with one of them will be described in detail. This will be followed by a discussion of the similarities and differences between the various samples. It will be shown later that severe limitations are imposed upon conclusions drawn from a study of any one "color." However, for purposes of orientation, a more or less reproducible material called "synthetic humus No. 1" has been used. For this I am indebted to Mr. P. R. Dawson, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This sample was prepared by the condensation of sugar by an acid, followed by dispersion in alkali and dialysis to remove excess electrolytes. The strongly colored sample was diluted with distilled water until it contained about 500 parts per million of color. The pH value of this diluted sample determined colorimetrically was 5.6.

Cataphoresis experiments showed that under all conditions in which the coloring matter was stable—that is, not coagulated—it bore a negative charge. (There is one exception to this statement which will be discussed later.) In these experiments the "color" behaved as a typical negatively charged colloid.

Upon dialysis in a collodion bag the coloring matter failed to pass through the membrane although electrolytes dialyzed through readily. This indicates that the "color" has colloid dimensions.

The following set of experiments will suggest one type of phenomenon which would have to be dealt with were we to imagine this "synthetic humus" to occur in a natural water.

Fifty-c. c. samples of the solution were placed in cylinders; to successive samples were added increasing quantities of standardized reagent. The samples were shaken and allowed to stand for 24 hours. The smallest quantity of reagent which will just produce complete clarification was noted and the pH of the final mixture determined colorimetrically. The results are shown in Table 1. Concentrations are expressed in two ways, namely, in equivalents per liter and in parts per million of the reagent in the final mixture.

TABLE 1 —*Synthetic humus No 1*

Reagent	Concentration (equivalents)	Parts per million of reagent	pH	Observations
HCl	0. 04	1, 410	1 55	
$HC_2H_3O_2$	8	48, 000	2 30	No clarification
H_2SO_4	04	1, 960	1 55	
$AlCl_3$	0002	8 8	5 20	
Alum $KAl(SO_4)_2 12 H_2O$	0002	31 6	5 00	
$FeCl_3$	0004	21 6	3. 9	
$CaCl_2$	.016	880	5 6	
$CuSO_4$	002	159	5 3	
NaOH	----------	----------	--------	Increased stability.
$Ca(HCO_3)_2$	005	405	6 8	No clarification.
KCl	.8	59, 200	5. 7	Partial clarification

Since the cataphoresis and dialysis experiments suggest that the "color" is present as a negatively charged colloid, let us first observe what relation the coagulation of the "color" bears to the concentrations of the several cations recorded in Table 1. If we compare the coagulating power (the reciprocal of the concentration) of the several cations we find the following:

Ion	Coagulating power
K^+	Less than.... 1 2
H^+	25 0
Ca^{++}	63 0
Cu^{++}	252 0
Al^{+++}	5, 000 0
Fe^{+++}	2, 500. 0

The coagulating power of the cations evidently increases with valence and qualitatively follows Schulze's rule. As is usually the case, the coagulating power of the hydrogen ion approaches closely to that of the divalent ions. In these experiments the coloring material behaves as a negatively charged colloid of the suspensoid type. That such is the case is further proved by the experimental fact that acetic acid, because of its low dissociation, is unable to produce a sufficient concentration of cation to effect coagulation.

That the coagulation is produced by the positive ion is further indicated by the following experiment: A 0.01 normal $FeCl_3$ solution was prepared and allowed to stand for several weeks. During this time it became opalescent, due to slow hydrolysis of the $FeCl_3$. By this process the concentration of ferric ion is, of course, reduced. The coagulating power of this solution as compared to a freshly prepared ferric chloride solution in which hydrolysis had occurred to a lesser extent was as follows:

Substance	Coagulating power
$FeCl_3$ (after standing)	1,660
$FeCl_3$ (freshly prepared)	2,500

The coagulating effect of the anions is qualitatively additive. For example: If to a series of 50 c. c. samples of the "color" solution are added half the quantity of HCl necessary to cause coagulation, the quantities of $CaCl_2$ and alum necessary to produce coagulation are as follows (compare with Table 1):

TABLE 2

Reagent	Concentration (equivalents)	Parts per million of reagent	pH
$CaCl_2$	0.0001	5.5	1.9
Alum	.00002	3.2	1.8

That the sign of the charge on the "color" was always negative under the conditions of experimentation just described (except when coagulation of the "color" occurred) was determined by cataphoresis experiments.

As with most negatively charged colloids, the addition of hydroxyl ion tends to stabilize the colloid, rendering it much more difficult to effect clarification. This is true of the "humic acids" By addition of sodium hydroxide, for example, to the colored water, a point is soon reached where calcium chloride will no longer effect clarification. Acid and alum both effect clarification in the presence of alkali because of their ability to destroy the alkali by chemical reaction. In both cases, however, addition of alkali increases the quantity of reagent which must be added in order to secure clarification.

In the instance of alum, however, the case is not as simple as was just indicated. With a relatively pure (well dialyzed) "humic-acid" solution, clarification depends upon the coagulating power of the aluminium ion. With small quantities of alkali present, the addition of alum first destroys the alkali, after which the excess aluminium ion effects coagulation With increasing quantities of alkali plus alum, however, another factor gradually appears, namely, the positively charged colloidal "alum floc." It is not until alkali plus alum is added in relatively large amounts (far greater than the amounts ever used in water purification) that the coagulating effect becomes clearly due to the colloidal "alum floc." The following experiment indicates this effect Fifty c. c. samples of the colored waters were taken as before. To each sample was added sodium hydroxide until the solution was 0.002 N (contained 80 parts per million of NaOH). To successive samples was added potassium alum in increasing quantities The sign of the charge was determined by cataphoresis. The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3.—*Humic-acid solution 0.002 N with respect to NaOH, treated with alum*

Experiment No.	Normality of solution with respect to Al^{+++}	pH	Sign of charge on particles	Observations
1	0 1000	4 4	None	Complete clarification
2	.0600	4 5	do	Do
3	0200	4 5	do	Do
4	0140	4 5	do	Do
5	.0100	4 5	do	Do
6	0080	4 6	do	Do
7	0060	4 6	do	Do
8	0040	4 6	do	Do
9	0034	4 6	do	Do
10	.0030	4 6	do	Do
11	0028	4 6	do	Do
12	0026	4 7	do	Do.
13	0024	4 8	do	Do
14	0022	5 0	do	Do
15	0020	6 8	do	Do
16	0018	8 4	Negative	No clarification.
20	0010	9 4	do	Do
24	0001	9. 8	do	Do

With alum alone, or with only small concentrations of alkali present, clarification is favored by a low pH. With stronger mixtures of alkali plus alum, however, clarification begins near neutrality and when the quantitative amount of alum necessary to react with NaOH is added. It is at this point rather than at higher alum concentrations that clarification proceeds most rapidly.

The mechanism of the above reaction will perhaps be more clearly seen if for potassium alum is substituted aluminium chloride (be it noted that this essentially consists only in a substitution of the monovalent chloride ion in place of the divalent sulfate ion.) The results are given in Table 4.

Table 4—*Humic acid solution 0 002 N with respect to NaOH treated with aluminium chloride*

Experiment No	Normality of solution, with respect to Al^{+++}	pH	Sign of charge on particles	Observations
1	0 1000	4 4	None	Complete clarification Slow reaction.
2	0600	4 5	do	Do
3	0200	4 5	do	Do
4	0140	4 5	do	Do
5	0100	4 6	Positive	No clarification
6	0080	4 6	do	Do
7	0060	4 6	do	Do
8	0040	4 6	do	Do
9	0034	4 6	do	Do
10	0030	4 7	do	Do
11	0028	4 7	do	Do
12	0026	4 7	do	Do
13	0024	4 9	do	Do
14	0022	5 2	do	Do
15	0020	6 9	None	Complete clarification Very rapid reaction
16	0018	8 3	Negative	No clarification
20	0010	9 5	do	Do
21	0001	10 0	do	Do

The explanation of the results observed in Table 4 may be as follows. In experiments 1 to 4 coagulation results because of the coagulating power of the trivalent aluminium ion upon the negatively charged humic acid colloid Aluminium hydroxide would probably not be formed, being soluble in the excess aluminium chloride. That the coloring material is precipitated by the aluminium ion and not by colloidal alumina is further indicated by the slow rate of reaction which is typical of the coagulation of these "colors" by cations In experiments 5 to 14 the effect of the colloidal alumina makes its appearance. Due probably to the presence of an excess of the positively charged colloidal alumina (as compared to the colloidal humic acid) and to low pH, a condition of stability results in which the combination of the two colloidal substances bears a positive charge. (It may be stated parenthetically that this is the only condition observed under which the colloidal matter in these samples assumed a positive charge. That this same condition did not occur with alum (see Table 3) is due to the coagulating effect of the divalent sulfate anion upon the positively charged colloid which tended to form.) In experiment 15 mutual precipitation of the positively charged and negatively charged colloids occurred at a pH of 6.9. In experiment 16 and following decreasing concentrations of the positively charged colloid, together with increasing pH, produced a stable combination bearing a negative charge.

When experiments such as those described upon synthetic humus No. 1 were applied to several "color" samples of the humic acid type from different sources it was found that the results just described were fairly typical. Dialysis and cataphoresis experiments suggested that the "color" was present as a negatively charged colloid. Treatment by several chemical reagents indicated the same thing. This is in complete agreement with the conclusions of Saville (1917). Treatment by chemical reagents likewise showed that clarification was produced by the coagulating action of the cations. The relative effect of cations followed Schulze's rule.

In the sample "synthetic humus No. 1" we have what may be described in a relative sense as a "pure material." Most of the electrolytes ordinarily present in natural waters are absent. The excess electrolytes added in the preparation of the sample are almost entirely removed by prolonged dialysis. Consequently the results obtained may be looked upon as the effect of the reagents added upon the "color," unaffected or nearly so by contaminating electrolyte. The more highly purified a sample is (that is, the more completely are contaminating electrolytes removed by dialysis), the more closely will it approach to the more or less typical example cited above in its reaction to chemical reagents. There is, however, some variation between samples from different sources In Table 5 are given data upon some of the samples studied in this laboratory which will serve to indicate the magnitude of the differences referred to. With the exception of the sample of Cape Fear River water and of soil extract No. 1, all of these are of the "purified" type. In Table 5 are given the pH of the original sample and the degree of color it contains, the lowest concentrations of two reagents which will cause clarification, and the pH at which clarification occurs in each case.

TABLE 5

Description of sample[1]	Color *Parts per million*	pH of original sample	Concentration (equivalents) of HCl necessary to produce clarification	pH	Concentration (equivalents) of alum necessary to produce clarification	pH
Synthetic humus No. 1	500	5.6	0.04	1.55	0.0002	5.2
Synthetic humus No. 2	500	5.9	.02	1.80	.0004	4.1
Synthetic humus No. 3	500	5.7	.008	2.10	.0002	4.3
Cape Fear River water	100	6.3	----------	------	.0002	5.4
Tea extract No 1	500	5.0	.006	2.2	.0028	5.2
Tea extract No 2	500	6.2	.02	1.8	.0002	5.3
Soil extract No 1	500	8.2	.01	2.6	.002	6.8
Soil extract No 2	500	6.8	.008	3.6	.0006	5.4

[1] The three samples of synthetic humus were furnished by Mr P R. Dawson, Department of Agriculture, and the sample of Cape Fear River water was furnished by Mr George D. Norcom, sanitary engineer, Wilmington, N. C The soil extracts were from soil of glacial origin from Butler County, Iowa, furnished by Mr. B. L. Miller.

The experiments described in this paper suggest a conclusion which, if found by future work to be of wide application to colored waters, will be of considerable significance in the commercial clarification of these waters by alum. In the clarification of the colored waters studied it is the strong coagulating power of the trivalent aluminium ion acting upon the negatively charged colloidal "color" which is of importance. It causes the formation of what may be called a "color floc" "Alum floc," which is of so much importance in other aspects of clarification, plays an unimportant rôle. In fact, the formation of "alum floc" by its removal of aluminium ion from solution in the form of an insoluble compound would be distinctly antagonistic to the formation of the "color floc." All conditions, therefore, such as proper hydrogen ion concentration, which would otherwise tend to retain the aluminium in solution in the form of aluminium ion, will tend to promote coagulation of these "colors"

This leads us at once to the fundamental question of the proper range of hydrogen ion concentration for best results It has been shown (see Clark and Theriault, 1923, Miller, 1923, Baylis, 1923, and Hatfield, 1924) that from the acid side the precipitation of alum first approaches completion near a pH value of 5.4. Above this approximate value precipitation and removal of aluminium ion from solution is practically complete Below this value aluminium ion as such is retained in solution It is above this pH value, therefore, that best clarification of turbid water results, because of the clarifying action of "alum floc"

In the literature of the last few years upon this subject abundant evidence exists confirming this conclusion Similarly it is below the pH value of 5 4, where aluminium ion exists as such, and there clarification of highly colored waters of the type under discussion should occur. Definite information upon this point from commercial sources is almost entirely lacking with the exception of the results of Norcom (1924) on Cape Fear River water. These point to the same conclusion Information, however, is entirely too meager to consider this point as universally established.

While a low pH value seems to favor formation of the "color floc" by alum, this fact may prove to be one of the difficulties of the method when applied to water purification. In the coagulation of the coloring matter a part of the aluminium ion will probably be removed from solution by adsorption or combination with the color material Since the pH of the water must be raised subsequent to the coagulation because of its corrosive action at low pH values, it is highly probable that flocculation of the remaining alum will occur at this point. Norcom (private communication) states that he has observed this to occur especially during the winter months. He has avoided the difficulty by connecting his sedimentation basins in series, treating the water with alum at a low pH value in the first basin and increasing the pH in the second basin by addition of alkali

In the work upon colored waters at this laboratory, color samples of the humic acid type from several sources have been studied. As we have emphasized in the preceding paragraphs, in the treatment of these "colors" by alum it is the aluminium ion which is the important factor in their clarification. However, there may be and most probably are other modifications and types of colored waters in the clarification of which other factors are of greater importance. To such colored waters the principles advanced in this paper will obviously not apply. Where colored waters similar to those here studied are found in nature the phenomena observed in their treatment will approach the phenomena recorded in this study. In such cases the principles laid down in this paper will undoubtedly prove of value.

It will be observed that the differences between the properties of the several samples described in Table 5, while quite definite, are not great. When, however, these samples are made more nearly to simulate natural waters by the introduction of electrolyte "impurities," the variation between the samples are somewhat more pronounced. This is especially true when the "impurities" added are of an acidic, basic, or buffering nature. Similarly when a few of the common electrolyte components of natural waters are added in varying quantities, proportions, and combinations to the same "color" sample, the differences which exist from the standpoint of a filter plant operator would appear to be quite pronounced. Considering the probable differences in the coloring matter itself in different natural waters and the infinity of possible variations among the other components of the waters, it became evident early in this work that no detailed procedure could be advanced for treatment of colored waters in waterworks practice from a laboratory study of them. An investigation with such an object in view must be conducted in the field over a long period of time and under a wide variety of conditions. Therefore, although the results from the samples studied were promising, no attempt was made to carry out a laboratory study upon small samples of natural waters collected from different places. It is believed, however, that the work already accomplished will furnish a scientific foundation upon which a productive field investigation may be based.

Acknowledgments—I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. P. R. Dawson, Mr. George D. Norcom, and Mr. B. L. Miller for furnishing the samples of coloring matter used in this investigation. I wish also to express my appreciation to Prof. William Mansfield Clark, chief of the division of chemistry, Hygienic Laboratory, for much kindly advice and many favors during the course of this investigation.

SUMMARY

1. Several samples of water containing material of the "humic acid" type have been studied by three different methods

2. In every case investigated the "color" has proved to be present as negatively charged colloid.

3. The coagulation and removal of the "color" (formation of the "color floc") by electrolytes was shown to be effected by the cation. The relative effect of different cations followed Schulze's rule of valence.

4. With respect to the clarification of colored waters by alum, it was suggested that the clarification was due to aluminium ion and that "alum floc," which is effective in the clarification of turbid waters, had an unimportant rôle in the removal of "colors" of this type. The conditions most favorable for color removal by alum were discussed. Possible limitations in the application of the principle were pointed out.

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 27, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended June 27, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, June 30, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended June 27, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,370,192	56,466,115
Number of death claims	11,123	10,090
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.6	9.3

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 27, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, June 30, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended June 27, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended June 27, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended June 27, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (64 cities)	5,725	10.8	[3] 11.5	698	[3] 757	[4] 57
Albany [5]	25	10.9	16.3	2	3	44
Atlanta	85			12	15	
Baltimore [5]	167	10.9	14.1	25	22	75
Birmingham	78	19.8	20.8	12	13	
Boston	159	10.6	13.5	29	27	77
Bridgeport	21			1	6	16
Buffalo	140	13.2	11.6	9	24	36
Cambridge	21	9.7	13.5	4	2	69
Camden	33	13.4	11.6	4	6	64
Chicago [5]	504	8.8	9.1	66	92	58
Cincinnati	93	11.8	13.9	11	10	65
Cleveland	156	8.7	9.3	18	24	45
Columbus	65	12.1	13.2	8	4	73
Dallas	48	12.9	12.8	6	11	
Dayton	33	9.9	8.3	4	1	63
Denver	78	14.5	14.7	4	6	
Des Moines	32	11.2	7.9	4	5	69
Detroit	207			27	30	46
Duluth	23	10.9	10.1	0	2	0
Erie	20			7	1	136
Fall River [5]	21	9.0	13.4	4	10	58
Flint	17	6.8	9.2	5	7	79
Fort Worth	34	11.6	8.8	7	4	
Grand Rapids	33	11.3	5.6	5	4	79
Houston	54	17.1	12.7	7	3	
Indianapolis	72	10.5	12.3	6	2	43
Jersey City	55	9.1	11.0	10	7	71
Kansas City, Kans	24	10.1	13.3	2	2	42
Kansas City, Mo	84	11.9	10.0	10	8	
Los Angeles	208			28	32	77
Louisville	73	14.7	13.1	2	3	17
Lowell	27	12.1	13.1	4	3	70
Lynn	12	6.0	10.6	1	3	27
Memphis	77	23.0	21.5	19	12	
Milwaukee	90	9.4	8.2	7	14	33
Minneapolis	73	8.9	8.4	10	6	53
Nashville [5]	59	22.6	23.7	5	4	
New Bedford	20	7.7	9.8	6	2	100
New Haven	34	9.9	9.8	4	3	52
New Orleans	146	18.4	19.5	18	13	
New York	1,127	9.6	11.3	139	161	56
Bronx Borough	138	8.0	9.3	17	14	58
Brooklyn Borough	372	8.7	10.1	40	46	41
Manhattan Borough	487	11.2	13.5	68	86	71
Queens Borough	90	8.2	10.7	12	14	56
Richmond Borough	40	15.6	11.6	2	1	36

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 63 cities.

[4] Data for 60 cities.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, June 26, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 27, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, June 30, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended June 27, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended June 27, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended June 27, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Newark, N. J.	77	8.9	10.1	6	13	27
Norfolk	37	----------	----------	6	3	111
Oakland	58	11.9	8.9	3	5	35
Oklahoma City	26	----------	----------	5	4	----------
Omaha	31	7.6	9.8	3	5	31
Paterson	29	10.7	10.0	7	3	118
Philadelphia	408	10.7	11.3	45	45	57
Pittsburgh	135	11.1	13.3	20	21	66
Portland, Oreg.	71	13.1	11.4	8	4	80
Providence	52	11.1	13.7	6	12	48
Richmond	50	14.0	19.3	12	13	143
Rochester	61	9.6	10.7	7	9	56
St. Louis	170	10.8	11.4	10	17	----------
St. Paul	56	11.9	9.8	5	3	42
San Antonio	66	17.4	13.3	23	18	----------
San Diego	33	17.1	----------	4	----------	94
San Francisco	147	13.7	10.4	5	7	29
Schenectady	18	9.2	8.3	2	4	56
Seattle	57	----------	----------	2	4	19
Somerville	22	11.2	9.3	2	3	54
Spokane	28	13.4	13.5	2	2	45
Springfield, Mass.	28	9.6	10.5	6	7	89
Syracuse	36	9.8	10.5	4	4	50
Tacoma	16	8.0	11.6	1	1	23
Toledo	49	8.9	13.0	5	6	45
Trenton	46	18.2	15.3	4	4	66
Utica	23	11.2	----------	3	----------	64
Washington, D. C.	100	10.5	13.4	15	18	84
Waterbury	15	----------	----------	4	5	86
Wilmington, Del.	20	8.5	8.7	4	0	91
Worcester	53	13.9	9.9	5	7	58
Yonkers	16	7.5	10.5	0	2	0
Youngstown	39	12.7	7.1	4	1	49

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	6
Dysentery	15
Influenza	2
Malaria	83
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	26
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	24
Tuberculosis	41
Typhoid fever	91
Whooping cough	16

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Measles	4
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	8

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	1
Influenza	3
Malaria	112
Measles	10
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	37
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	8

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	72
Influenza	13
Lethargic encephalitis.	
Berkeley	1
Los Angeles County	2
San Francisco	2
Measles	34
Poliomyelitis	
Berkeley	3
Los Angeles	4
Los Angeles County	3
Sacramento	5
San Francisco	1
San Diego	2
Stanislaus County	1
Scarlet fever	59
Smallpox.	
Los Angeles	15
Oakland	16
Scattering	27
Typhoid fever	14

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Botulism	5
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	8
Influenza	1
Measles	5
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	92
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	15

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	16
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	1
Diphtheria	13
German measles	7

CONNECTICUT—continued	Cases
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	4
Measles	111
Mumps	6
Pneumonia (broncho)	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	4
Scarlet fever	18
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	81
DELAWARE	
Measles	9
Mumps	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	2
FLORIDA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	9
Malaria	9
Measles	1
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	12
GEORGIA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	5
Dysentery	41
Hookworm disease	8
Influenza	7
Malaria	82
Measles	1
Mumps	16
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	10
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	2
Septic sore throat	6
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	118
Whooping cough	31
ILLINOIS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Cook County	1
Will County	1
Winnebago County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	44
Scattering	26
Influenza	34
Measles	360
Pneumonia	183
Poliomyelitis:	
Bureau County	1
Macoupin County	2
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	73
Scattering	40

ILLINOIS—continued	Cases
Smallpox:	
McLean County	11
Scattering	7
Tuberculosis	314
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	231
INDIANA	
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	11
Measles	41
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	43
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	51
IOWA	
Diphtheria	6
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	13
KANSAS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	5
Dysentery (bacillary)	5
Influenza	1
Measles	3
Mumps	36
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	100
LOUISIANA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	12
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	63
MAINE	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	9
Measles	5
Mumps	79
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	9
Vincent's angina	3
MARYLAND[1]	
Chicken pox	[illegible]
Diarrhea	[illegible]

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[1] Week ended Friday.

MARYLAND—continued	Cases
Diphtheria	9
Dysentery	2
German measles	3
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	84
Mumps	31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	15
Pneumonia (lobar)	1
Scarlet fever	23
Tuberculosis	85
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	110

MASSACHUSETTS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	69
Diphtheria	79
German measles	83
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	322
Mumps	20
Ophthalmia neonatorum	15
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	31
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	82
Septic sore throat	5
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	97
Tuberculosis (other forms)	18
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	113

MICHIGAN	
Diphtheria	60
Measles	211
Pneumonia	53
Scarlet fever	140
Smallpox	17
Tuberculosis	357
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	132

MINNESOTA	
Chicken pox	88
Diphtheria	49
Influenza	1
Measles	7
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	93
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	77
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	31

MISSISSIPPI	
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	31

MISSOURI (Exclusive of Kansas City)	Cases
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	41
Influenza	1
Malaria	3
Measles	17
Mumps	27
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	39
Smallpox	17
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	50
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	47

MONTANA	
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	6
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	8

NEW JERSEY	
Chicken pox	103
Diphtheria	56
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	214
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	55
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	87
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	117

NEW MEXICO	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	9
Measles	6
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Rabies in animals	13
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	7

NEW YORK (Exclusive of New York City)	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	5
Measles	307
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	91
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	65
Septic sore throat	17
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	198

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	13
German measles	3
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	17
Typhoid fever	51
Whooping cough	119

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Garfield	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	33
Malaria	66
Mumps	6
Pellagra	13
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	
Canadian	1
Cleveland	1
Garvin	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	
Delaware	15
Scattering	5
Typhoid fever	
Lincoln	9
McCurtain	19
Tillman	10
Washington	32
Scattering	65
Whooping cough	42

OREGON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	2
Measles	8
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	[1]7
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	[1]4
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	6

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	5
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	5

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	8
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	25
Dysentery	7
Influenza	6
Measles	10
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	11
Pellagra	10
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	7
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	30

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Measles	44
Mumps	18
Scarlet fever	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	2

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Fairfax County	1
Smallpox	2

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	47
Diphtheria	25
German measles	4
Measles	17
Mumps	18
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	30
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	78

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	9
Typhoid fever	8

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	10
German measles	12
Measles	90
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	12
Whooping cough	25
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	63
Diphtheria	30
German measles	17
Influenza	19
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	96
Mumps	33

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[1] Deaths

WISCONSIN—continued	Cases	WYOMING	Cases
Scattering—Continued		Chicken pox	3
Pneumonia	5	Impetigo contagiosa	2
Poliomyelitis	1	Mumps	3
Scarlet fever	58	Pneumonia	1
Smallpox	11	Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	53	Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	49	Whooping cough	1

Report for Week Ended June 20, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox	4	Scarlet fever	10
Diphtheria	9	Tuberculosis	27
Measles	25	Typhoid fever	1
Pneumonia	2	Whooping cough	8

Reports for Week Ended June 27, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox	2	Scarlet fever	9
Diphtheria	5	Smallpox	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Tuberculosis	25
Measles	28	Typhoid fever	4
Pneumonia	14	Whooping cough	13

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	6	Smallpox	5
Diphtheria	9	Tetanus	1
Measles	1	Typhoid fever	1
Mumps	8	Whooping cough	14
Scarlet fever	4		

NORTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	6	Pneumonia	3
Diphtheria	1	Poliomyelitis	1
German measles	1	Scarlet fever	16
Measles	2	Whooping cough	19
Mumps	6		

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April, 1925										
New Mexico	1	9	172	0	74	0	1	32	2	7
May, 1925										
Idaho	0	5	--------	--------	--------	0	0	12	--------	4
Montana	1	21	21	--------	66	--------	--------	171	17	13
Mississippi	1	47	1,130	5,975	547	1,431	4	11	102	319
New Mexico	0	12	2	2	42	0	0	28	6	3
Virginia	7	82	1,083	87	1,248	20	4	72	45	148
Washington	9	87	--------	--------	25	0	1	121	192	8

POLIOMYELITIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Under date of June 30, 1925, the State Health Officer of South Carolina reported that 48 cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in that State this summer. The cases occurred in the following counties:

Aiken	1	Richland	10
Chester	1	Spartanburg	6
Chesterfield	4	Sumter	3
Darlington	1	Union	11
Greenville	1	Williamsburg	2
Kershaw	1	York	5
Lexington	2		

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended June 20, 1925, 34 States reported 946 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended June 21, 1924, the same States reported 1,403 cases of diphtheria. One hundred and one cities, located in all parts of the country, and having an aggregate population of more than 28,260,000, reported 647 cases of diphtheria for the week ended June 20, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 857 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 823 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-one States reported 4,193 cases of measles for the week ended June 20, 1925, and 5,807 cases of this disease for the week ended June 21, 1924 One hundred and one cities reported 2,403 cases of measles for the week this year, and 2,275 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 34 States—this year, 1,584 cases; last year, 1,972 cases; 101 cities—this year, 909; last year, 954; estimated expectancy, 624 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended June 20, 1925, 34 States reported 591 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 885 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 185 cases; 1924, 317 cases; estimated expectancy, 87 cases. Five deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities, 4 deaths in Milwaukee, Wis., where the diseases is now decreasing, and one death in Superior, Wis.

Typhoid fever.—Five hundred and thirty cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended June 20, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 370 cases. One hundred and one cities reported 121 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 128 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 91 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 101 cities as follows: 1925, 465 deaths; 1924, 537 deaths.

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	....	52	20	2	0	136	....	11
Fall River	120,912	0	3	2	0	0	8	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Worcester	191,927	6	4	3	0	0	25	0	1
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	8	4	0	0	4	0	4
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	5	4	2	0	0	6	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138,036	3	5	3	0	0	5	2	2
New Haven	172,967	1	3	2	0	0	66	1	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	2	12	6	0	0	137	3	15
New York	5,927,625	297	240	207	3	3	231	41	105
Rochester	317,867	6	6	5	0	0	110	4	0
Syracuse	184,511	15	6	4	0	0	6	7	3
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	8	4	5	0	0	29	0	2
Newark	438,699	62	13	10	0	0	83	4	8
Trenton	127,390	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	93	55	82	....	1	245	23	30
Pittsburgh	613,442	27	18	6	....	3	193	5	18
Reading	110,917	4	2	2	0	0	41	5	2
Scranton	140,636	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	888,519	111	21	15	....	0	29	5	11
Columbus	261,082	6	2	2	0	0	3	0	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	4	2	0	0	0	8	0	1
Indianapolis	342,718	28	5	2	0	0	27	2	5
South Bend	76,709	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	3	1	1	....	0	12	0	2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	86	89	61	5	3	412	14	49
Cicero	55,968	5	1	2	0	0	13	0	0
Springfield	61,833	5	0	1	0	0	18	6	0
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	79	43	20	7	2	25	11	28
Flint	117,968	4	3	0	0	0	33	1	0
Grand Rapids	145,947	5	2	1	--------	1	70	1	1
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Milwaukee	484,595	38	11	11	2	2	142	47	6
Racine	64,393	3	1	3	1	1	1	6	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	--------	0	2	0	0	0	--------	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	106,289	7	1	1	--------	0	2	0	0
Minneapolis	409,125	77	11	18	--------	2	16	1	1
St Paul	241,891	23	13	8	0	0	8	10	3
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	1	4	0	--------	1	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	8	1	2	0	--------	1	1	1
Waterloo	39,667	3	1	0	0	--------	1	2	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	3	5	1	0	0	2	16	4
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
St Louis	803,853	16	31	29	1	1	11	9	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grand Forks	14,547	1	0	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	1	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	2	1	0	--------	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204,382	4	2	3	0	0	1	2	1
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	9	1	0	0	0	0	24	1
Wichita	79,261	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware.									
Wilmington	117,728	1	1	2	0	0	11	0	1
Maryland.									
Baltimore	773,580	66	14	6	1	1	52	48	22
Cumberland	32,361	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	4	7	9	0	0	25	--------	2
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Richmond	181,044	8	1	1	0	0	24	4	0
Roanoke	55,502	0	0	1	0	1	12	0	0
West Virginia:									
Charleston	45,597	1	1	0	0	--------	25	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	2	1	0	--------	0	17	1	3
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29,171	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39,688	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Greenville	25,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—contd									
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	5	1	0	10	0	0	3	3
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah	89,448	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
Florida									
St. Petersburg	24,403	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	56,050	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	1	--------	0	0	0	2
Louisville	257,671	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	2
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	8	1	0	0	2	2	0	9
Nashville	121,128	0	0	0	--------	3	12	0	2
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	3
Mobile	63,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	1	0	--------	0	4	--------
Little Rock	70,916	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	5	5	2	2	2	0	9
Shreveport	54,590	0	--------	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulsa	102,018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Galveston	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	--------	2	2	0	0	0	--------	3
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	4	--------	0	2	1	4
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	9	11	11	0	0	2	15	12
Pueblo	43,519	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	1	0	0	0	0	1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	48	2	6	0	0	0	28	1
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	24	5	2	0	--------	3	25	--------
Spokane	104,573	9	2	4	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	7	1	4	0	0	0	3	2
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	36	37	13	6	1	21	18	11
Sacramento	69,950	3	1	5	--------	0	1	1	0
San Francisco	539,038	11	21	11	2	0	4	39	8

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Manchester	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts											
Boston	33	25	0	0	0	19	2	4	0	--------	179
Fall River	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	21
Springfield	4	6	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	18	25
Worcester	4	9	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	39
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Providence	6	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	64
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	4	8	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	24
Hartford	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	37
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	35	33
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	16	21	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	21	142
New York	127	113	0	0	0	[1] 86	14	23	3	110	1,237
Rochester	7	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	49
Syracuse	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	41
New Jersey											
Camden	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	30
Newark	14	11	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	38	93
Trenton	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	42
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	50	77	0	0	0	41	5	1	1	70	435
Pittsburg	16	39	1	0	0	7	2	1	0	13	148
Reading	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
Scranton	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	6	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Cleveland	15	15	1	3	0	20	2	0	0	60	153
Columbus	4	4	1	14	0	6	1	2	0	5	59
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	20
Indianapolis	8	4	5	8	0	9	1	0	1	34	96
South Bend	2	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
Terre Haute	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Illinois											
Chicago	54	122	2	5	0	38	3	0	1	87	563
Cicero	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Springfield	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	21
Michigan											
Detroit	47	84	9	0	0	21	2	3	0	80	265
Flint	3	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	14
Grand Rapids	3	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7
Milwaukee	20	13	2	12	4	8	0	1	0	42	110
Racine	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Superior	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	--------	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	2	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Minneapolis	18	57	9	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	96
St Paul	11	21	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	80	81

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Iowa											
Davenport	1	0	3	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Des Moines	4	1	4	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	2	0	1	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	-------	1
Waterloo	3	0	0	1	-------	-------	0	0	-------	5	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	4	11	4	1	0	7	1	1	0	22	79
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
St Louis	17	56	1	5	0	10	2	3	1	12	197
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Grand Forks	0	1	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	6	-------
Sioux Falls	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13
Omaha	3	1	2	18	0	4	1	0	0	2	30
Kansas											
Topeka	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Wichita	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	16	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland											
Baltimore	16	7	0	0	0	14	3	3	0	93	192
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia											
Washington	9	10	0	0	0	8	3	1	0	8	141
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	7
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	-------
Richmond	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	47
Roanoke	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	26
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	17
Huntington	0	2	0	4	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	19
Winston-Salem	1	0	1	9	0	2	1	1	0	20	27
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	29
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	5
Georgia											
Atlanta	3	1	7	3	0	3	2	8	1	18	58
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Savannah	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	22
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Louisville	2	10	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	12	70
Tennessee.											
Memphis	2	1	1	2	0	6	1	11	0	7	82
Nashville	1	3	0	8	0	4	3	1	0	0	35
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	13	1	24	0	3	4	0	0	6	53
Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	21
Montgomery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	2	-------	4	-------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	6	2	0	0	16	4	6	1	23	156
Shreveport	-------	0	-------	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	24
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	1	5	0	0	2	0	6	1	0	14
Tulsa	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-------
Texas											
Dallas	1	2	1	2	0	5	1	3	2	25	68
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Houston	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	-------	59
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	77
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Great Falls	1	7	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Missoula	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Colorado											
Denver	8	3	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	16	75
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	6
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	2	-------	0	0	13	-------	1	0	1	28
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	12	26
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	5	3	5	-------	-------	1	0	-------	36	-------
Spokane	4	1	3	4	-------	-------	0	1	-------	10	-------
Tacoma	2	1	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	11	24
California											
Los Angeles	11	19	1	34	0	19	3	1	0	50	210
Sacramento	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	3	29
San Francisco	12	14	0	2	0	14	1	0	0	25	121

City reports for week ended June 20, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Jersey									
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland.									
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia.									
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas.									
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Louisiana									
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	-------	0	0
Texas.									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Galveston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MOUNTAIN									
Arizona:									
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0	1
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Tacoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Sacramento	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

The following table give the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended June 20, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 12 to June 20, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	160	162	158	[2] 157	[3] 164	153	[4] 149	[5] 157	[6] 120	[7] 120
New England	129	144	127	109	154	127	114	129	94	97
Middle Atlantic	228	218	213	212	238	203	211	244	156	166
East North Central	110	113	110	113	110	108	106	99	[6] 95	[6] 96
West North Central	168	187	201	278	211	251	197	189	145	133
South Atlantic	102	108	104	104	85	87	[4] 77	[5] 93	57	[8] 51
East South Central	46	40	40	11	34	40	11	11	11	6
West South Central	74	79	70	65	56	42	65	42	70	74
Mountain	239	267	115	105	153	134	143	76	181	191
Pacific	168	165	206	[2] 123	[3] 138	165	168	145	165	113

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	589	645	581	[2] 627	[3] 624	601	[4] 593	[5] 618	[6] 589	[7] 440
New England	917	1,217	1,004	984	1,188	1,051	867	872	892	634
Middle Atlantic	815	782	734	797	768	617	704	774	727	544
East North Central	742	901	761	890	854	954	913	893	[6] 893	[6] 627
West North Central	91	102	79	112	79	236	145	114	135	87
South Atlantic	256	295	305	210	329	327	[4] 256	[5] 416	297	[8] 353
East South Central	97	189	200	343	166	337	217	132	212	114
West South Central	65	37	28	32	14	23	14	23	14	19
Mountain	267	219	534	181	57	181	248	38	95	76
Pacific	154	203	162	[2] 95	[3] 178	131	165	165	87	84

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	342	360	309	[2] 323	[3] 352	307	[4] 278	[5] 266	[6] 177	[7] 167
New England	350	407	430	415	358	350	211	266	179	142
Middle Atlantic	343	336	323	319	331	265	271	263	156	145
East North Central	403	433	324	366	399	413	346	317	[6] 216	[6] 227
West North Central	651	692	518	618	728	556	531	481	325	328
South Atlantic	167	175	132	106	165	146	[4] 122	[5] 132	61	[8] 62
East South Central	229	257	263	263	326	246	183	126	160	160
West South Central	60	121	111	88	74	23	65	88	46	37
Mountain	315	401	334	277	353	324	410	334	277	143
Pacific	145	148	125	[2] 151	[3] 197	162	139	151	162	116

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	48	62	50	[2] 46	[3] 46	60	[4] 48	[5] 46	[6] 37	[7] 36
New England	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	18	12	8	6	7	2	2	4	2	1
East North Central	27	39	30	44	56	70	58	65	[6] 43	[6] 45
West North Central	85	89	75	60	79	68	70	95	52	60
South Atlantic	53	79	63	45	37	65	[4] 10	[5] 39	22	[8] 31
East South Central	395	457	435	377	189	440	423	114	297	200
West South Central	14	42	32	28	37	130	56	32	5	19
Mountain	10	29	10	48	29	29	57	38	29	19
Pacific	162	264	206	[2] 176	[3] 191	186	168	191	148	154

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included

[4] Charleston, W. Va , not included.

[5] Wilmington, N. C , not included.

[6] Cincinnati, Ohio, not included

[7] Cincinnati, Ohio, and St Petersburg, Fla., not included.

[8] St. Petersburg, Fla., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 12 to June 20, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	12	16	18	[2] 14	[3] 13	19	[4] 16	[5] 25	[6] 28	[7] 22
New England	7	17	10	5	12	25	17	30	25	20
Middle Atlantic	11	14	22	13	10	19	9	26	17	14
East North Central	4	7	4	9	6	5	7	10	[6] 9	[6] 4
West North Central	2	6	12	2	0	4	10	8	25	12
South Atlantic	12	14	28	28	26	39	[4] 41	[5] 41	65	[8] 49
East South Central	34	80	46	46	63	74	51	40	120	80
West South Central	56	51	51	46	79	65	74	88	116	130
Mountain	38	29	0	0	0	19	10	76	48	38
Pacific	12	23	17	[2] 9	[3] 3	6	9	9	15	6

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	27	30	22	15	14	14	[4] 12	[5] 11	[6] 7	[7] 60
New England	27	30	20	10	7	5	7	2	5	2
Middle Atlantic	24	17	14	10	12	11	9	11	6	4
East North Central	24	33	23	16	11	12	14	10	[6] 5	[6] 7
West North Central	50	48	31	11	11	18	18	4	9	7
South Atlantic	12	43	26	24	10	6	[4] 12	[5] 6	4	[8] 6
East South Central	80	86	51	51	80	86	40	54	17	34
West South Central	36	25	31	15	20	24	31	5	20	10
Mountain	38	76	48	19	57	19	0	29	10	0
Pacific	29	12	12	16	12	25	8	12	4	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Apr 18	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
105 cities	192	203	167	151	127	128	[4] 117	[5] 128	[6] 105	[7] 817
New England	206	186	149	161	134	119	114	72	117	62
Middle Atlantic	204	223	206	185	143	144	146	168	130	93
East North Central	190	211	148	130	125	125	119	114	[6] 91	[6] 83
West North Central	171	136	72	77	58	79	59	57	59	33
South Atlantic	232	191	195	156	136	134	[4] 157	[5] 146	122	[8] 78
East South Central	206	286	194	160	166	137	172	126	63	103
West South Central	173	158	127	138	112	84	76	66	87	92
Mountain	210	219	124	124	162	172	76	95	105	143
Pacific	98	147	127	123	78	135	82	131	49	65

[2] Spokane, Wash., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[4] Charleston, W Va., not included
[5] Wilmington, N. C , not included
[6] Cincinnati, Ohio, not included
[7] Cincinnati, Ohio, and St Petersburg, Fla., not included.
[8] St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 740	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 028, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Wireless health news message.—The following data for the week ended June 13, 1925, were sent by wireless from the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	0	0	--------	11	18	17
Bombay	--------	4	0	0	14	8
Madras	0	0	--------	1	31	13
Rangoon	--------	11	--------	1	10	0
Karachi	0	0	0	0	2	0
Negapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bangkok	2	1	0	0	2	4
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	3	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo	4	4	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0

ECUADOR

Communicable diseases—Quito, April, 1925.[1]—During the month of April, 1925, cases of communicable diseases were notified at Quito, Ecuador, as follows: Diphtheria, 97 (from country districts, 7); measles, 127 (country districts, 28); typhoid fever, 30 (country districts, 3); tuberculosis (pulmonary), 9 (country districts, 2); whooping cough, 23 (country districts, 3).

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[1] For mortality from communicable diseases, Quito, see Public Health Reports, June 19, 1925, p. 1338.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—May 1-15, 1925.—During the period May 1 to 15, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in Finland as follows. Diphtheria, 51, paratyphus fever, 5; poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 1; scarlet fever, 86; typhoid fever, 27.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—April 26-May 30, 1925.—During the five-week period ended May 30, 1925, 75 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim), were notified in the Island of Jamaica, exclusive of Kingston, and 6 additional cases in Kingston.

Chicken pox—Typhoid fever.—During the same period chicken pox and typhoid fever were reported as follows: Island, exclusive of Kingston, 16 cases; in Kingston, 12 cases; typhoid fever—island, 48 cases; Kingston, 12 cases. Population of island, 858,118; Kingston, 62,707.

LATVIA

Communicable disesaes—April, 1925.—During the month of April, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	Paratyphoid fever	1
Chicken pox	2	Scarlet fever	296
Diphtheria	50	Typhoid fever	64
Influenza	11	Typhus fever	12
Measles	466	Whooping cough	91
Mumps	163		

Population, estimated, 2,000,000

MADAGASCAR

Plague—April 1-15, 1925.—During the period April 1 to 15, 1925, 82 cases of plague with 61 deaths were reported in the Island of Madagascar. Of these, 52 cases with 35 deaths were bubonic, 17 cases with 13 deaths pneumonic, and 13 cases with 13 deaths septicemic. For distribution according to Province, see page 1502.

Plague at Tamatave (port).—Bubonic Two cases of bubonic plague were reported at the port of Tamatave. This is the first occurrence of plague reported at that port since the last two-week period of the month of December, 1924, when one case with one death was notified.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—May 16-31, 1925.—During the period May 16 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Island of Malta as follows: Chicken pox, 4 cases; Malta (undulant) fever, 36; pneumonia, 6 (including 4 cases of broncho-pneumonia); smallpox, 1 case; tuberculosis, 9 cases; typhoid fever, 5. Population (civilian), 223,088.

NEW ZEALAND

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—Summary of epidemic prevalence—December, 1924–April, 1925.—Information received under date of May 20, 1925, shows a total of 1,257 cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) with 166 deaths, in the Dominion of New Zealand, reported during the period December, 1924, to April, 1925.[1] The distribution according to districts was as follows· Auckland—cases, 310; deaths, 61; Canterbury-Westland—cases, 277, deaths, 27; Otogo-Southland—cases, 66; deaths, 8; Wellington—cases, 604; deaths, 70.

SYRIA

Lethargic encephalitis—Beirut—Damascus—May 11–20, 1925.—During the 10-day period ended May 20, 1925, one case of lethargic encephalitis was reported in Beirut and one case in Damascus, Syria.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Influenza—Cape Town—April 19–May 1, 1925.—During the two weeks ended May 1, 1925, 30 cases of influenza with seven deaths were reported at Cape Town, Union of South Africa. Population, 201,440.

Typhus fever—Durban—February 1–April 15, 1925.—During the period February 1 to April 15, 1925, 13 cases of typhus fever were reported at Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa. The discovery of the infection was the result of routine examinations for typhus of all blood samples sent to the Government laboratory for the Widal test for enteric fever. No case was found among the native or Asiatic population, with which classes the same routine examinations were made as with the European population. The type of the disease was stated to be mild, with no fatalities.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 10, 1925 [2]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	One port case, one town, untraced.
India				Apr 26–May 2, 1925: Cases, 5,421; deaths, 3,120
Rangoon	May 10–16	4	4	

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[1] Public Health Reports, May 22, 1925, p 1076, May 29, 1925, p 1119, and June 19, 1925, p. 1339.

[2] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 10, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925. Cases, 3,858; deaths, 3,359
Rangoon	May 10-16	8	7	
Java				
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7			Epidemic in one locality
Madagascar				Apr 1-15, 1925 Cases, 82, deaths, 61 (bubonic, 52 cases, 35 deaths, pneumonic, 17 cases, 13 deaths; septicemic, 13 cases, 13 deaths).
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	do	2		
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 10-16	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada				
Ontario—				
Galt	June 14-20	2		
China				
Amoy	May 17-23		2	Prevalent in surrounding country
Canton	do			Present
Chungking	do			Very prevalent
Foochow	May 9-23			Present.
Hongkong	May 3-9	2	3	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	May 4-17	28	3	
Nanking	May 24-30			Do
Shanghai	May 3-23	4	2	
Swatow	May 17-23			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-16			Two cases reported by British municipality
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-25	1		
Great Britain				
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do	2		
India				Apr. 26-May 2, 1925 Cases, 6,675; deaths, 1,719
Karachi	May 24-30	1		
Madras	do	14	6	
Rangoon	May 10-16	35	24	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 11-17	3	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Jamaica				Apr 26 May 30, 1925: Cases, 75 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-May 30	6		
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-30	1		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 23-29	31	2	
Mexico				
Guadalajara	June 16-22		3	
Poland				Mar. 15 21, 1925. Cases, 7.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 18-June 13	10	6	
Spain:				
Malaga	June 7-13		4	
Union of South Africa.				
Transvaal	May 3-9			Outbreaks.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				
Cairo	Mar 26-Apr 1	1	1	
Latvia				April, 1925· Cases, 12.
Palestine:				
Majdal	May 26-June 1	1		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 10, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Poland				Mar 8-21, 1925 Cases, 391, deaths, 27
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 3-9			Outbreaks
Natal	do			Do
Durban	Feb 1-Apr 15	13		European
Orange Free State	do			Outbreaks
Transvall	do			Do
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

Reports Received from June 27 to July 3, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 10, deaths, 10
India:				
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Rangoon	do	8	5	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-10	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 2	2	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-16	4	3	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombia	May 10-16		1	
India.				
Bombay	Apr. 26-May 9	15	16	
Karachi	May 18-23	3	3	
Rangoon	May 3-9	27	24	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-26	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Madagascar				
Tananarive Province	Apr. 1-15	79	60	Bubonic Cases, 50, deaths, 35; pneumonic, cases, 17, deaths, 13, septicemic, cases, 12; deaths, 12
Nigeria	Dec, 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan, 1925	10	6	
Siam.				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 9	5	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-9	6	6	

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[1] From medical officers the Public Health Service, American consuls and other sources For reports received from Dec 27, 1924, to June 26, 1925, see Public Health Reports for June 26, 1925 The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 3, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	7		
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr. 26-May 2	21	2	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-16	1		
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 2	12	3	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-18	19	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-14	5		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Antung	May 11-17	1		
Canton	May 10-16			Present.
Chungking	May 3-9			Do
Hongkong	Apr 19-May 2	7	6	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr. 13-May 3	54	6	
Harbin	May 13-19	1		
Nanking	May 9-23			Do
France:				
Paris	May 21-31	1		February-March, 1925: Cases, 18
Gold Coast				January-February, 1925: Cases, 114, deaths, 17.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				May 24-June 6, 1925. Cases, 187
New Castle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 6	2		
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 43, deaths, 6
India				
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	48	42	
Calcutta	May 3-9	100	100	
Karachi	May 18-23	1	1	Feb 15-21, 1925: Cases, 2, deaths, 2
Madras	do	40	16	
Rangoon	May 3-9	63	24	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 10	7	4	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-Apr 4, 1925: Cases, 87, deaths, 42
Bagdad	Apr. 26-May 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr. 26-May 30, 1925. Cases, 75. Exclusive of Kingston.
Java				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Apr. 16-22	33	4	
West Java—				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province.
Tegal	Mar 29-Apr 4	2		
Mexico.				
Guadalajara	June 2-15		2	
Mexico City	May 24-30	1		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925: Cases, 421; deaths, 11
Poland				Mar. 1-7, 1925 Cases, 3.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr 26-May 30	33		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880.
Do				January, 1925: Cases, 383.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr. 26-May 9	4	2	
Spain:				
Malaga	May 24-June 6		8	
Valencia	May 31-June 6	1		
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr. 21-30	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 3, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tripoli				Jan 3-Feb 20, 1925 Cases, 6
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-20	8	19	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Uruguay				December, 1924· Cases, 8

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity stated to be 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case.
Do.				January-March, 1925. Cases, 36, deaths, 2.
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-13	2		
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 4
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-30	11		Including municipalities in Federal District
Morocco				January, 1925 Cases, 63
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-7, 1925 Cases, 201, deaths, 9
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 4,227
Do.				January, 1925 Cases, 3,828
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-20	6	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province				Apr 19-25, 1925 Outbreaks
Natal—				
Durban	May 3-9	1		
Orange Free State				Do.

X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

VOLUME 40 :: :: NUMBER 29

JULY 17 - - - - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Rat-Proofing of Vessels
Strabismus and Defective Color Sense in School Children

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain. (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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THE RAT-PROOFING OF VESSELS

By S. B. Grubbs, Surgeon, and B. E. Holsendorf, Pharmacist, United States Public Health Service

After a number of experiments and considerable study begun 13 years ago, when the authors expressed their conviction that fumigation of vessels for rats could not be efficiently done unless the vessel was extensively prepared,[1] it was decided about a year ago to begin the rat-proofing of vessels at New York. Preparation for fumigation consists in opening up limbers, pipe casings, and similar dead spaces in order to let the gases penetrate into them and in blocking runways by which rats could escape It is in itself a partial rat-proofing from which a more complete and permanent system has naturally evolved.

At the request of the general manager of the line, one of the finest and largest passenger vessels afloat was chosen for a demonstration. For several months before beginning the work, conditions on the vessel were studied by almost daily observations and trapping. Intensive trapping reduced the number of rats appreciably, and observations allowed their habits and movements to be charted with reasonable accuracy. As the rat-proofing progressed month by month, trapping results fell practically to zero, and the testimony of persons on board and the absence of rat signs finally indicated that the rats had practically been eradicated. The response to this demonstration has been such that we have a large number of requests to begin on other ships, among which are many of the finest vessels afloat.

The term "rat proof" has for some time been applied to buildings and is recognized as a valuable measure against bubonic plague and rat depredations. Rat-proofing may be permanent or temporary. Permanent rat-proofing must be incorporated in the original building, or requires considerable structural change, whereas temporary rat-proofing may be secured by blocking off rat harborages and rat runs.

The general principles of rat-proofing are the same whether on land or sea, but their application may differ. For instance, we rat proof buildings largely to prevent the gnawing and burrowing of the gray rat (*norvegicus*), whereas these rats are not common on shipboard, where burrowing is impossible.

It may be well to define the term "rat proof" as it is being used in the port of New York. A rat-proof ship is one on which it is impossible or difficult for a rat to hide, nest, or move about in search of food. This condition may be approximately reached when the ship is first constructed (permanent rat-proofing), or it may be accomplished by abolishing dead spaces or blocking them off by material impervious to rats, at the same time stopping all rat runs. In the complicated structure of a modern ship this requires a large amount of detailed work, most of which is done with light material requiring regular inspection and repair (secondary or temporary rat-proofing).

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[1] Fumigation of vessels for the destruction of rats Pub. Health Repts., June 20, 1913 Reprint No. 132

Rats may get on a rat-proof ship, just as they may enter a rat-proof building; but once on such a ship it will be impossible or difficult for them to hide, except in cargo or stores, which will afford only temporary shelter, and they can not move from one compartment to another in search of food or water. In other words, they will be confronted with an acute housing problem, high cost of living, and poor transportation between home and business (food getting). Laboring under these disadvantages, rats will be exposed to acute rivalry among themselves, to their enemies, and to starvation. They will breed with difficulty, and instead of multiplying will decrease or even disappear.

A rat-proof ship will have less destruction from rats, will be cleaner, will be preferred by passengers and shippers, will be less likely to carry bubonic plague, and consequently less liable to the delays and expense of quarantine.

The tendency of modern building, both on land and sea, is already toward rat-proof construction. On shore this is primarily to prevent fire; on the sea it is to prevent fire and to increase strength and safety. Ships have been built within the past few years that are nearly, if not entirely, rat proof, although probably not designed with this object in view. If the general principles are understood by the naval constructors and are incorporated in the original design of a modern vessel, rat-proof construction would cause but small or no additional expense.

The specifications given in this article are recommended for the careful consideration of those constructing or operating ships. If operators would include in contracts for new construction or for structural repairs the words "all work to be rat proof," a forward step would be taken. It is our hope that this article may be used to define the meaning of such a requirement.

The work in New York has so far been the correction of defects in ships already constructed in order to make them unsuitable for the existence of rats on board. Essentials for such secondary rat-proofing are given in these specifications, but can not cover all details, as in practice defects must be pointed out one by one, and the correction of each must be made under the direction of some one thoroughly trained in this particular line of work.

The necessities for rat life are—

1. Food and drink.
2. Hiding and nesting places.

Our problem, then, is to deprive rats, as much as possible, of one or both of these necessities; at the same time to separate from their sources of food any home they may find and to make it difficult for them to travel from one to the other. To this purpose—

1. All foodstuffs, whether new or garbage, should be in rat-proof containers or kept within rooms devoid of rat harborage and into which rats can not come from without
2. All small inclosed spaces should either be abolished or, if this is not possible, should be blocked off by material impenetrable to rats at all points where a rat may get a foothold in order to gnaw through.
3. Large openings should be closed by screening or by doors or windows that fit and that are impenetrable to rats at gnawing levels, and they should be kept closed; and all small openings should be permanently screened or closed.

Secondary rat-proofing of ships requires painstaking attention to a large number of details which, in most instances, after correction, must be inspected and repaired periodically. The cost, however, is comparatively small.

The method at present in operation at the New York Quarantine Station is as follows When rat-proofing has been requested, a survey is made by the foreman of rat-proofing and one of the authors of this article (B. E. H), accompanied by the captain or first officer of the vessel and an officer of the company responsible for repairs A report detailing and numbering each item to be changed is made out in quintuplicate, one for the company manager and one for each of the persons making the inspection. The work is then done by one or more carpenters and ironworkers, who correct the defects, item by item. The company supplies the material and labor, the ship's officer supervises the work, and our foreman makes daily inspections giving detailed instructions. The work may proceed every day without interfering with any operation of the ship, except that a few items, especially in the holds, must be corrected while the vessel is in port

Rat-proofing of ships at New York is in actual operation. It is giving gratifying results and is receiving the support of ship operators.

Specifications

The following general specifications have been drawn up to cover the principle requirements for permanent rat-proof construction of ships and as a general guide for the rat-proofing of ships already constructed.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS

The term "sheet metal" for collars around pipes, etc., means a No. 10 or No. 11 Stubb gauge galvanized iron or equivalent.

"Sheet metal" for lining for bins, "metal" strips for pipe casings, etc., mean No. 13 or No. 14 Stubb gauge galvanized iron.

"Perforated sheet metal" means No. 10 or No. 11 Stubb gauge, with stamped perforations, openings not larger than one-half inch

"Light wire screening" means No. 10 or No 11 Stubb gauge, mesh one-half inch or less.

"Heavy wire screening" means No. 8 Stubb gauge, mesh one-half inch or less.

Light wire screening may be used unless heavy is specified.

I. HOLDS

1. FLOORING AND LIMBERBOARDS

(*a*) Make boards tight fitting. Repair or replace broken and defective boards

(*b*) Close open spaces on both sides of ship between tops of tanks and floors of holds with heavy screen material.

2. PIPE CASINGS

(*a*) *Eliminate square wooden* casings in vessels under construction, and on vessels in commission, where practicable. Substitute therefor open steel beams for sides of casings, with steel staging strips placed ladder fashion, 6 inches on centers, for front

(*b*) *If wooden* casings are retained, replace broken boards, make casings tight, and closely fitted to floor and ceiling.

Screen any open ends.

Protect the bottoms and tops of each section of casing with sheet metal strips at least 6 inches wide, fastened to the three sides of casing.

Treat horizontal or cross-section casings in the same manner as vertical ones, as far as applicable.

Install two well fitting hinged doors in vertical casings; doors to be 18 inches high and located 2 feet and 6 feet, respectively, from deck. Provide hooks to fasten same. Removal panels on screws may be substituted.

3. BILGES

Close with heavy screens all openings under "screen bulkheads" and in stringer beams adjoining bulkheads.

Install flanges where pipe lines pass through bulkheads or deck flooring.

Repair any defective flanges or metal collars.

II. SHAFT ALLEY

Make all covers to shaft alley escapes tight fitting.

Screen underside of grating covers to shaft alley escapes.

Make doors from engine room to shaft alley tight fitting and in addition install screen doors with door checks.

III. ENGINE ROOM, FIRE ROOM, AND BUNKERS

Repair all doors to make tight fitting.

Install screen doors, equipped with door checks, for use in openings where solid door can not be kept closed

Screen fiddley, skylights, and ventilators

Elevate tool and other lockers at least 2 feet from floor. Locate lockers in as open space as possible, avoiding dark corners and out-of-way places

Make lockers with shallow shelves and sloping tops, and install tight-fitting doors equipped with snap fasteners.

Screen defects in lockers that can not be rebuilt.

IV. FORE PEAK AND AFTER PEAK

1. FORE PEAK

(*a*) Discontinue use of fore peak for storage of boatswains' and other stores

Close hatch with tight-fitting cover Close any other openings into the peak.

(*b*) Until such action is taken, make hatch covers and gratings fit tightly.

Replace any broken or defective planks of hatch cover.

Screen underside of hatch gratings.

Keep hatch cover or grating on except when in actual use.

Clean out stores, replace and rearrange stores, separating them into smaller units instead of mass heaps.

Install, where practicable, shelves, racks, and hanging devices for orderly arrangement of these stores.

2. AFTER PEAK

(*a*) Treat hatch covers and gratings as suggested for fore peak.

Eliminate double floors, substituting open gratings made in sections which can be easily handled. Gratings to be of type to lay flat on floor.

Install open shelves, hanging devices, and racks for open and orderly storage of supplies.

Make crates, screened on inside, with tight-fitting hinged tops, for storage of canvas articles and small coils of rope. Fasten floor boards of crates on outside of same, so crate will rest flat on deck, leaving no underneath space.

Make wooden partitions fit tightly and snugly to floors and ceilings. Repair all defective boards. Plug and screen all holes and cracks. Close openings around beams and pipes with metal collars or screens. Screen edges of partitions which touch sides of ship, unless they fit snugly.

Install screens over partitions which have open spaces between tops and ceilings.

V. PROVISION STOREROOMS

Make all doors tight fitting Equip main entrance doors with door checks or spring hinges. Cover thresholds, door frames, and bottoms of wooden doors with metal sheathing

Remove double floors or raised platforms. Use floor gratings of type suggested for after peak

(*a*) Replace wooden bins with metal ones, or line them with metal. Install tight-fitting covers on bins.

Eliminate spaces under bins or closets by remodeling so that bottoms will rest flat on floor. Use double thickness of boards if necessary to protect stores from dampness. Make tops of closets sloping.

(*b*) If above remodeling can not be done, screen underneath open spaces of closets, bins, etc., and openings between tops of same and ceilings, with light wire or perforated sheet metal.

VI. GALLEYS

Recondition doors as suggested above for storerooms.

Make ventilating skylights tight fitting and screen same.

Install, where practicable, screen doors for entrance openings to galley, and equip doors with door checks.

Fit metal collars around stovepipe openings in walls of ceilings.

(*a*) Replace wooden cupboards, lockers, and bins with metal ones.

Make lockers, closets, etc., not over 5 feet high, with sloping tops, tight-fitting doors equipped with snap fasteners.

Bottoms of bins, lockers, etc., to rest flat on floor, eliminating underneath spaces. Install waterproof material if necessary to protect.

(*b*) If wooden lockers, closets, bins, etc., are not replaced with metal ones, make the following repairs:

Make doors fit tightly and equip with snap latches.

Eliminate underneath spaces by either remodeling so that bottom will rest on floor and sheath with metal or screen around open spaces.

Put metal flashing 10 inches wide at bottoms of closets. Line wooden bins with sheet metal.

Screen open spaces over tops of closets, etc., which come within a few inches of the ceiling

Replace flat tops of closets, etc., with sloping ones; or—

(1) Screen open spaces over tops which come within a few inches of reaching the ceiling

(2) Increase height of closets, etc., so that they will extend to ceilings

VII. MESS ROOMS

(*a*) Treat all cupboards, closets, etc., as suggested in No. VI.

VIII. LIVING QUARTERS

(*a*) Eliminate double walls, substituting solid walls or walls without spaces between.

(*b*) When this can not be done, block off at partition points, or at least every 50 feet, by installing a screen which will extend from ceiling to deck across the open spaces between the walls. Similarly block off spaces in double floors or ceilings Wherever angle of floor of such double wall is hidden, it should be flashed with metal.

Repair any defects in panels of any walls

In all partitions or walls through which pipes, cables, or beams pass, install sheet metal collars or steel flanges.

Where partitions extend up to beams only, leaving openings between tops of partitions and ceilings above, such open spaces should be screened.

Screen ends of all casings used for telegraph, signal, and other apparatus running from bridge to other parts of ship. (NOTE — electric and signal wires will pass through screens without interference.)

Plug or screen openings in radiator casings around pipes or valves.

Screen open bottoms of radiator casings.

Make all dumb-waiter doors and shafts tight fitting. Plug all holes in walls of shaft. Screen all openings at top and bottom.

Install screen box recesses on doors around openings that have been made for dogs of water-tight doors.

Replace boxed seats with open settees, or make such seats absolutely tight, plugging all holes. Provide tight-fitting lids or covers for top openings

Screen inside, if boards are defective.

Install flanges or collars in all openings in deck houses through which pipes, drains, or conduits pass.

Screen gooseneck, mushroom, or other ventilators opening on decks the openings of which are within 1 foot of deck.

Screen all openings of forced-draft ventilators throughout the ship.

IX. DECK BOXES OR LOCKERS AND BINS

(*a*) BOXES

Make tight fitting, with tops that fit snugly. Provide strong, well-made bottoms. Elevate from deck approximately 12 inches, or screen around space underneath.

(*b*) BINS

Screen entire inside of crates or bins. Provide well-fitting hinged tops. Elevate or screen space underneath as suggested for boxes.

X. BOXES FOR STORAGE OF GARBAGE AND TRASH WHILE VESSEL IS IN PORT

Screened containers of a folding or collapsible type, which could be stored away while at sea, should be provided for use in caring for garbage and other refuse which accumulates while vessel is in port. At present this material is piled on open decks where it remains during the time vessel is in port. In this unprotected state it affords excellent harborage and food for rats.

Containers should be of the crate type, strongly built, screened on entire inside, including top or lid, and the floor should rest flat on deck, leaving no underneath spaces. A well-fitting cover should be provided for each container.

A number of such containers sufficient for the requirements of each ship should be furnished.

Trash may be disposed of by burning in the ship's furnaces each day, if feasible.

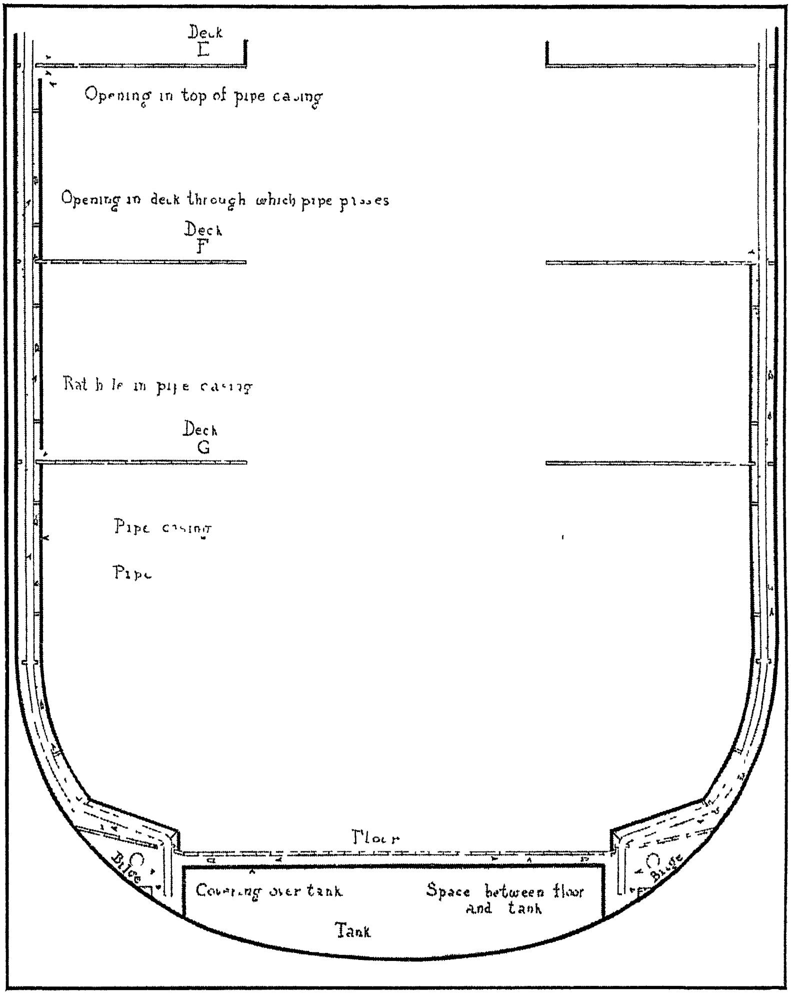
XI. ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS TO BE OBSERVED ON VESSELS

1. Have all loose food supplies placed under rat-proof covers each night before mess crews go off duty. Scraps of food and garbage should not be thrown on deck or left lying around but collected and placed in containers provided for that purpose.

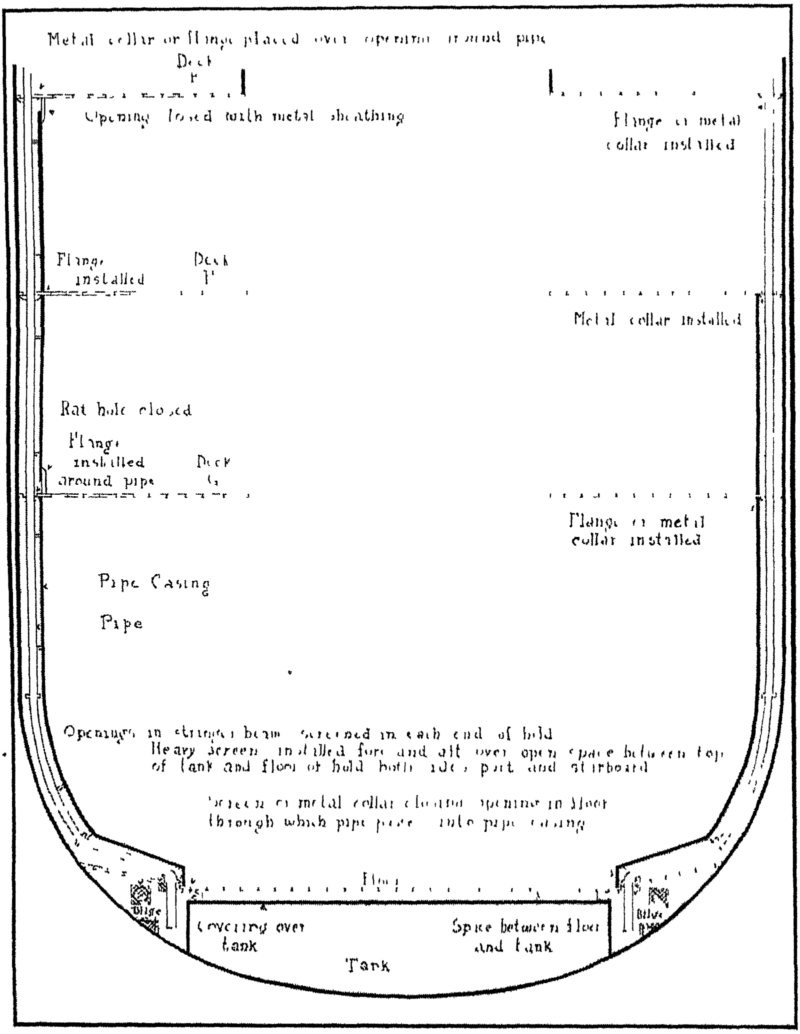
2. Discontinue practice of messing crew in sleeping quarters of forecastle and of storing bread and other dry food staples in lockers of crew in those places.

Comments on Specifications

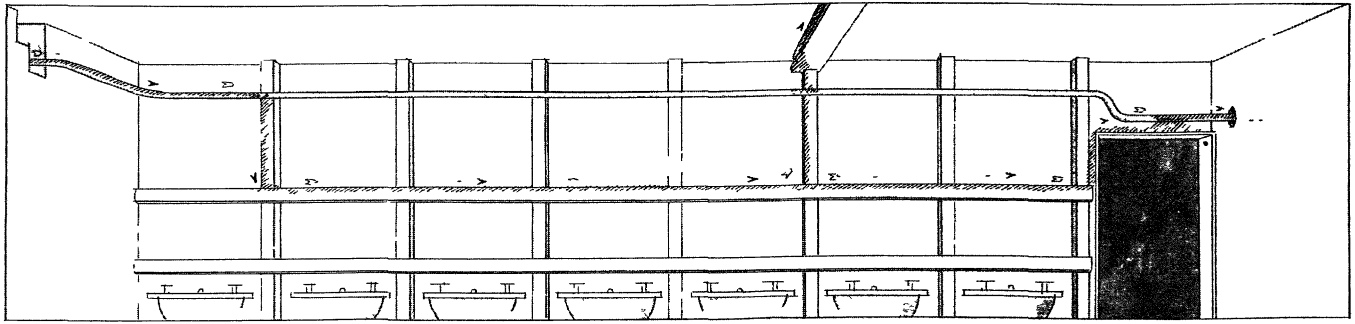
I—2. Wooden pipe casings are still in use on many ships. They afford such excellent hiding and nesting places for the rat population of the holds that steps should be taken to replace them with the steel type suggested. Pending such replacement the wooden casings should be rat-proofed as outlined. Rat holes and runs over the top and under the bottom openings to the casings are found frequently.


Deck
E
Opening in top of pipe casing
Opening in deck through which pipe passes
Deck
F
Rat hole in pipe casing
Deck
G
Pipe casing
Pipe
Floor
Bilge
Bilge
Covering over tank
Space between floor and tank
Tank

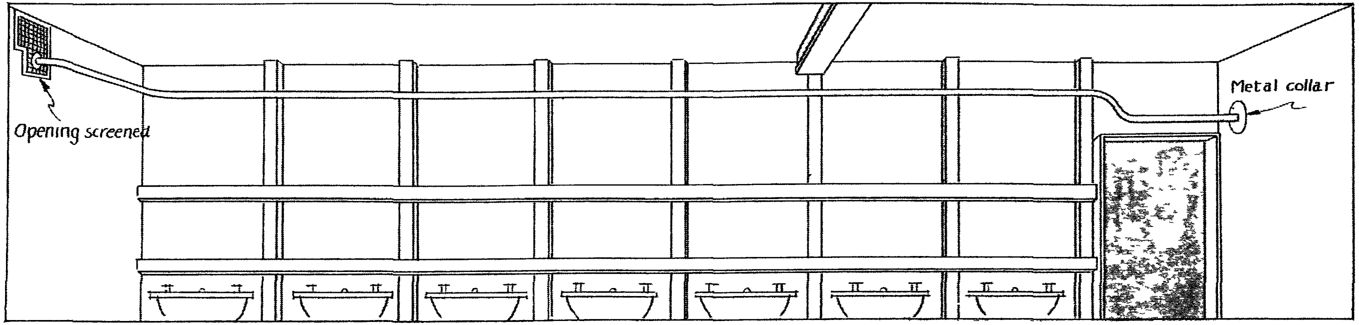
Schematic crosssection of vessel showing how rats may harbor in the bilges and, by utilizing pipe casings, reach almost any part of the ship This sketch and the sketches following are based on actual conditions on vessels before and after rat proofing The shading shows open spaces or marks or soiling made by rats The arrows indicate the line of passage used by rats


Metal collar or flange placed over opening around pipe
Deck F
Opening closed with metal sheathing
Flange or metal collar installed
Flange installed
Deck F
Metal collar installed
Rat hole closed
Flange installed around pipe
Deck G
Flange or metal collar installed
Pipe Casing
Pipe
Openings in stringer beam screened in each end of hold
Heavy screen installed fore and aft over open space between top of tank and floor of hold both sides port and starboard
Screen or metal collar closing opening in floor through which pipe passes into pipe casing
Floor
Bilge
Bilge
Covering over tank
Space between floor and tank
Tank

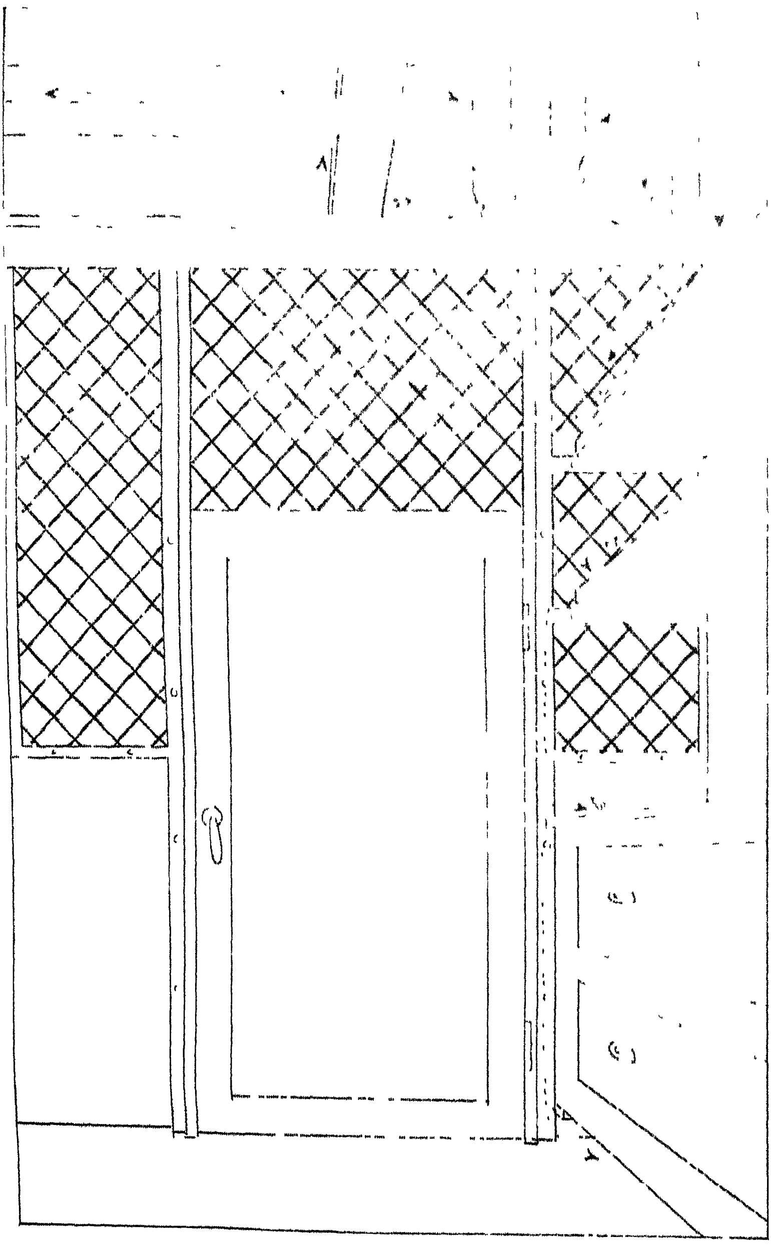
Schematic cross section showing rat proofing It should be noted that it is necessary to screen openings in stringer beams only at each end of holds



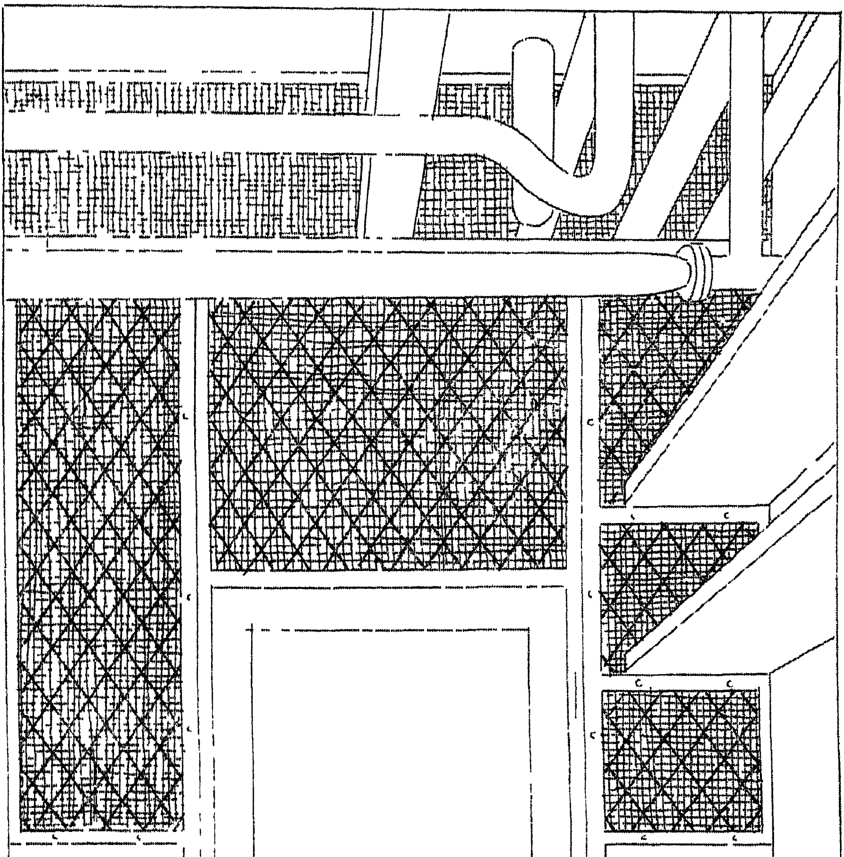
S S 'No 3"—Wash room, port side forward, before rat proofing



Same as above after rat proofing

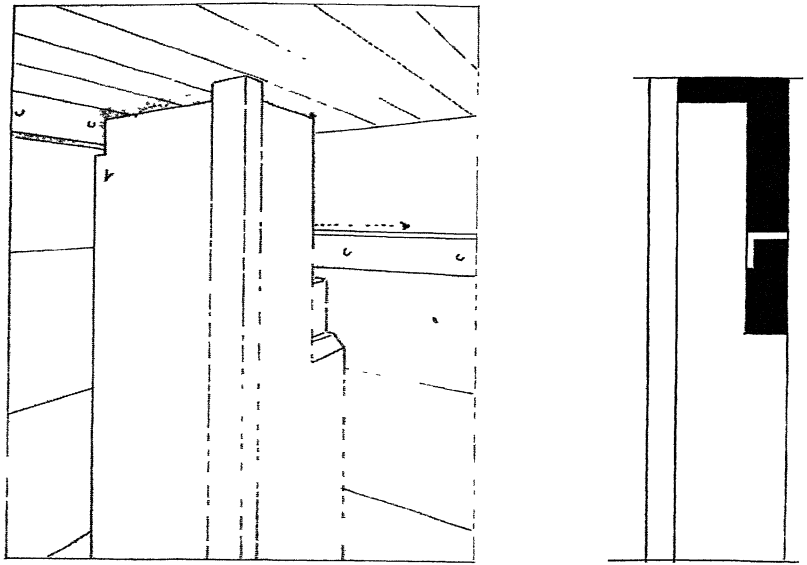


S S "No 1"—Knife room, "F" deck, before rat proofing

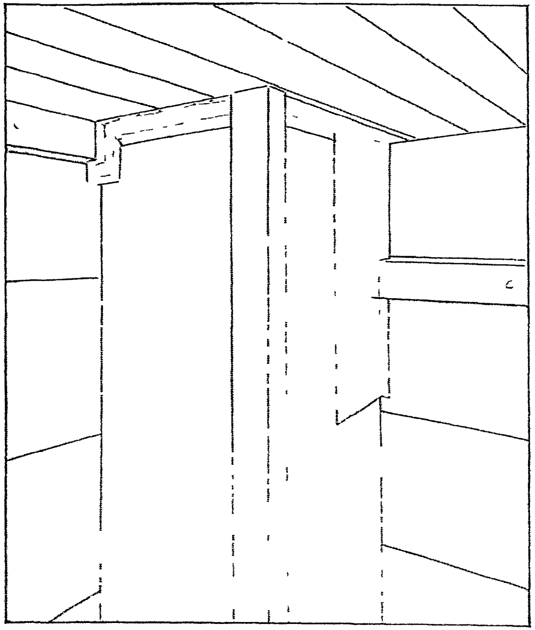


S S "No 1"—Knife room, "F" deck, after rat proofing

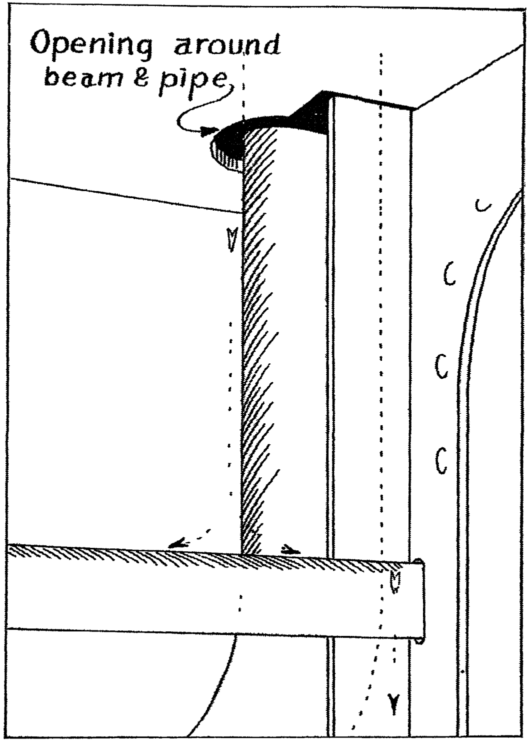
PLATE VI



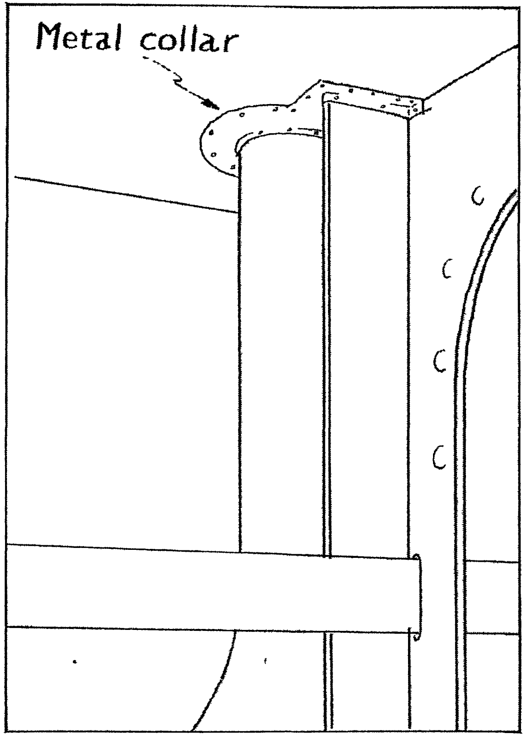
S S "No 2"—Wooden pipe casing, F deck, hold No 5, before rat proofing



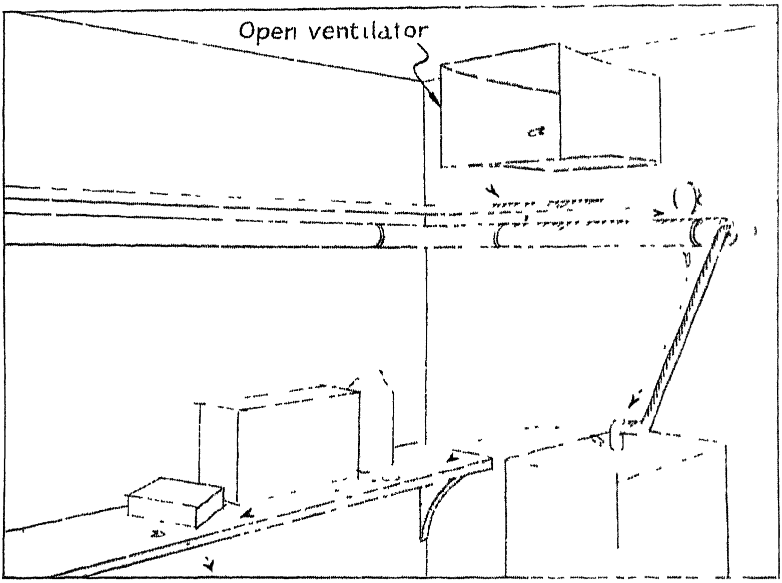
The same after ratproofing



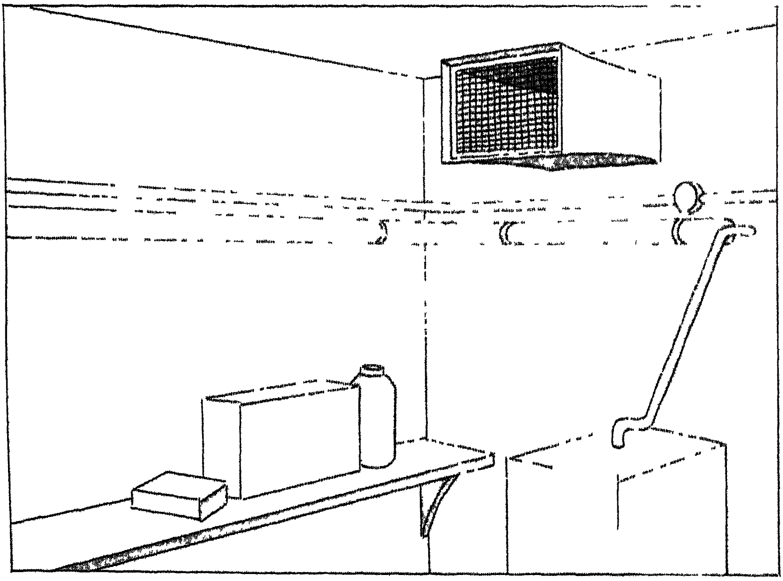
S S "No 3"—Provision storeroom, "G" deck, before rat proofing



The same after rat proofing



S S "No 3"--Silver pantry, "D" deck, before rat proofing



Same as above after rat proofing

I—3· Bilges harbor rats; therefore the limber and flooring boards covering same should be kept in good repair and tight fitting, and openings under "screen bulkheads" through which they may pass from one compartment to another should be screened.

II: Rats are frequently found in the shaft alleys. They can get there only through the doors to the engine room or the safety escapes which open either in the working alleys or on deck.

IV—1 Fore peaks are deep, not accessible except through the one small booby hatch, and frequently harbor rats. Peaks are difficult to fumigate efficiently unless the ship is put to the delay and labor necessary to remove the gear and junk stored in such places. When fumigated, it is even more difficult to dispel the gas, thus causing additional delay to shipping. There can be no arguments against using fore-peak space for tanks, and not for trash, except custom, which should give way to common sense.

IV—2: If stores are arranged in a more open and orderly manner in the after peak, they can be reached more easily when required, saving both time and labor to the ship.

V: The sloping tops on lockers, closets, etc., are primarily intended to prevent collection of trash which may serve as rat harbors. In addition, such construction improves general neatness and decreases fire risk. Should more locker space be required, the alternative of running the closets up to and flush with the ceiling is allowed.

STRABISMUS AND DEFECTIVE COLOR SENSE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sex and Age Incidence and Relation to Visual Acuity[1]

By SELWYN D. COLLINS, Associate Statistician, United States Public Health Service

In the course of studies in child hygiene made by the United States Public Health Service, a large number of school children were tested for acuity of vision and color perception, and examined for various other conditions. The examinations were all made by medical officers of the Public Health Service.

Reports on the results of Snellen tests of visual acuity have already been made.[2] The present study deals with the sex and age incidence of certain eye conditions and their relationship to visual acuity.

---

[1] From Field Investigations in Child Hygiene, Senior Surgeon Taliaferro Clark in charge, in cooperation with the Statistical Office, Statistician Edgar Sydenstricker in charge, United States Public Health Service The data contained in this study were all collected by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service under the supervision of Senior Surgeon Clark.

[2] The Eyesight of the School Child as Determined by the Snellen Test By Selwyn D. Collins Pub. Health Rep., Vol 39, No 48, Nov. 28, 1924 (Reprint 975).

Variation in Eyesight at Different Ages, as Determined by the Snellen Test. By Selwyn D. Collins and Rollo H Britten Pub. Health Rep, Vol 39, No. 51, December 19, 1924 (Reprint 979)

Strabismus

The above mentioned studies of the eyesight of school children evidence a remarkable lack of attention by parents to the eyes of growing children and their failure to appreciate the potentially serious import of certain types of visual defect Notedly is this true of strabismus, or squint, so often neglected in the optimistic belief that the child will outgrow the condition.

At birth a child does not recognize objects because he sees so many things at the same time At this period of development the eyes often are not parallel. Later he learns to suppress the images that are not clearly focused on the retina and acquires binocular single vision with the development of the fusion faculty

Whether the cause of squint be the lack of development of the fusion center, as contended by some, or muscular or anatomic anomaly, as contended by others, it is of the greatest importance that the condition be recognized promptly. If after the first year the eyes of the infant do not remain parallel, the condition is abnormal and prompt treatment should be instituted if parallelism is to be restored and vision saved in the squinting eye. This is borne out by the record of 260 cases of squint observed in private practice reported by Green.[3] Only 18 cases, or 7 per cent of the total, were cured by nonoperative means. None of these 18 cured patients was over 8 years of age, and 13 of them were 6 years of age or less, although more than half of the 260 squint cases were over 8 years of age. It is quite evident, as judged by these observations, that to be successful, nonoperative treatment should begin at an early age, because, if such treatment is deferred, the danger of loss of vision in the squinting eye is greatly increased.

In the course of some 12,000 examinations of school children in Nassau County, N. Y., New Castle County, Del., Porter County, Ind., Frederick County, Md., and Spartanburg and near-by mill villages in South Carolina, made by officers of the United States Public Health Service, strabismus or squint was noted and distinguished as internal and external. No special test was made for strabismus, the examiner merely noting the condition from the appearance of the eyes.

Among children of all ages, 0.91 of 1 per cent were observed as having strabismus. This percentage is approximately the same as that for school children in England, where the strabismus rate was 1.1 per cent for over a million children examined in the course of school medical inspection.[4]

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[3] Squint When shall we Operate? By A S. Green, and L. D Green, J A. M. A., Vol. 77, No. 13, September 24, 1921, p. 1003.

[4] Annual reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the (British) Board of Education, London. Page 41 of Report for 1922.

Of the cases included in the present study, about four-fifths were internal and one-fifth external in type. Data on English children show a somewhat smaller proportion of strabismus cases to be external in type.[5] Since convergent or internal strabismus usually develops early in life, whereas divergent or external strabismus as a rule develops later in life,[6] the proportion of cases of each type might be different among adults from that among school children.

Age and sex incidence.—The strabismus rate for girls is slightly higher than for boys when all ages are considered together, but the difference is not significant as tested by the probable error.

TABLE 1.—*Age and sex incidence of strabismus of each type*

Percentage of children of each age group who have strabismus—12,134 white children 6 to 16 years of age in Nassau County, N. Y., New Castle County, Del., Porter County, Ind., Frederick County, Md., and Spartanburg and near-by mill villages in South Carolina[1]

Age nearest birthday	Percentage with strabismus			Number of cases of strabismus			Number of children examined
	Total	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	
			BOTH SEXES				
All ages	0.91	0.73	0.17	110	89	21	12,134
6-7	1.25	1.15	.10	24	22	2	1,913
8-9	1.09	.88	.20	32	26	6	2,948
10-11	1.09	.89	.21	32	26	6	2,922
12-13	.48	.32	.16	12	8	4	2,519
14-16	.55	.38	.16	10	7	3	1,832
			BOYS				
All ages	0.82	0.69	0.13	51	43	8	6,245
6-11	1.01	.87	.15	41	35	6	4,041
12-16	.45	.36	.09	10	8	2	2,204
			GIRLS				
All ages	1.00	0.78	0.22	59	46	13	5,889
6-11	1.26	1.04	.21	47	39	8	3,742
12-16	.56	.33	.23	12	7	5	2,147

[1] All are children of native white parents, except in Indiana, where a few of foreign-born white parents are included.

The percentage of children who have external strabismus is practically constant throughout the school ages, showing possibly a slight tendency to increase. On the other hand, internal strabismus is much more prevalent among children under 12 years than it is among older children. This is in agreement with the observation of Fuchs that internal or convergent strabismus is frequently "outgrown," so far as the appearance is concerned. This happens usually about the age of puberty. However, real binocular vision is seldom restored.[7]

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[5] Reports of Chief Medical Officer, op. cit. Page 57 of Report for 1909; pp. 40, 44 of Report for 1910.

[6] Fuchs' Textbook of Ophthalmology (Duane translation), J. B. Lippincott Co. (1924), p. 332.

[7] Fuchs: op. cit., page 325. Also see, "The Incidence of Squint at Various Ages." By T. S. Barrie. Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, Vol. XLII, 1922, pp. 273-277.

The incidence of strabismus observed in the examinations made for this study would of course fall as the "outgrowing" process took place

It is also of interest to compare the incidence of strabismus among children of school age with that among children of preschool age and adults At Gary, Ind , the strabismus rate was 1 3 per cent among 994 children under 2 years of age, and 2.4 per cent among 3,125 children 2 to 7 years of age.[8] These percentages are somewhat higher than those for the younger age groups of school children. Data compiled by Worth indicate that for convergent or internal squint (by far the most common type among children), 35 per cent of the cases have their onset before 2 years of age, 58 per cent from 2 to 6 years and only about 7 per cent after 6 years of age.[9] The preschool age might therefore be expected to have a higher rate than that for infants or for school children.

In a study of eye conditions among 2,449 post-office employees in New York City by the United States Public Health Service, the rate for strabismus or squint was 0.29 of 1 per cent.[10] This rate is somewhat lower than the rate for school children of the older age groups, as might be expected in view of the "outgrowing" of squint

In neither of the references cited are the cases of squint classified as internal or external. Since internal strabismus is so much more common than external, the relative incidence of squint as a whole in different groups reflects the tendencies of internal strabismus rather than that of the more rare external type

Relation to visual acuity.—The association of strabismus with diminished visual acuity is quite definite. Table 2 shows, for Porter County, Ind., the strabismus rates among children of different visual acuities.

TABLE 2.—*Strabismus and visual acuity, by sex*

Percentage of children of each visual acuity, as determined by the Snellen test, who have strabismus—White school children in Porter County, Ind

Visual acuity (Snellen test)	Percentage with strabismus			Number of cases of strabismus			Number of children examined		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
20/20 or better in both eyes	0.13	0.12	0.14	2	1	1	1,562	835	727
20/30 in one eye and 20/30 or better in other	.47	.34	.57	3	1	2	645	292	353
20/40 or 20/50 in one eye and 20/50 or better in other	3.20	3.77	2.78	4	2	2	125	53	72
20/70 or worse in one or both eyes	8.11	9.67	6.98	6	3	3	74	31	43

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[8] Physical Status of Preschool Children, Gary, Ind. By Anna E Rude, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No 111 (1922), pp 28, 76

[9] Squint. Its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment. By Claud Worth. P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Phila. (1903), p 41.

[10] Studies in Illumination I The Hygienic Conditions of Illumination in Certain Post Offices, Especially Relating to Visual Defects and Efficiency By L. R. Thompson, L. Schwartz, J E. Ives, and N. P. Bryan. Public Health Bulletin No 140 (1924), pp. 50-51.

The rates increase regularly from 0.13 of 1 per cent for children with normal visual acuity to 8.11 per cent for those with vision of 20/70 or worse in one or both eyes. The difference between these rates, 7.98±2.14, is significant, being more than three and one-half times its probable error. Of more importance, perhaps, is the fact that the increase in the strabismus rate as visual acuity decreases is regular for both boys and girls.

In general strabismus is not so closely associated with poor visual acuity as it is with difference in the visual acuity of the two eyes due to the strabismus. The group of children with vision of 20/70 or worse in one or both eyes was further classified into those with poor vision in both eyes and those with good vision in one eye and poor vision in the other. Of the children with vision of 20/70 or worse in both eyes 4.65 per cent had strabismus, but of those with 20/70 or worse in one eye and better than 20/70 in the other 12.91 per cent had strabismus.

The number of children considered in this analysis was small and the data from the other localities included in Table 1 were not in such form that they could be used. In order to study this problem further, data on white school children from Cecil County, Md., and from Orange and Pinellas Counties, Fla., were combined with the data from Porter County, Ind. Table 3 shows the strabismus rates among children with approximately the same visual acuity in both eyes and among those with the visual acuity differing in the two eyes. In both cases the children are separated into several classes according to acuity of vision.

TABLE 3.—*Strabismus and difference in visual acuity in the two eyes*

Percentage of children of each visual acuity, as determined by the Snellen test, who have strabismus—White school children in Porter County, Ind., Cecil County, Md., and Orange and Pinellas Counties, Fla.

Visual acuity (Snellen test)	Percentage with strabismus	Number of cases of strabismus	Number of children examined
VISUAL ACUITY APPROXIMATELY THE SAME IN BOTH EYES			
20/20 or better	0.22	19	8,692
20/30	.37	7	1,876
20/40 or 20/50	2.50	5	200
20/70 or worse	2.52	3	119
VISUAL ACUITY DIFFERENT IN THE TWO EYES			
20/20 or better in one eye and 20/30 in the other	0.17	2	1,207
20/40 or 20/50 in one eye and 20/30 or better in other	1.75	5	285
20/70 or worse in one eye and 20/40 or 20/50 in other	5.88	3	51
20/70 or worse in one eye and 20/30 or better in other	10.45	14	134

The percentage of children who have strabismus increases as visual acuity decreases, even among children with approximately the same acuity in both eyes. The rates range from 0.22 of 1 per cent among children with 20/20 or better in both eyes to 2.52 per cent among those with 20/70 or worse in both eyes. But among children with 20/70 or worse in one eye and 20/30 or better in the other 10.45 per cent had strabismus. The high incidence in the latter group is true for both the younger and the older school children, the rate among those under 12 years being 11.48 per cent and among those 12 years and over being 9.59 per cent. The slightly lower rate for the older children is probably due to the "outgrowing" of squint and does not indicate any improvement in the vision. The problem may be clarified by approaching it from another angle. Of the 37 children under 12 years of age (Table 3) who had strabismus, 19 per cent had vision of 20/70 or worse in one eye and 20/30 or better in the other; but of the 21 children 12 years old and over who had strabismus, 33 per cent had vision of 20/70 or worse in one eye and 20/30 or better in the other. Presumably the vision of the squinting eye diminishes as age increases, although the percentages based on the few children who had strabismus are not sufficiently reliable to more than suggest this. However, authorities agree that the visual acuity of the squinting eye becomes less after the squint develops. Fuchs may be quoted on this matter:

> The visual acuity of the squinting eye is usually diminished as compared with the other or sound eye (except in alternating squint). In many cases probably a certain degree of enfeeblement of sight exists even before the inception of the strabismus and in fact constitutes one of the reasons for the development of the latter. The enfeeblement of sight, however, becomes greater and greater the longer the strabismus lasts, since an amblyopia ex anopsia develops on account of the exclusion of the eye from the act of vision. This amblyopia finally reaches such a pitch that reading becomes impossible, and the sight may even be reduced to the ability to count fingers at a short distance [11]

Unfortunately, strabismus in the group of children shown in Table 3 was not distinguished as internal or external. But since the great majority of the cases among children are internal, the results no doubt reflect those for internal rather than external strabismus, if there is any difference in the relation of the two types to visual acuity.

A number of predisposing factors contribute to the development of convergent squint, including certain types of visual defect, the effects of certain of the children's diseases and violent mental disturbances. However, it is claimed by some authorities that the essential cause of squint is a defect of the fusion faculty in which the hereditary influence is a marked feature.[12] Harman defines the fusion faculty as "the faculty or power of the brain to fuse into one satisfactory picture the two divers images seen by the eyes." [13] According to Worth this faculty may be strengthened by certain measures and the deviation overcome.

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[11] Fuchs: Op. cit., p. 382

[12] Worth: op. cit., pp. 54-62.

Worth presents data (chiefly for children under school age) indicating that in a very large proportion of the cases of convergent strabismus which he saw relatively soon after the appearance of the squint, the patient's visual acuity was 20/20 in the deviating eye but among those cases seen after the patient had squinted for a relatively long time, a very large proportion had a visual acuity of 20/120 or worse in the deviating eye.[14] From these data he concludes, with regard to convergent squint, "that congenital amblyopia only occurs in a very small proportion of the cases, and is never responsible for the extreme blindness so often found in neglected cases of monolateral squint." [15]

The poor vision and the difference in vision associated with squint as shown in Tables 2 and 3 seem, therefore, to be primarily the result of squint rather than its cause Early attention of an ophthalmologist may save the vision of the affected eye.

Defective Color Sense

As a part of the examination of 12,000 school children in Nassau County, N. Y., New Castle County, Del., Porter County, Ind., Frederick County, Md., and in Spartanburg and near-by mill villages

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[13] Defects of Vision By N Bishop Harman Chapter VIII, in Defective Children, edited by T N Kelynack T Fisher Unwin, London (1915) p 180

[14] Worth op cit, p 76-77 The following table is a summary of the data

Visual acuity of the deviating eye in cases of constant monolateral convergent squint seen by Worth, classified according to age at onset of the deviation and length of time the patient had squinted before examination

Vision of the deviating eye	Age at onset of deviation							
	All ages		Under 1 year		1-3 years		Over 3 years	
	When case was first seen, patient had squinted during—							
	Less than one-eighth of his life	More than one-half of his life	Less than one-eighth of his life	More than one-half of his life	Less than one-eighth of his life	More than one-half of his life	Less than one-eighth of his life	More than one-half of his life
20/20	165	14	23	--------	62	3	80	11
20/30 and 20/40	17	28	2	2	6	7	9	19
20/60 and 20/80	9	90	1	4	3	32	5	54
20/120 and 20/200	2	102	--------	8	1	53	1	41
Less than 20/200	--------	179	--------	55	--------	103	--------	21
Fixation lost irrecoverably	--------	191	--------	56	--------	110	--------	25

The middle group, those who had squinted more than one-eighth but less than one-half of their lives, is omitted here They fall midway between the other groups and therefore are in agreement with the data given in the table

[15] Worth op cit. p. 79.

in South Carolina, the color vision of each child was tested. Holmgren's wool test was used. Naming of the colors was of course not required, but only the ability to sort similar colors. A more detailed description of the test may be found elsewhere.[16] Inasmuch as the distinguishing of delicate shades was not required, only the more pronounced cases of defective color sense would be found.

Sex incidence.—Table 4 shows by sex and two age groups the percentage of children with defective color sense.

TABLE 4.—*Sex incidence of defective color sense*

Percentage of children of each sex and age group who have defective color sense 12,134 white children, 6 to 16 years of age, in Nassau County, N. Y., New Castle County, Del., Porter County, Ind., Frederick County, Md., and Spartanburg and near-by mill villages in South Carolina[1]

Sex	Percentage with defective color sense			Number of cases of defective color sense			Number of children tested		
	All ages	6-11	12-16	All ages	6-11	12-16	All ages	6-11	12-16
Both sexes	1.16	1.14	1.20	141	89	52	12,134	7,783	4,351
Boys	2.00	1.98	2.04	125	80	45	6,245	4,041	2,204
Girls	.27	.24	.33	16	9	7	5,889	3,742	2,147

[1] All are children of native white parents, except in Indiana, where a few of foreign born white parents are included.

Defective color sense is very much more prevalent among boys than girls, 2 per cent of the boys being affected as against about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the girls. The explanation of the relatively high color-blind rate among males is, apparently, that the defect is usually, though not invariably, hereditary and is a sex-linked characteristic.[17] Rosenau may be quoted in this regard:

> Color blindness, or daltonism, is a condition probably not localized in the eyes, but due to some defect in the central nervous structure. It is transmitted hereditarily. Color blindness is much commoner in men than in women. A color-blind man, however, does not transmit color blindness to his sons; the daughters, also, are themselves normal, provided the mother was, yet the daughters transmit color blindness to half their sons. A color-blind daughter could be produced apparently only by the marriage of a color-blind man with a woman who transmits color blindness, since the daughter, to be color blind, must have received this unit character from both parents, whereas the color-blind son receives the character only from his mother; that is, the condition is sex linked.[18]

The rates in the two age groups shown in Table 4 are practically the same; the slight difference is much less than its probable error and, therefore, can not be considered at all significant. An attempt was made to determine the incidence in narrower age groups. Some variation was found, but when the different localities were considered separately, there did not seem to be any evidence that there was any consistent age variation in the several localities. Also there were no significant differences between the rates for different ages as tested by their probable errors. In a characteristic of this kind, largely hereditary and not affected by environmental conditions, it does not seem reasonable that there should be any significant variation in the incidence at different ages.

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[16] Color Blindness—Its Relation to Other Ocular Conditions and the Bearing on Public Health of Tests for Color Sense Acuity. By George L. Collins. Public Health Bulletin No. 92 (1918), pp. 11-12.

[17] Public Health Bulletin No. 92, p. 5, Rosenau, M. J. Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, fourth edition, D. Appleton & Co. (1922), pp. 922-923, Fuchs op. cit., p. 243.

[18] Rosenau: op cit., 650.

Relation to visual acuity.—Data were available for Porter County, Ind., to compare the incidence of defective color sense among children of good and of poor visual acuity. As there were only 3 girls with defective color sense among the children tested in that locality, the analysis was necessarily limited to boys.

TABLE 5.—*Defective color sense and visual acuity*

Percentage of boys of each visual acuity as determined by the Snellen test who have defective color sense—White schoolboys in Porter County, Ind.

Visual acuity (Snellen test)	Percentage with defective color sense	Number of cases of defective color sense	Number of boys tested
20/20 or better in both eyes	2.16	18	835
20/30 or worse in one or both eyes	1.86	7	376

The percentage with defective color sense is slightly higher among boys with normal vision. The difference, however, is not significant as tested by its probable error. Nor does any reason appear for a higher color blind rate among children with good vision. The most that the limited data at hand can be said to indicate is that as large a proportion of children with normal vision as determined by the Snellen test, have defective color sense as of children with defective vision. Defective color sense of the type found among school children does not seem to be associated with visual acuity.

Summary

The eyes of a large number of school children in certain localities in the eastern part of the United States were tested and examined for visual acuity, color perception, and other eye conditions.

The percentage of children who have internal strabismus decreases with age, but the rate for external strabismus is practically constant for the various age groups.

A larger proportion of children of poor visual acuity have strabismus than of children with good visual acuity. This is true for children of approximately the same visual acuity in both eyes. However, a much larger proportion of children with good visual acuity in one eye and poor visual acuity in the other have strabismus than of children with poor visual acuity in both eyes.

Defective color sense is very much more prevalent among boys than among girls.

Defective color sense of the type found among school children does not seem to be associated with visual acuity, so far as the limited data on this point indicate.

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES

COMPARISON OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEARS 1924 AND 1925

An increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever reported in the United States has been noted during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period of last year.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the weekly reports of typhoid fever cases which have been published in the Public Health Reports this year compared with reports from the same States and cities last year.

The number of cases of typhoid fever and the deaths from this disease have been decreasing for at least two decades in the United States, and the disease is now much less prevalent than it was a few years ago.

Some of the increase shown in the table is probably due to improvement in reporting, resulting in a larger percentage of the cases being recorded.

While many sections of the country have shown some increase over last year, the greatest difference in recent weeks has been reported in the South Atlantic and East South Central States.

Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1925 compared with the number reported in 1924

Week ended, 1925	States				Cities			
	Number of States	Cases reported		Difference	Number of cities	Cases reported		Difference
		1925	1924			1925	1924	
Jan. 10	34	391	219	+172	104	108	81	+117
17	32	279	244	+35	104	117	77	+40
24	33	270	202	+68	104	91	68	+26
31	34	256	232	+24	103	97	76	+21
Feb 7	34	267	266	+1	103	73	76	-3
14	33	203	219	-16	103	72	73	-1
21	33	275	221	+54	104	60	52	+8
28	33	226	199	+27	101	75	50	+25
Mar 7	34	201	227	-26	105	62	46	+16
14	34	206	155	+51	100	46	55	-9
21	33	179	236	-57	105	65	60	+5
28	33	210	203	+7	101	59	75	-16
Apr. 4	33	204	245	-41	103	44	49	-5
11	32	177	213	-36	104	53	52	+1
18	33	202	173	+29	102	55	54	+1
25	34	244	184	+60	100	90	64	+26
May 2	34	250	220	+30	102	98	48	+50
9	34	242	245	-3	104	75	67	+8
16	34	256	244	+12	103	74	71	+3
23	34	352	266	+86	108	102	78	+24
30	33	348	237	+111	98	86	76	+10
June 6	33	519	296	+223	101	136	90	+46
13	34	500	342	+158	101	155	107	+48
20	33	530	370	+160	101	121	128	-7
27	32	694	293	+401	102	146	90	+56
Total		7,490	5,960	+1,530		2,259	1,763	+490

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 4, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended July 4, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 8, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended July 4, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	59, 540, 898	56, 512, 688
Number of death claims	9, 287	7, 513
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.1	6.9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 4, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 8, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended July 4, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 4, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended July 4, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (64 cities)	5, 394	10.3	[3] 10.1	635	[3] 573	[4] 51
Akron	23			0	3	0
Albany [5]	17	7.4	10.6	3	4	65
Atlanta	70			19	7	
Baltimore [5]	166	10.9	10.6	15	23	45
Birmingham	59	15.0	10.4	20	6	
Boston	164	10.9	11.8	17	18	45
Bridgeport	25			3	2	48
Buffalo	105	9.9	10.3	15	12	61
Cambridge	18	8.3	8.4	1	3	17
Camden	22	8.9	10.7	1	6	16
Chicago [5]	597	10.4	8.7	75	49	66
Cleveland	156	8.7	7.4	25	19	62
Columbus	74	13.8	11.5	8	7	73
Dallas	57	15.4	12.5	4	10	
Dayton	33	9.9	7.4	1	1	16
Denver	65	12.1	13.0	8	2	
Des Moines	31	10.8	7.5	2	1	34
Detroit	191			32	44	55
Duluth	12	5.7	9.6	4	7	86
El Paso	29	14.4		6		
Erie	25			3	3	58
Fall River [5]	29	12.5	10.8	5	3	72
Flint	13	5.2	7.6	2	4	32
Fort Worth	38	13.0	6.3	4	2	
Grand Rapids	37	12.6	8.8	3	1	47
Houston	55	17.4	15.0	7	5	
Indianapolis	73	10.6	10.8	5	4	36
Jersey City	41	6.8	10.4	5	7	35
Kansas City, Kans	19	8.0	12.0	4	5	84
Kansas City, Mo	97	13.8	11.3	11	9	
Los Angeles	197			21	32	58
Louisville	72	14.5	13.1	13	7	114
Lowell	17	7.6	12.6	4	4	70
Lynn	21	10.5	14.1	3	1	80
Memphis	68	20.3	19.4	10	10	
Milwaukee	104	10.8	7.6	14	14	65
Minneapolis	70	9.7	9.0	12	12	64

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 62 cities

[4] Data for 59 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 3, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 4, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 8, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended July 4, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 4, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended July 4, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Nashville [5]	46	17.6	14.8	9	3	
New Bedford	23	8.9	9.1	3	1	50
New Haven	33	9.6	11.6	4	9	52
New Orleans	165	20.8	12.0	27	11	
New York	990	8.5	9.5	103	125	41
Bronx Borough	116	6.7	7.7	13	14	45
Brooklyn Borough	321	7.5	9.0	39	49	40
Manhattan Borough	417	9.6	10.8	42	51	44
Queens Borough	105	9.8	8.4	5	7	23
Richmond Borough	28	10.9	13.6	1	4	72
Newark, N. J.	82	9.4	8.3	10	7	87
Norfolk	23			4	7	74
Oakland	40	8.2	10.3	1	5	12
Oklahoma City	35			8	5	
Omaha	48	11.8	8.3	6	4	62
Paterson	18	6.6	8.9	1	3	17
Philadelphia	396	10.4	12.3	40	29	51
Pittsburgh	118	9.7	13.5	15	20	50
Portland, Oreg.	67	12.4	8.8	4	4	40
Providence	59	12.6	12.8	5	5	40
Rochester	67	10.5	9.8	6	7	48
St. Louis	179	11.4	12.0	15	14	
St. Paul	51	10.8	8.3	4	2	34
Salt Lake City [5]	31	12.3	11.0	6	5	94
San Antonio	52	13.7	18.0	9	6	
San Diego	33	17.1	14.1	2	3	47
San Francisco	108	10.1	12.0	8	7	46
Schenectady	17	8.7	8.3	2	0	56
Seattle	72			7	1	67
Somerville	6	3.1	9.9	0	0	0
Springfield, Mass.	29	9.9	8.1	2	1	30
Syracuse	37	10.1	10.3	5	4	53
Tacoma	18	9.0	9.6	1	2	23
Toledo	51	9.3	12.5	7	8	68
Trenton	23	9.1	11.7	3	5	49
Utica	26	12.6		1		21
Washington, D. C.	110	11.5	13.1	10	12	56
Waterbury	10			2	6	48
Wilmington, Del.	13	5.6	7.0	0	1	0
Worcester	42	11.0	11.5	6	6	69
Yonkers	11	5.1	10.9	0	2	0
Youngstown	37	12.1	6.0	4	0	49

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[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 3, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Influenza	2
Malaria	122
Measles	2
Mumps	20
Pellagra	33
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	69
Whooping cough	38

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	2
Malta fever	1
Measles	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	6

ARKANSAS

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	1
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	13
Malaria	114
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Pellagra	29
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	46
Whooping cough	20

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Los Angeles	1
Napa County	1
Sacramento	1
Diphtheria	58
Influenza	4
Leprosy—Stockton	1
Lethargic encephalitis	
Los Angeles	4
Pasadena	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	28
Poliomyelitis	
Bakersfield	1
Berkeley	2
Glendora	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	7
Los Angeles County	3
Oakland	2
Pomona	1
San Francisco	2
South Pasadena	1
Scarlet fever	50
Smallpox	
Berkeley	6
Los Angeles	22
Oakland	9
San Diego	8
Scattering	18
Typhoid fever	15

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	10
Measles	5
Mumps	15

COLORADO—continued	Cases
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	13
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	22
CONNECTICUT	
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	17
German measles	4
Influenza	5
Malaria	2
Measles	86
Mumps	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	23
Scarlet fever	14
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	102
DELAWARE	
Measles	7
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1
FLORIDA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	20
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	29
Measles	1
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	86
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	4
Tuberculosis	96
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	10
GEORGIA	
Chicken pox	8
Conjunctivitis	2
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery	18
Hookworm disease	6
Influenza	6
Malaria	86
Measles	3
Mumps	26
Pellagra	13
Pneumonia	12
Scarlet fever	2
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	100
Whooping cough	36

ILLINOIS	Cases
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	48
Scattering	5
Influenza	8
Measles	[illegible]
Pneumonia	78
Poliomyelitis:	
Cook County	2
Fayette County	1
Fulton County	1
Madison County	1
Vermilion County	1
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	81
Scattering	36
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	268
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	9
Franklin County	6
Scattering	23
Whooping cough	305
INDIANA	
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	6
Measles	47
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	30
Smallpox	27
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	70
Whooping cough	79
IOWA	
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	6
KANSAS	
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	9
Dysentery	2
Measles	9
Mumps	29
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	29
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	91
LOUISIANA	
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	3
Malaria	20
Pneumonia	8
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	36
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	17

MAINE

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Measles	10
Mumps	28
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	18
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	12

MARYLAND

Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	26
Dysentery	9
Foot-and-mouth disease	2
German measles	1
Influenza	6
Malaria	1
Measles	56
Mumps	36
Pneumonia (broncho)	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	7
Scarlet fever	20
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	22
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	133

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	47
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	21
Diphtheria	69
German measles	66
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	1
Measles	318
Mumps	19
Ophthalmia neonatorum	25
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	28
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	90
Septic sore throat	5
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	104
Tuberculosis (other forms)	44
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	128

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	47
Measles	159
Pneumonia	39
Scarlet fever	101
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	159

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	60
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	1
Measles	6
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	83
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	50

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	3
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	13
Typhoid fever	37

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Diphtheria	30
Influenza	24
Malaria	6
Measles	10
Mumps	28
Ophthalmia	1
Poliomyelitis	7
Pneumonia	8
Rabies	3
Scarlet fever	58
Smallpox	12
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	72
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	41

MONTANA

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	5
German measles	3
Mumps	20
Pneumonia	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	3
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	62
Diphtheria	71
Influenza	1
Measles	189
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	40
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	70
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	164

NEW MEXICO

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	8
Measles	1
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	2
Rabies in man	3
Rabies in animals	6
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	4

NEW YORK

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	68
Influenza	16
Malaria	14
Measles	319
Pneumonia	85
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	113
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	2
Typhoid fever	32
Vincent's angina	10
Whooping cough	182

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	15
German measles	1
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	16
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	58
Whooping cough	124

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

	Cases
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	8
Malaria	73
Mumps	5
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	
Wagoner	10
Scattering	19
Smallpox.	
Alfalfa	8
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever	
Pawnee	8
Washita	11
Washington	14
Scattering	117
Whooping cough	50

OREGON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	12
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	[1] 6
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	23
Whooping cough	9

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	18

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Measles	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	3

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	28
Diphtheria	19
Dysentery (epidemic)	21
Influenza	7
Leprosy	1
Measles	10
Mumps	14
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	15
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	73
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	10

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	2
Measles	23
Mumps	17
Scarlet fever	5
Whooping cough	4

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Smallpox	3

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
Kitsap County	1
Seattle	1
Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	17
German measles	7
Measles	3
Mumps	21
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	22
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	85

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[1] Deaths.

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	5
Poliomyelitis—Wheeling	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	2

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	9
Measles	30
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	8
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	46

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	46
Diphtheria	17
German measles	19
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	60
Mumps	31
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	39
Smallpox	17
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	62

Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	24
Pneumonia	14
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	8

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	3
Measles	1
Mumps	5

NEBRASKA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	10

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
German measles	2
Mumps	4
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	5
Whooping cough	8

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April, 1925										
Nebraska	--------	42	69	--------	--------	--------	1	66	--------	1
Tennessee	4	42	372	56	204	19	--------	145	221	22
May, 1925										
California	13	430	286	2	298	9	31	511	536	39
Colorado	--------	125	9	--------	48	--------	--------	122	2	10
Iowa	1	68	--------	--------	38	--------	1	112	69	1
Nebraska	--------	23	5	--------	--------	--------	--------	57	--------	2
Utah	5	57	67	--------	69	--------	1	39	0	15
June, 1925										
Arizona	--------	2	--------	--------	46	--------	8	31	0	16
Connecticut	1	123	12	5	1,049	--------	1	180	0	14
Massachusetts	10	357	22	3	3,094	2	2	563	--------	27
Nebraska	1	26	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	20	--------	3
Wisconsin	4	144	155	0	1,477	0	2	425	188	9

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

2 weeks ended June 27, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	2,920
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	1,211
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to June 27, 1925	55,731
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to June 27, 1925	4,500
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 1, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

2 weeks ended June 27, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	671
Number of inspections made	1,742
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	46
Number of rodents examined for plague	9,566
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to June 27, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	133,994
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occuring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended June 27, 1925, 33 States reported 1,014 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended June 28, 1924, the same States reported 1,275 cases of diphtheria. One hundred and two cities, located in all parts of the country, and having an aggregate population of more than 28,700,000, reported 639 cases of diphtheria for the week ended June 27, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 891 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 798 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty States reported 2,901 cases of measles for the week ended June 27, 1925, and 4,341 cases of this disease for the week ended June 28, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 1,676 cases of measles for the week this year, and 1,855 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 33 States—this year, 1,233 cases; last year, 1,473 cases; 102 cities—this year, 618; last year, 713; estimated expectancy, 554 cases.

Smallpox. For the week ended June 27, 1925, 33 States reported 412 cases of smallpox Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 710 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows. 1925, 138 cases, 1924, 239 cases, estimated expectancy, 80 cases. Four deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—2 at Chicago, Ill., and 2 at Milwaukee, Wis.

Typhoid fever—Six hundred and ninety-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended June 27, 1925, by 32 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 293 cases. One hundred and two cities reported 146 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 90 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 105 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 102 cities as follows: 1925, 384 deaths; 1924, 442 deaths.

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Manchester	81, 383	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23, 613	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Massachusetts.									
Boston	770, 400	0	50	28	2	1	75	6	10
Fall River	120, 912	2	3	5	1	1	7	2	1
Springfield	144, 227	0	2	3	1	1	2	4	2
Worcester	191, 927	1	3	7	0	0	23	0	4
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Providence	242, 378	0	8	4	--------	0	6	0	4
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	1	4	5	0	0	3	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	5	4	--------	0	6	0	0
New Haven	172, 967	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	5	11	5	0	0	101	2	8
New York	5, 927, 625	101	232	227	1	5	169	20	86
Rochester	317, 867	0	6	11	0	0	66	1	1
Syracuse	184, 511	9	6	0	-------	2	7	8	2
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	1	3	9	0	0	15	2	0
Newark	438, 699	23	13	5	0	0	50	0	7
Trenton	127, 390	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	4
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	31	53	55	-------	2	171	18	21
Pittsburgh	613, 442	12	16	9	-------	2	133	1	16
Reading	110, 917	3	2	2	0	0	58	3	0
Scranton	140, 636	3	3	3	0	0	4	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	2	7	6	-------	0	0	2	4
Cleveland	888, 519	47	20	18	0	2	14	0	4
Columbus	261, 082	4	2	2	-------	1	1	0	3
Toledo	268, 338	34	5	2	-------	0	102	1	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	0	2	0	-------	1	6	0	2
Indianapolis	342, 718	7	5	3	-------	0	18	3	1
South Bend	76, 709	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Terre Haute	68, 939	2	1	0	0	0	13	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	58	89	48	7	2	291	27	27
Cicero	55, 968	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	61, 833	2	1	0	0	0	23	5	0
Michigan									
Detroit	995, 668	24	42	21	4	2	9	2	10
Flint	117, 968	2	3	0	0	0	8	0	1
Grand Rapids	145, 947	3	2	0	0	0	57	0	4
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Milwaukee	484, 595	10	11	13	0	0	69	9	9
Racine	64, 393	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39, 671	-------	0	0	0	0	0	-------	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	13	1	0	-------	0	3	1	3
Minneapolis	409, 125	42	11	13	0	1	0	1	3
St Paul	241, 891	18	11	7	-------	0	6	1	7
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Sioux City	79, 662	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Waterloo	39, 667	6	0	0	0	-------	0	2	-------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	7	5	3	1	1	4	6	4
St Joseph	78, 232	1	1	0	-------	0	0	1	1
St Louis	803, 853	11	29	25	0	0	7	5	-------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
Grand Forks	14, 547	0	0	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	1	0	2	0	-------	0	0	-------
Sioux Falls	29, 206	0	0	2	-------	0	0	0	-------
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58, 761	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	1
Omaha	204, 382	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
KANSAS									
Topeka	52, 555	7	1	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wichita	79, 261	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware.									
Wilmington	117, 728	1	1	2	0	0	19	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	17	13	22	4	0	39	35	14
Cumberland	32, 361	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11, 301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	2	6	5	--------	0	28	--------	11
Virginia.									
Lynchburg	30, 277	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Norfolk	159, 089	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richmond	181, 044	0	1	2	0	0	20	0	3
Roanoke	55, 502	1	1	0	--------	0	6	0	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	1	0	0	0	20	0	1
Huntington	57, 918	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	0	1	0	--------	1	4	0	1
North Carolina·									
Raleigh	29, 171	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35, 719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	56, 230	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1
South Carolina.									
Charleston	71, 245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39, 688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25, 789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222, 963	3	1	2	3	0	0	2	9
Brunswick	15, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	89, 448	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
Florida									
St Petersburg	24, 403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56, 050	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	1	0	--------	0	0	0	2
Louisville	257, 671	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	3
ennessee:									
Memphis	170, 067	1	1	0	--------	1	3	0	7
Nashville	121, 128	1	0	0	--------	2	18	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195, 901	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Mobile	63, 858	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45, 383	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70, 916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.									
New Orleans	404, 575	1	5	2	2	2	0	0	9
Shreveport	54, 590	0	--------	0	--------	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma.									
Oklahoma	101, 150	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Tulsa	102, 018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
Galveston	46, 877	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154, 970	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
San Antonio	184, 727	--------	1	3	0	0	0	--------	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana.									
Billings	16, 927	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Great Falls	27, 787	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:									
Boise	22, 806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MOUNTAIN—continued									
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	9	11	3	------	1	5	9	4
Pueblo	43,519	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,618	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	1	0	2
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	29	2	4	0	0	2	30	1
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	32	4	4	--------	--------	0	29	--------
Spokane	101,573	19	2	2	0	--------	0	0	------
Tacoma	101,731	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	28	35	21	4	0	12	26	8
Sacramento	69,950	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
San Francisco	539,038	22	20	6	1	1	5	19	4

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	13
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Manchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts											
Boston	29	20	0	0	0	13	2	4	2	34	159
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	21
Springfield	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	30
Worcester	4	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	53
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Providence	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	52
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	21
Hartford	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	----
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	24	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	15	13	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	5	138
New York	108	83	0	0	0	[2] 84	15	26	3	80	1,127
Rochester	6	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	60
Syracuse	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	36
New Jersey											
Camden	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	33
Newark	13	13	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	40	86
Trenton	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	46
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	44	37	0	0	0	35	5	3	1	79	408
Pittsburgh	14	39	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	8	135
Reading	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17
Scranton	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	5	4	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	10	94
Cleveland	14	11	1	1	0	20	2	1	0	68	156
Columbus	3	0	1	2	0	6	1	1	0	7	65
Toledo	11	8	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	15	48
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	23
Indianapolis	6	1	4	4	0	1	0	3	0	29	75
South Bend	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Terre Haute	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	24
Illinois											
Chicago	50	76	2	1	2	50	3	3	3	95	504
Cicero	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Michigan											
Detroit	43	75	7	2	0	10	2	2	1	58	207
Flint	2	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	7	17
Grand Rapids	3	20	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	33
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Milwaukee	18	4	2	3	2	9	1	1	0	43	90
Racine	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Superior	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	2	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	23
Minneapolis	15	28	7	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	73
St Paul	10	12	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	16	52
Iowa											
Davenport	1	0	2	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Waterloo	2	0	1	6	-------	-------	0	0	-------	3	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	10	4	1	0	10	1	1	0	13	84
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
St Louis	14	30	1	2	0	9	3	3	0	35	170
North Dakota:											
Fargo	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	3	-------
Sioux Falls	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nebraska:											
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	15
Omaha	3	0	2	4	0	5	0	1	0	2	31
Kansas:											
Topeka	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	13	15
Wichita	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware.											
Wilmington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20
Maryland:											
Baltimore	13	6	0	0	0	13	4	2	1	75	167
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dist. of Columbia											
Washington	7	9	0	1	0	8	3	4	0	13	100
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	-------	9
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	-------
Richmond	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	43
Roanoke	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	18
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	11
Huntington	0	0	0	7	-------	-------	1	0	-------	0	-------
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11
North Carolina.											
Raleigh	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Winston-Salem	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	12	16

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Greenville	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2
Georgia											
Atlanta	3	0	6	0	0	5	3	12	1	5	85
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	31
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tampa	0	----	0	-	------	------	1	----	------	------	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
Louisville	2	5	0	1	0	7	2	5	0	9	73
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	0	1	2	0	4	2	4	1	7	77
Nashville	1	2	1	2	0	4	4	2	0	7	59
Alabama											
Birmingham	2	8	0	18	0	10	4	3	0	4	78
Mobile	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	21
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	------	------	0	4	---	1	---
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	---
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	7	2	0	0	19	4	14	1	8	146
Shreveport	-------	0	-------	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	20
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	1	4	0	0	4	1	7	1	1	28
Tulsa	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	---	---
Texas											
Dallas	1	3	1	0	0	2	3	2	2	9	48
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13
Houston	1	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	54
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	66
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Great Falls	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Missoula	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Colorado											
Denver	7	9	0	0	0	12	1	0	1	24	78
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
Arizona:											
Phoenix	-------	1	-------	0	0	5	-------	0	0	0	28
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	2	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	30
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	2	3	17	------	------	0	3	--------	52	--------
Spokane	3	2	3	2	------	------	0	0	--------	9	---
Tacoma	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	8	24
California											
Los Angeles	10	19	1	36	0	30	3	1	0	50	208
Sacramento	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	32
San Francisco	11	12	1	2	0	14	1	1	0	24	146

City reports for week ended June 27, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island									
Providence	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	2	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey									
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan:									
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Wisconsin									
Racine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
St. Paul	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri									
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland									
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:									
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Galveston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
MOUNTAIN									
Arizona:									
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	1	1
PACIFIC									
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
San Francisco	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	3

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended June 27, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 19 to June 27, 1925.—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
105 cities	162	158	[2] 157	[3] 164	153	[4] 149	[5] 157	120	119	[6] 116
New England	144	127	109	154	127	114	120	94	97	127
Middle Atlantic	218	213	212	238	203	211	244	156	160	103
East North Central	113	110	113	110	108	106	99	95	93	84
West North Central	187	201	278	211	251	197	189	145	133	[7] 116
South Atlantic	108	104	104	85	87	[4] 77	[5] 93	57	51	[8] 73
East South Central	40	40	11	34	40	11	11	11	8	[9] 31
West South Central	79	70	65	56	42	65	42	70	74	46
Mountain	267	115	105	153	134	143	76	181	191	105
Pacific	165	206	[2] 123	[3] 138	165	168	145	165	113	107

MEASLES CASE RATES

105 cities	645	581	[2] 627	624	601	[4] 593	[5] 618	582	431	[6] 304
New England	1,217	1,004	984	1,188	1,051	807	872	802	631	407
Middle Atlantic	782	734	797	768	617	701	771	727	511	382
East North Central	901	761	890	851	954	913	893	811	592	[7] 401
West North Central	102	79	112	79	236	115	111	135	87	[8] 80
South Atlantic	295	305	240	329	327	[4] 258	[5] 116	297	319	[9] 285
East South Central	189	200	343	166	337	217	132	212	111	132
West South Central	37	28	32	14	23	11	23	14	19	5
Mountain	219	534	181	57	181	218	38	95	76	96
Pacific	203	162	[2] 95	[3] 178	131	165	165	87	81	52

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

105 cities	360	309	[2] 323	[3] 352	307	[4] 278	[5] 266	174	165	[6] 118
New England	407	430	415	358	350	211	266	179	142	107
Middle Atlantic	336	323	319	331	265	271	263	158	115	100
East North Central	433	324	366	399	413	346	317	201	217	[7] 157
West North Central	602	518	618	728	556	531	481	325	328	[8] 191
South Atlantic	175	132	106	165	146	[4] 122	[5] 132	61	61	[9] 16
East South Central	257	263	263	326	246	183	126	160	160	91
West South Central	121	111	88	74	23	65	88	46	37	56
Mountain	401	334	277	353	324	410	331	277	143	210
Pacific	148	125	[2] 151	[3] 197	162	139	151	162	116	107

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included. Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included.

[4] Charleston, W. Va , not included.

[5] Wilmington, N. C , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill , Sioux City, Iowa, and Tampa, Fla., not included.

[7] Cicero, Ill, not included

[8] Sioux City, Iowa, not included.

[9] Tampa, Fla , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 19 to June 27, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
105 cities	62	50	[2] 46	[3] 46	60	[4] 48	[5] 46	37	36	[6] 25
New England	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	12	8	6	7	2	2	4	2	1	0
East North Central	39	30	44	56	70	58	65	42	45	[7] 20
West North Central	89	75	60	79	68	70	95	52	60	[8] 39
South Atlantic	79	63	45	37	65	[4] 10	[5] 39	22	30	[9] 17
East South Central	457	435	377	189	440	423	114	297	200	132
West South Central	42	32	28	37	130	56	32	5	19	0
Mountain	29	10	48	29	29	57	38	29	19	29
Pacific	264	206	[2] 176	[3] 191	186	168	191	148	154	171

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
105 cities	16	18	[2] 14	[3] 13	19	[4] 16	[5] 25	28	22	[6] 27
New England	17	10	5	12	25	17	30	25	20	17
Middle Atlantic	14	22	13	10	19	9	26	17	14	18
East North Central	7	4	9	6	5	7	10	10	4	[7] 9
West North Central	6	12	2	0	4	10	8	25	12	[8] 11
South Atlantic	14	28	28	20	39	[4] 41	[5] 41	65	49	[9] 66
East South Central	80	46	46	63	74	51	40	120	80	91
West South Central	51	51	46	79	65	74	88	116	130	148
Mountain	29	0	0	0	19	10	76	48	38	0
Pacific	23	17	[2] 9	[3] 3	6	9	9	15	6	20

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
105 cities	30	22	15	14	14	[4] 12	[5] 11	7	6	[10] 6
New England	30	20	10	7	5	7	2	5	2	7
Middle Atlantic	17	14	10	12	11	9	11	6	4	6
East North Central	33	23	16	11	12	14	10	7	7	[7] 6
West North Central	48	31	11	11	18	18	4	9	7	4
South Atlantic	43	26	24	10	6	[4] 12	[5] 6	4	6	[9] 2
East South Central	86	51	51	80	86	40	54	17	34	17
West South Central	25	31	15	20	24	31	5	20	10	10
Mountain	76	48	19	57	19	0	29	10	0	10
Pacific	12	12	16	12	25	8	12	4	4	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Apr 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
105 cities	203	167	151	127	128	[4] 117	[5] 128	104	81	[10] 65
New England	186	149	161	134	119	114	72	117	62	60
Middle Atlantic	223	206	185	143	144	146	168	130	93	75
East North Central	211	148	130	125	125	119	114	89	81	[7] 42
West North Central	136	72	77	58	79	59	57	59	33	[illegible]
South Atlantic	191	195	156	136	134	[4] 157	[5] 146	122	77	[9] 96
East South Central	286	194	160	166	137	172	126	63	103	120
West South Central	158	127	138	112	84	76	66	87	92	76
Mountain	219	124	124	162	172	76	95	105	143	57
Pacific	147	127	123	78	135	82	131	49	65	53

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[2] Spokane, Wash., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[4] Charleston, W. Va., not included.
[5] Wilmington, N. C., not included.
[6] Cicero, Ill., Sioux City, Iowa, and Tampa., Fla., not included.
[7] Cicero, Ill., not included.
[8] Sioux City, Iowa, not included.
[9] Tampa, Fla., not included.
[10] Cicero, Ill., and Tampa, Fla., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1925

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,170	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	11	11	2,515,150	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Lethargic encephalitis—Halifax—June 14-20, 1925.—During the week ended June 20, 1925, a case of lethargic encephalitis was reported at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

CHINA

Cholera nostras—Tientsin—May 17-23, 1925.—During the week ended May 23, 1925, six cases of cholera nostras were reported at Tientsin, China. The cases were reported from a mission hospital.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—June 1-15, 1925.—During the period June 1 to 15, 1925, one case of plague with one death was notified at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Plague-infected rats—May 16-June 15, 1925.—During the period May 16 to June 15, 1925, out of 20,967 rats examined, 78 rats were found plague infected.

EGYPT

Plague—June 4-10, 1925—Summary, January 1-June 10, 1925—Comparative.—During the week ended June 10, 1925, 7 cases of plague with 4 deaths were reported in Egypt, with a total from January 1 to June 10, of 64 cases, as compared with 284 cases reported for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—April 16-30, 1925.—During the period, April 16 to 30, 1925, 49 cases of plague with 44 deaths were reported in Tananarive Province, Island of Madagascar. The occurrence was distributed by type as follows: Bubonic, cases 30, deaths 26; pneumonic, cases 5, deaths, 4, septicemic, cases 14, deaths 14.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—June 1-15, 1925.—During the period June 1-15, 1925, cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Island of Malta as follows Chicken pox, 20 cases; influenza, 4; lethargic encephalitis, 2, Malta (undulant) fever, 45; pneumonia, 10, including 4 cases of broncho-pneumonia; poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 1; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 2; typhoid fever, 4; whooping cough, 1. Population, estimated (civil) 223,088.

PANAMA CANAL

Communicable diseases—May, 1925.—During the month of May, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Canal Zone and at Colon and Panama as follows.

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	5		1		17				23	
Diphtheria	1		1		1				3	
Dysentery	1				5		1	1	10	1
Hookworm disease			7		35		31		76	
Leprosy	1		1						2	
Malaria	87		1	1	7		26	1	121	2
Measles	17				6				23	
Meningitis			1	1					1	1
Mumps	2								2	
Pneumonia[1]		2		3		11				16
Scarlet fever			1						1	
Tuberculosis[1]		4		6		17		1		28
Typhoid fever	[2] 3				1		1		5	
Whooping cough	2								2	

[1] Only deaths reported.

[2] Three cases not bacteriologically confirmed

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 17, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India:				
Calcutta	May 17-23	79	61	
Rangoon	do	4	2	Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 2; deaths, 2. Received out of date.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 10-16	1	1	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 7-13	1	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 16, 1925. Rats examined, 20,967; found infected, 78.
Egypt				June 4-10, 1925: Cases, 7. Total, Jan. 1-June 10, 1925: Cases, 64; corresponding period 1924—cases, 281.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10	3	1	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Minia	June 5-6	2	1	
India:				
Rangoon	May 17-23	9	6	Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 13; deaths, 13. Received out of date.
Java				
Batavia	May 16-22	9	9	Province.
Madagascar.				
Province—				
Tananarive				Apr. 16-30, 1925: Cases, 49; deaths, 44. Bubonic, cases, 30; deaths, 26. Pneumonic, cases, 5; deaths, 4. Septicemic, cases, 14; deaths, 14.
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16-30	1	1	
Other localities	do	48	43	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 21-31	3		May 1-31, 1925 Cases, 17; deaths, 2.
Brazil.				
Pernambuco	May 3-16	12	11	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	May 3-23	9	6	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika	Apr 26-May 9	3	3	
Canada				
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario—				
Kingston	June 11-20	1		
China				
Amoy	May 24-30		2	Very prevalent in surrounding country.
Antung	May 25-June 7	2		
Canton	May 24-30			Present
Chungking	do			Widespread.
Hongkong	May 17-23	1		
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 27-June 2	1		
Nanking	May 30-June 6			Present.
Shanghai	do	1		Foreign settlement
Swatow	do			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 17-23	1		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
India				
Calcutta	May 17-23	75	61	
Rangoon	do	31	20	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 87, deaths, 30. Received out of date.
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 18-24	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Japan				
Nagasaki	May 25-31	2		
Java				
Soerabaya	Apr 30-May 6	29	4	
Malta	June 1-15	2		
Mexico.				
Guadalajara	June 23-29		5	
Persia				
Teheran	Mar. 21-Apr. 21		11	
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 10-16	5	4	
Tunis:				
Tunis	June 4-10	3	4	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Egypt.				
Alexandria	May 28-June 3	1	1	
Cairo	Apr 2-8	3	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	May 30-June 6	13		
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	do	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	May 17-23			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	May 17-23	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 10, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-Apr 4, 1925: Cases, 10, deaths, 10
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925: Cases, [illegible],121, deaths, 3,120.
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Rangoon	May 3-16	12	9	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-10	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-May 2	2	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-16	4	3	
British East Africa.				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-16		1	
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925. Cases, 3,858, deaths, 3,350
Bombay	Apr. 26-May 9	15	16	
Karachi	May 18-23	3	3	
Rangoon	May 3-16	35	31	
Indo-China.				
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-26	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Java				
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7			Epidemic in one locality.
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	do	79	60	Bubonic, cases, 50, deaths, 35, pneumonic, cases 17, deaths, 13, septicemic, cases, 12; deaths, 12.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	do	2		
Nigeria	Dec , 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan , 1925	10	6	
Siam.				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 9	5	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-16	7	7	

SMALLPOX

Algeria			
Algiers	May 11-20	7	
Brazil			
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 2	21	2
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-16	1	
British East Africa			
Kenya—			
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 2	12	3
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-18	19	3
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2	
British South Africa:			
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3	
Canada			
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	June 1-14	5	
Ontario—			
Galt	June 14-20	2	
Saskatchewan—			
Regina	May 24-30	3	

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[1] From medical officers the Public Health Service, American consuls and other sources. For reports received from Dec 27, 1924, to June 26, 1925, see Public Health Reports for June 26, 1925. The table of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 10, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Amoy	May 17-23		2	Prevalent in surrounding country
Antung	May 11-17	1		
Canton	May 10-23			Present
Chungking	May 3-23			Do
Foochow	May 9-23			Do
Hongkong	Apr 19-May 3	9	9	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-May 17	82	9	
Harbin	May 13-19	1		
Nanking	May 9-30			Do
Shanghai	May 3-23	4	2	
Swatow	May 17-23			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-16			Two cases reported by British municipality
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-25	1		
France				
Paris	May 21-31	1		February-March, 1925: Cases, 48
Gold Coast				January-February, 1925. Cases, 114, deaths, 17
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 6, 1925: Cases, 187.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Newcastle-on Tyne	May 31-June 13	4		
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 43, deaths, 6
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925 Cases, 6,675, deaths, 1,719
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	48	42	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Karachi	May 18-30	2	1	
Madras	do	54	22	
Rangoon	May 3-16	98	45	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 17	10	6	
Irak				Jan 11-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 87; deaths, 12
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 75 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-May 30	6		Reported as alastrim
Japan.				
Kobe	May 24-30	1		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province.
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-29	64	6	
Tegal	Mar 29-Apr 4	2		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	June 2-22		5	
Mexico City	May 24-30	1		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925: Cases, 421; deaths, 11
Poland				Mar 1-21, 1925 Cases, 10
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 13	35	6	
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880. January, 1925 Cases, 383
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 26-May 9	4	2	
Spain:				
Malaga	May 24-June 13		12	
Valencia	May 31-June 6	1		
Syria.				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan. 3-Feb 20, 1925 Cases, 6.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-20		19	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Transvaal	May 3-9			Outbreaks.
Uruguay				December, 1924: Cases, 8.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 10, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases. Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924, 1 case. January-March, 1925: Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-13	2		
Cairo	Mar. 26-Apr. 1	1	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				January-February, 1925: Cases, 10, deaths 4.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925: Cases, 12
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-30	11		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Morocco				January, 1925. Cases, 63.
Palestine				
Majdal	May 26-June 1	1		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr. 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar. 1-21, 1925: Cases, 592, deaths, 36
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 4,227. January, 1925: Cases, 3,828
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-20	6	2	
Union of South Africa.				
Cape Province	Apr. 19-May 9			Outbreaks.
Natal	May 3-9			Do.
Durban	Feb. 1-May 9	14		European.
Orange Free State	Feb. 1-Apr. 25			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	Feb. 1-Apr. 15			Do.
Yugoslavia.				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Establishment of a Morbidity Registration Area
Preparing Effective Health Posters Quickly

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B. J. LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 JULY 24, 1925 No. 30

A Plan to Establish in the United States a Morbidity Registration Area, that is, an Area for the more Complete Collection of Data Relating to the Diseases of Man[1]

By B. J. LLOYD, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

Reports of communicable and other diseases have an intensive value in the community where the diseases occur. This value can not, however, be rightly interpreted in any community without comparable data from other communities. One State or city can not rightly evaluate the results of its efforts in the protection of the health of its citizens without comparable data from other States and cities.

We, as a Nation, should be able to present to other nations and to ourselves for comparison a picture of health conditions in the United States as a whole. At the present time our situation with regard to morbidity reports resembles somewhat a cross-word puzzle with most of the words missing

Before attempting to outline a plan to establish a morbidity registration area, let us do two things, namely, first let us visualize our ultimate purpose, I should say our theoretical goal, which I am afraid is a long way off My conception of such a goal would be a working system of reporting all of the diseases of man for all of the people of the United States and making the best use of these reports possible. To attempt this under present conditions is, of course, unthinkable. We have not yet succeeded in getting complete reports of one disease for the entire United States. Having visualized our goal, let us forget that, and, as the second step in the development of the plan for a morbidity area, let us take stock of the facilities for the collection of data which we already have and of the reports we now receive.

In the past, the Federal Government has manifested its greatest interest in the reporting of the major quarantinable diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox. Congress, however, instructs the Public Health Service to collect information with regard to disease throughout the United States, but does not furnish the means with which to do it. The Public Health Service, by the direction of Congress, obtains its data on reportable diseases in the United States through the cooperation of State and local health officers.

The aid that the Public Health Service renders in collecting this information is based on the principle of mutual advantage and cooperation. For the purpose of getting prompt and more accurate morbidity reports, the Public Health Service furnishes blank report forms and appoints as its agents in the various States, at nominal salaries, collaborating and assistant collaborating epidemiologists, who are authorized by law to use the penalty envelope in collecting these data for the Federal Government. These epidemiologists may also be, and most often are, State or local health officers, thus making their work in the improvement of morbidity reporting mutually beneficial to both the Federal Government and the States. In addition, the Public Health Service furnishes to State and local health officers, through the weekly Public Health Reports, the data which it gets from all States and cities, together with the data from foreign countries and other pertinent sanitary information. In order to understand just how the Federal Government functions in this cooperative work of collecting data, it is well to know something of the development of the present system and of its actual operation.

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[1] Read as a part of the proceedings of the Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C, June 1, 1925

In 1878 Congress provided that "Consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports to him [the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service] of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed. * * *" These reports were published as "Bulletins of the Public Health."

In 1879 Congress established the National Board of Health, charged with the duty, among other duties, of obtaining and disseminating information upon all matters affecting the public health, and this body took over the issuing of the Bulletins of Public Health, changing the title to "Abstracts of Sanitary Reports."

The National Board of Health was discontinued in 1883 and the Marine Hospital Service, now the Public Health Service, being charged with its duties, again assumed the publication of the Abstracts of Sanitary Reports, but the name was not changed to "Public Health Reports" until January, 1896.

In 1902, in order to secure uniformity in the registration of morbidity data, Congress enacted a law directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of morbidity data.

The first morbidity reports collected related principally to yellow fever, cholera, plague, and smallpox. From time to time other diseases were included and morbidity data for cities and States were received, compiled, published, and distributed.

The data received have increased in volume and completeness until at the present time the Public Health Service is receiving reports from about 560 out of 824 cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or more, and from practically all States and insular possessions, as well as reports from American consuls and diplomatic officers and medical officers of the Public Health Service stationed abroad. Reports are also received through certain cooperative agencies.

At the present time a very large part of the population of the continental United States is covered by morbidity reports of some kind transmitted to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with some degree of regularity. The current reports are of three kinds—namely, weekly telegraphic reports or prompt mail reports from 37 States and the District of Columbia; weekly mail reports from approximately 560 cities of 10,000 population or over; telegraphic reports of unusual conditions in the United States (or abroad).

The collection of morbidity reports is still in the formative stage. There are many rural communities in the United States in which practically no morbidity reports are collected and no records of disease prevalence are kept. Many incorporated places of considerable size make no attempt to secure systematic reports of preventable diseases, and in some State health departments the small force available and the limited appropriations make it impossible to secure reports which are of much real value Even in those States which have the best health departments and in which the best records are kept it must be admitted that reports of notifiable diseases are incomplete and are not always comparable in completeness as between one State or city and another, and much information that is needed is not available. Statistics compiled from these incomplete reports must be used with caution. They are of value as they show the presence (or absence) of epidemics, however, and it is usually possible to compare the reports for one year with those of another in the same community; but comparisons of the prevalence of a certain disease based on reports from different communities are likely to be misleading, as the reliability of the reports varies greatly in different localities and usually the percentage of the cases which are reported in a community is not known.

However, the outlook is not entirely dark. Since 1912 the Public Health Service has published annual summaries of the reported cases of preventable diseases in States and cities of the United States. An examination of these reports shows progress. Each year the number of States and cities reporting has increased, and an analysis of the figures shows that in most communities a larger percentage of the cases are being reported than ever before.

Let us examine now the cooperative plan followed in many States in collecting morbidity statistics. As you well know, in order to comply with the law authorizing the use of the penalty envelope in obtaining these data there must be appointed as officers of the Federal Government persons to whom these penalty envelopes bearing the information may be mailed. There is appointed in the office of the

State health officer of the State using the plan, at $1 a year, an individual known as the collaborating epidemiologist of the State. The collaborating epidemiologist, usually the State health officer, recommends for appointment as many assistant collaborating epidemiologists in cities, towns, and communities throughout the State as he thinks are needed for the service. Usually these assistant collaborating epidemiologists are members of local health departments.

Penalty cards and penalty envelopes, furnished by the Public Health Service as required, are distributed to private physicians, who make out their reports of communicable diseases on these cards and mail them to the nearest local collaborating epidemiologist, who in turn transmits a summary of the data received to the State collaborating epidemiologist and to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. In some districts the original cards or reports are sent direct to the State collaborating epidemiologist. Usually this is in rural districts. The details of selecting assistants, collecting the data, and determining the data and the diseases to be reported on in any given State are left to the discretion of the State health officer.

Laws or enforceable regulations requiring the reporting of communicable diseases are necessary. The Model State Law for Morbidity Reports, approved by the Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the United States Public Health Service in 1913, and amended by the conference in 1915, has been made the basis for laws or regulations in many States and for ordinances or regulations in a large number of cities.

With these preliminary statements, let me take up now the plan for establishing a morbidity registration area. In doing so I wish to emphasize the fact that I claim no credit for this plan. It seems to me that it is merely the next step in the logical development of the system that State and local health officers have helped the Public Health Service to construct.

In the first place, such an area must be built up of units, all functioning as nearly alike as possible along certain broad, general lines. In minor details there may be as much individualization as may be desired. These units may be States, districts, cities, counties, parishes, or any form of unit that can meet the requirements of eligibility. As it appears now it would seem that, in the immediate future, registration units may consist mostly of cities. There may be two or three States and a county here and there that could qualify.

What are the requirements proposed?

Inasmuch as this is a pioneer work, much of what is suggested here is, of course, tentative.

The first requirement is, I think, a sine qua non—the unit must report directly to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

In the cases of cities, reports must go to the collaborating epidemiologist in the State health office as well. The reasons for asking that reports be sent direct to the Surgeon General are twofold. (1) It is required by the statutory provisions involved, and (2) if they are not sent direct they will not reach the office of the Surgeon General in time to be of value when published as current reports. This will leave out temporarily some cities which probably could meet all other requirements.

Second. The unit seeking and maintaining its status in the registration area must be able to attain a percentage of completeness in the reporting of contagious diseases corresponding to the minimum rates adopted for these diseases. For example, the minimum rates for smallpox and diphtheria might well be 90 per cent of the cases occurring in a given locality; of measles possibly 75 per cent Inasmuch as the number of cases of some of the diseases to be reported manifestly can not be determined by actual count, a system must be devised for *estimating* the percentage of completeness of these reports if percentage is to be used as a criterion of eligibility. I shall discuss this phase of the problem in another part of this paper.

Third. Reports must be mailed to the Surgeon General at the close of each week.

Fourth. Reports must include the following 10 diseases as a minimum,[2] namely, diphtheria, influenza, measles, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and whooping cough. Cities should be required to report both cases and deaths, except that in the case of influenza and pneumonia, deaths only are required. States will have to be excused from reporting deaths for districts other than cities for the present.

The data asked for in these reports (the numbers of cases and deaths) may seem to you inadequate, but the Public Health Service does not have the facilities for working up other important data, such as age groups, race, sex, etc. There is no objection to these data being required by the units concerned, but we can not use them at this time.

We come now to the question of checking the accuracy of these reports, and this, I think, should be done by personal visit of a representative of the Public Health Service, first, to the health department of the unit which is to be checked, and, second, to as many physicians and others who treat disease as possible, the visit to the physicians to be preceded by the mailing of a letter and a questionnaire.

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[2] It has been suggested that this list should be revised—that, perhaps, reports should be required for 8 out of 10 of these diseases, or that 2 others should be added and reports on 10 out of 12 diseases should be required.

(NOTE -Certain parts of the original paper have been slightly changed to conform to certain very excellent suggestions brought out in the discussion of this paper by members of the conference.)

In checking up the work of the health department, the following questions may be asked, not as indispensable prerequisites of eligibility, but in order that a judgment may be formed or the percentage of cases reported may be estimated. These questions are:

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(1) Is the unit which is being checked in the registration area for deaths?

(2) Is it in the registration area for births?

(3) Is it served by a whole-time health officer?

(4) Is there a service of medical inspection of schools?

(5) Is the health department able to impose penalties through the medium of the courts for failure to report cases of communicable disease?

(6) Has the unit adopted (in substance) the model morbidity law as recommended by this conference?

(7) Can the license of a physician who persistently fails or refuses to report cases of communicable diseases be revoked?

(8) Does the health department maintain as a check a card index of the physicians and others who are required to report?

These requirements are general and would tend to enable one to begin to form a judgment.

In addition to the foregoing general questions, the following might well be asked with regard to individual diseases.

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES

(1) DIPHTHERIA:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is diagnosis verified by health department?
  - (*c*) Is free culture media furnished at convenient places for use in making cultures?
  - (*d*) Are negative cultures required before releasing?
  - (*e*) Is residence placarded by personal visit, and is case maintained in strict quarantine?
  - (*f*) Are contacts kept out of school unless immune and noncarriers?
  - (*g*) Is certificate required for return to school?
  - (*h*) Are permits required for removal from premises in case of change of residence?
  - (*i*) Is terminal disinfection (or mechanical cleaning) of premises required?
  - (*j*) Is free antitoxin furnished to indigent cases?

(2) INFLUENZA:
  - (*a*) Report of deaths.

(3) MEASLES.
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is case quarantined?
  - (*c*) Is residence placarded by personal visit?
  - (*d*) Are contacts kept from school unless immune?
  - (*e*) Is release required for child to attend school?

(4) POLIOMYELITIS:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is case quarantined?
  - (*c*) Is residence placarded by personal visit?
  - (*d*) Is release required for attendance at school?

(5) SCARLET FEVER:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is patient quarantined?
  - (*c*) Is residence placarded by personal visit?
  - (*d*) Are child contacts kept under supervision to cover incubation period?
  - (*e*) Is release required for attending school?
  - (*f*) Is terminal disinfection (or mechanical cleaning) of premises required?
  - (*g*) Are permits required for change of residence?

(6) SMALLPOX
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is vaccination history required in report?
  - (*c*) Are patients treated in isolation hospital?
  - (*d*) If not, is residence quarantined or placarded by personal visit?
  - (*e*) Are contacts vaccinated, or if not, held to complete 14 days from last exposure?
  - (*f*) Is release from quarantine required?
  - (*g*) Is terminal disinfection (or mechanical cleaning) of premises required?
  - (*h*) Are reports of chicken pox obligatory?
  - (*i*) Are reports of chicken pox verified by health department?
  - (*j*) Are residences of patients suffering from chicken pox placarded by personal visit?

(7) TUBERCULOSIS:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Are clinics available for indigent cases?
  - (*c*) What is the ratio of fatalities to cases?

(8) TYPHOID FEVER:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Are attempts made to determine origin?
  - (*c*) Are residences placarded by personal visit?
  - (*d*) Are permits required for change of residence?
  - (*e*) What is the ratio of fatalities to cases?

(9) WHOOPING COUGH:
  - (*a*) Reportable by name of patient?
  - (*b*) Is residence placarded by personal visit?
  - (*c*) Is patient quarantined or tagged during active period?
  - (*d*) Is release required for school attendance?
  - (*e*) Is permit required for change of residence?
  - (*f*) Are contacts kept from school unless immune?

(10) PNEUMONIA:
  - (*a*) Report of deaths.

I mentioned as a second means of checking the accuracy of morbidity reports a letter, a questionnaire, and a visit to the physicians. I would consider sending a modified form of the letter and questionnaire to the Christian Scientist practitioners, the osteopaths, the chiropractors, and to all others who are authorized in any way to treat the sick, and if it is determined to include them in the survey, visit them as well.

The letter and questionnaire should be mailed to every physician and to others concerned and followed within a few days by the visit.

If it is not possible to visit all physicians, then a follow-up letter should be sent to those not seen, asking that the questionnaires be mailed.

The following is suggested as the letter to the physicians:

DEAR DOCTOR: Every right-thinking physician recognizes the desirability, the necessity, of reporting communicable disease. In conferring upon the physician the responsible privileges inseparable from the practice of his profession, the State justly imposes on him the duty of safeguarding the public health by requiring him to report cases of communicable disease that he attends.

Your State and local authorities, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, are at present engaged in checking the completeness of the reports of communicable disease in this city, in order to determine its eligibility for authoritative inclusion in the United States Registration Area for Morbidity Reports.

The inclosed numbered questionnaire is sent you with the request that you fill it out at your earliest convenience and retain it in your office until called for (within the next few days) by a representative of the United States Public Health Service. The information you give will be treated as confidential and will be used for one purpose, and one only, namely, as a check on the completeness of the reports of communicable diseases in this city. You will never hear from it in any other way. It is desired that you sign the questionnaire, but this is not necessary if you prefer not to do so.

Respectfully,

SURGEON GENERAL.

The questionnaire to be inclosed would read as follows:

REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. Check on the list given below the diseases which are and which are not reportable:

Disease	Reportable		Disease	Reportable	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Actinomycosis			Plague		
Acute infectious conjunctivitis			Pneumonia (acute lobar)		
Anchylostomiasis (hookworm)			Poliomyelitis		
Anthrax			Rabies		
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic)			Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever		
Chicken pox			Scarlet fever		
Cholera			Septic sore throat		
Dengue			Smallpox		
Diphtheria			Syphilis		
Dysentery (amebic)			Tetanus		
Dysentery (bacillary)			Trachoma		
Favus			Trichinosis		
German measles			Tuberculosis (pulmonary)		
Glanders			Tuberculosis (other than pulmonary)		
Gonorrhea			Typhoid fever		
Leprosy			Typhus fever		
Malaria			Whooping cough		
Measles			Yellow fever		
Mumps					
Paratyphoid fever					

2 Indicate on the list following this paragraph the number of cases of the diseases mentioned which you attended during the last four weeks and the number you reported to your health department (Do not include those in which you were a consultant only, and which you know were reported by another physician)

Disease	Attended	Reported	Disease	Attended	Reported
Diphtheria			Scarlet fever		
Influenza			Smallpox		
Measles			Tuberculosis		
Pneumonia			Typhoid fever		
Poliomyelitis			Whooping cough		

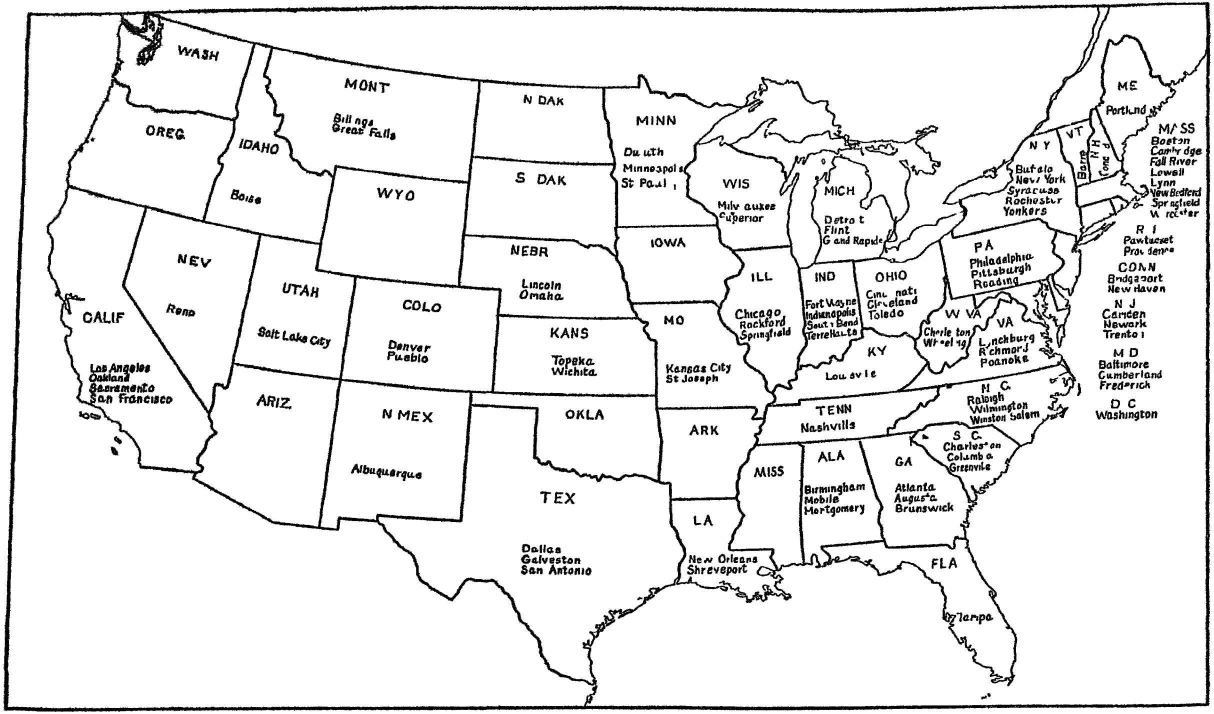
3 From your knowledge of the practices of the physicians of this city, is it your opinion that 95 per cent of them report at least 90 per cent of their cases of the following-named diseases:

Disease	95 per cent of physicians report 90 per cent of their cases (opinion)	
	Yes	No
Diphtheria		
Influenza (deaths)		
Pneumonia (deaths)		
Poliomyelitis		
Smallpox		
Typhoid fever		
Whooping cough		

4. What is your estimate of the percentage of cases of the following-named diseases that are reported to your health department:

Disease	Estimate of cases reported (per cent)
Measles	
Scarlet fever	
Tuberculosis	

Finally we come to the question of the component units of the registration area itself, and I would recommend for inclusion the 91 cities noted on the map. These cities have an aggregate population of 27,700,000 and are selected because they are already regularly submitting weekly reports which are believed to be of the degree of accuracy stipulated, though if any of them should be found deficient on check they would be left out until the necessary requirements are met. Perhaps some cities have been omitted that deserve to be included. This can be determined later. It is possible that the States of Maryland and Massachusetts and the county of Harrison of the State of Mississippi might be able to qualify as units at once. Whether there are other States that could do so I am at present unable to say. I think it is quite possible. The health officers of the individual States will know better than I as to whether they could so qualify.



Map showing cities proposed to be included in tentative morbidity registration area

I may also say (and this is quite important) that the establishment of a registration area will not, for the time being at least, prevent the Public Health Service from receiving and publishing informally data from those States and cities which can not qualify as portions of the registration area, nor will it cease to publish such data as may be obtained with regard to diseases not included in the list I have indicated

In concluding, I want to express my thanks to Doctor Fulton, Doctor Leathers, Doctor Kelley, Doctor Riley, Doctor Olin, and others for aid and encouragement; to my predecessors in my division; and to Mr. Jason Waterman, also of my division, for a foundation to work on; and to the Surgeon General and my colleagues for aid and encouragement, and for this opportunity of presenting the plan as outlined.

SMALLPOX IN MILWAUKEE—SPECIAL RULES RESCINDED

The State health officer of Wisconsin, on June 24, 1925, rescinded the special rules for the control of smallpox in Milwaukee. These rules were adopted by the Wisconsin State Board of Health and became effective May 22, 1925. They read as follows:

Rule 1 Whenever within any square block in the city of Milwaukee there shall have developed within a period of 14 days cases of smallpox in three or more homes in such square block, then said square block, with all the houses abutting on the streets surrounding said square block, shall be known as an infected area and such area is hereby quarantined

Rule 2. The commissioner of health of Milwaukee is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he deems advisable for enforcing this quarantine, and shall have power to suspend the operation of this quarantine in respect to any person or persons in this infected area or any part thereof as he shall deem advisable

Rule 3. These rules, regulations, and orders shall become null and void when the State health officer shall notify the commissioner of health of the city of Milwaukee that the emergency no longer exists

The decrease in the number of cases of smallpox in Milwaukee was the reason for the decision that the emergency no longer existed.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISION

Pollution of public water supply enjoined.—(Pennsylvania Supreme Court.) The complainants brought suit to enjoin the defendants from discharging acid mine waters into a stream from which, at a point below defendants' mines, the public was supplied with water and from which water was taken for use by the plaintiff railroad company. The drainage of the mine waters into the stream polluted it, and the court, after stating facts showing that public use was made of the stream, reached the conclusion that the defendants had "no right of any kind to drain their mine waters into the stream, considering the public use which is made of its waters, and that their so doing constitutes a nuisance which must be restrained." (Pennsylvania R. Co. *v.* Sagamore Coal Co. et al , 126 Atl. 386.)

A METHOD OF PREPARING EFFECTIVE HEALTH POSTERS QUICKLY

Occasions frequently arise in public health work, especially in times of epidemics, when there is urgent need for the speedy application of all measures that may aid in controlling an acute situation. One of the most important and effective of such measures, in many instances, is the use of specially prepared posters which will arrest attention and present a graphic lesson in prevention that is more effective than other forms of health education such as circulars and pamphlets While there is nothing new in the method described below, its use and possibilities have probably been overlooked, and it is presented here merely as a suggestion to public health authorities who may have occasion to employ it.

During a recent outbreak of smallpox in the cities of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, Acting Asst Surg. H. W. Keatley, of the United States Public Health Service, was called upon to assist the local authorities in furnishing publicity material showing the value and necessity of vaccination against smallpox. As this material was needed immediately, and as there were no funds available for printing, he prepared some posters by making use of the photostat. He took two photographs of a severe case of the disease, pasted these photographs on a large cardboard 16 by 20 inches, and had the legends lettered on it. From this, by means of the photostat, he produced a negative and from the negative as many positives (as shown in the accompanying illustration) as were required. These posters were ready for distribution in less than 24 hours after Doctor Keatley had been called upon to assist the local health authorities.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, APRIL AND MAY, 1925, AND MAY AND YEAR, 1924

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin for June, 1925, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the company for the month of May, 1925, as compared with April and with May, 1924. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 16,000,000 insured persons.

For the fifth successive month of 1925 the death rate for this group of persons showed improvement over the corresponding month of

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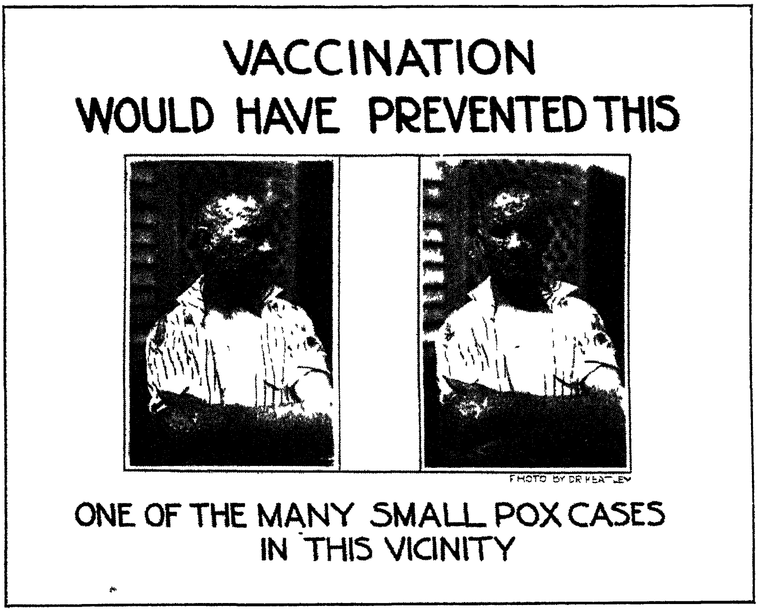

VACCINATION
WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THIS

PHOTO BY DR HEATLEY

ONE OF THE MANY SMALL POX CASES
IN THIS VICINITY

Appearance of finished poster, about 13 by 17 inches, prepared quickly by means of the photostat

last year. The rate for May (8.8 per 1,000) is stated to be the lowest ever recorded for that month, excepting for the year 1921, and to make this comparison the calculation must be carried to the second decimal place. This year's rate for May is nevertheless considered to mark a new low rate for that month, as it is based on an exposure to risk of several hundred thousand infant lives, whereas in 1921 no infants were insured.

The usual seasonal decline as compared with April (10.1 per 1,000) is shown. The Bulletin states:

"The table shows that a favorable report may be made for all of the more important diseases. The combined rate for the epidemic diseases of childhood continues remarkably low. Mortality from tuberculosis is much lower than ever before recorded for the month of May. The record for the degenerative diseases is altogether favorable. The heart disease death rate, as in April, shows a reduction as compared with 1924, which is the reverse of the experience for January, February, and March. Even diabetes, which for the majority of the months since midyear of 1924 has been registering increases, recorded declines in May and April. Deaths from maternal diseases fell sharply, both from the April, 1925, figure and from that of May, 1924.

"The fatal accident rate, however, rose slightly over last year's May figure, and there was again a sharp rise in automobile casualties. The homicide rate for the fifth successive month of 1925 showed an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year."

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, April and May, 1925, and May and year, 1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed [1]			
	May, 1925	April, 1925	May, 1924	Year 1924 [2]
Total, all causes	884.2	1,014.9	957.2	907.5
Typhoid fever	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.4
Measles	5.0	4.5	10.2	7.2
Scarlet fever	4.6	4.8	6.4	4.4
Whooping cough	7.9	8.8	8.0	7.4
Diphtheria	10.4	12.8	9.8	13.2
Influenza	25.0	44.5	18.8	16.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	102.6	105.4	111.5	104.5
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	87.6	92.3	101.6	92.6
Cancer	65.9	70.0	66.6	70.4
Diabetes mellitus	14.1	16.1	16.3	14.9
Cerebral hemorrhage	49.6	56.6	66.2	60.2
Organic diseases of heart	124.3	138.5	129.9	123.7
Pneumonia (all forms)	94.7	134.0	103.8	88.8
Other respiratory diseases	14.2	16.8	17.0	13.9
Diarrhea and enteritis	19.0	17.5	20.7	32.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	66.7	76.1	68.4	65.5
Puerperal state	15.4	18.9	17.6	16.8
Suicides	5.3	7.2	8.2	7.2
Homicides	6.7	7.7	5.4	7.1
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	55.6	57.3	54.3	62.7
Traumatism by automobile	14.1	13.6	11.5	15.7
All other causes	195.1	215.2	215.6	187.0

[1] All figures include infants insured under 1 year of age.

[2] Based on provisional estimate of lives exposed to risk in 1924.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 11, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended July 11, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended July 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,488,896	56,537,305
Number of death claims	9,399	9,565
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.1	8.8

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 11, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended July 11, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 11, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended July 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	6,306	11.8	[3] 11.3	748	[3] 676	[4] 61
Akron	32	--------	--------	2	6	22
Albany [5]	42	18.3	11.0	5	1	109
Atlanta	83	--------	--------	11	14	--------
Baltimore [5]	194	12.7	12.6	29	21	87
Birmingham	61	15.5	13.2	14	7	--------
Boston	210	14.0	13.6	21	25	56
Bridgeport	21	--------	--------	1	1	16
Buffalo	161	15.2	10.1	19	12	77
Cambridge	25	11.6	13.0	4	3	69
Camden	34	13.8	13.2	2	4	32
Chicago [5]	603	10.5	9.9	57	77	50
Cincinnati	93	11.8	12.3	12	10	71
Cleveland	188	10.5	9.8	23	26	57
Columbus	69	12.9	13.8	9	5	83
Dallas	42	11.3	8.9	9	2	--------
Dayton	28	8.4	11.4	3	6	47
Denver	74	13.7	11.7	5	14	--------
Des Moines	33	11.5	6.1	2	0	34
Detroit	228	--------	--------	43	42	74
Duluth	22	10.4	13.5	5	3	108
El Paso	33	16.4	--------	7	--------	--------
Erie	16	--------	--------	0	2	0
Fall River [5]	23	9.9	9.0	5	6	72
Flint	22	8.8	10.1	4	3	63
Fort Worth	36	12.3	9.2	5	8	--------
Grand Rapids	44	15.0	12.0	8	3	126
Houston	50	15.8	12.4	8	8	--------
Indianapolis	101	14.7	11.0	11	5	78
Jersey City	57	9.4	10.5	6	5	43
Kansas City, Kans	37	15.6	11.1	6	4	127
Kansas City, Mo	99	14.0	13.3	6	7	--------
Los Angeles	196	--------	--------	25	23	69
Louisville	99	19.9	13.5	13	4	114
Lowell	35	15.7	13.5	3	7	52
Lynn	24	12.0	10.1	2	1	53
Memphis	56	16.7	23.9	6	11	--------
Milwaukee	75	7.8	11.1	6	14	28
Minneapolis	82	10.1	9.9	6	10	32
Nashville [5]	51	19.5	19.4	5	10	--------
New Bedford	24	9.3	9.0	7	2	116
New Haven	39	11.4	11.6	2	7	26
New Orleans	157	19.7	18.8	24	17	--------
New York	1,210	10.3	9.9	163	132	65
Bronx Borough	153	8.8	8.0	16	12	55
Brooklyn Borough	382	8.9	9.3	56	50	58
Manhattan Borough	521	12.0	11.2	75	54	78
Queens Borough	109	9.9	9.2	12	13	56
Richmond Borough	45	17.5	13.6	4	3	79

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 11, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended July 11, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 11, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended July 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Newark, N J	113	13 0	7 6	17	10	77
Norfolk	36	--------	--------	5	9	92
Oakland	48	9 9	9 5	7	6	81
Oklahoma City	21	--------	--------	5	6	--------
Omaha	54	13 3	10 8	2	5	21
Paterson	27	9 9	13 3	0	4	0
Philadelphia	395	10 4	10 6	51	47	64
Pittsburgh	127	10 5	12 4	19	14	63
Portland, Oreg	52	9 6	13 5	4	6	40
Providence	63	13 4	10 5	3	4	24
Richmond	61	17 1	11 4	11	4	131
Rochester	68	10 7	9 5	4	6	32
St Louis	239	15 2	13 2	23	11	--------
St. Paul	49	10 4	14 3	3	5	25
Salt Lake City [5]	27	10 8	15 8	5	6	78
San Antonio	66	17 4	14.4	18	11	--------
San Diego	31	15 2	20 5	2	2	47
San Francisco	151	14.1	14.4	8	7	46
Schenectady	16	8 2	6 2	2	2	56
Seattle	57	--------	--------	6	1	58
Somerville	18	9 2	9 9	1	1	27
Spokane	23	11 0	10 0	3	1	67
Springfield, Mass	31	10 6	10 5	4	3	60
Syracuse	54	14 7	13 3	1	6	13
Tacoma	16	8 0	10 1	1	1	23
Toledo	61	11.1	13 0	4	7	36
Trenton	44	17 4	17 3	6	2	90
Washington, D C	117	12 3	11 6	12	12	67
Waterbury	17	--------	--------	3	2	65
Wilmington, Del	29	12.4	7 8	2	1	45
Worcester	43	11 3	14.7	5	4	58
Yonkers	19	8 9	7 1	3	3	66
Youngstown	31	10 1	7 7	5	5	62

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 65 cities

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 10, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	6
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	13
Influenza	2
Malaria	98
Measles	6
Mumps	9
Pellagra	21
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	20
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	105
Whooping cough	16

ARIZONA

Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	1
Measles	4
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	6

ARKANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	1
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	17
Malaria	113
Measles	9
Mumps	12
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	13
Scarlet fever	3
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	68
Whooping cough	11

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Ukiah	1
Diphtheria	55
Influenza	6
Leprosy—Sacramento County	1
Lethargic encephalitis	
Colton	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	34
Poliomyelitis:	
Berkeley	1
Bishop	1
Contracosta County	1
Fresno County	2
Kern County	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	21
Los Angeles County	3
Oakland	2
Orange County	1
Pomona	1
Sacramento	2
Sacramento County	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	1
Venice	1
Scarlet fever	42
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	25
Scattering	24
Typhoid fever	16

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Diphtheria	12
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	10

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	25
German measles	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	2
Measles	58
Mumps	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	15
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	21
Tetanus	8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	47
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	106

DELAWARE

Measles	6
Mumps	1
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	5

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	6
Malaria	9
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	3

GEORGIA

Chicken pox	1
Conjunctivitis	2
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery	9
Hookworm disease	7
Influenza	3
Malaria	78
Measles	2
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	9
Pellagra	8
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	4
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	66
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	24

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria	
Cook County	46
Scattering	12
Influenza	4
Measles	239
Pneumonia	72

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	3
McHenry County	1
Morgan County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	32
Scattering	31
Smallpox	
Cook County	5
Scattering	7
Tuberculosis	250
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	5
Scattering	39
Whooping cough	255

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Marion	1
Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	24
Measles	56
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	23
Tuberculosis	50
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	52

IOWA

Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	3

KANSAS

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	9
Dysentery	2
Measles	1
Mumps	35
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	8
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	111

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	7
Leprosy	1
Malaria	11
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia	17
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	71
Whooping cough	30

MAINE

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1

MAINE—continued

	Cases
Measles	7
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	4
Tetanus	4
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery	21
German measles	7
Influenza	1
Malaria	4
Measles	29
Mumps	22
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	5
Pneumonia (lobar)	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	5
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	109

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	58
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	12
Diphtheria	52
German measles	31
Hookworm disease	1
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	276
Mumps	19
Ophthalmia neonatorum	17
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	35
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	49
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	123
Tuberculosis (other forms)	20
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	142

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	43
Measles	84
Pneumonia	33
Scarlet fever	98
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	215

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	95
Diphtheria	39
Measles	7

MINNESOTA—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	19
Scarlet fever	65
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	84
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	22

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	64

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

	Cases
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	22
Measles	8
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	6
Tetanus	4
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	67
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	68

MONTANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	4

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	39
Diphtheria	56
Dysentery	1
Influenza	3
Malaria	1
Measles	163
Pneumonia	34
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	44
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	225

NEW MEXICO

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	16
Malaria	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	3
Rabies in animals	2
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	8
Tularaemia	2
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	6

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	61
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	183
Pneumonia	57
Poliomyelitis	18
Scarlet fever	49
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	232

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	24
German measles	1
Measles	6
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	12
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	72
Whooping cough	109

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Grady	1
Leflore	1
Osage	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	14
Malaria	96
Mumps	15
Pellagra	14
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis:	
Blaine	1
Choctaw	1
Washington	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever:	
Garvin	11
Johnston	11
Stephens	12
Washington	20
Scattering	54
Whooping cough	29

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	5
Dysentery	2
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	[1] 2
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	[1] 4
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	4

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Measles	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	5
Whooping cough	8

TEXAS

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	12
Measles	4
Mumps	8
Paratyphoid fever	5
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	37
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	24

VERMONT

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	3
Measles	12
Mumps	3
Scarlet fever	3
Whooping cough	5

VIRGINIA

Poliomyelitis—Rockbridge County	1
Smallpox—Roanoke	1

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Spokane	3
Thurston County	1
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	19
German measles	5
Measles	3
Mumps	42
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	25
Smallpox	50
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	103

WEST VIRGINIA

Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	3

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	11
Measles	32
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	23
Whooping cough	39

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[1] Deaths

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering.	Cases
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	26
German measles	22
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	63
Mumps	34
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	47
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	119

Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Measles	25
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	22

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	6
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	17

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	21

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Mumps	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	1
Whooping cough	4

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
May, 1925										
Georgia	3	34	491	279	88	70	1	25	128	155
June, 1925										
Delaware	0	4	1		41		2	4	2	3
District of Columbia	0	31	0		106	0	0	44	2	8
Florida	2	42	51	48	12	17	7	12	19	10
Indiana	3	78	74					292		45
Missouri	4	176	9	6	61	0	1	390	99	41
North Carolina	2	82			36		11	43	174	159
Oklahoma[1]	4	28	129	187	15	52	4	58	37	295
Vermont	0	6	0		203		0	26	0	1
Wyoming		5	1					23	2	3

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[1] Cities of Tulsa and Oklahoma excluded.

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of April, 1925, by State Health Officers

	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	210	34	90	239	104	497	207	48	98
Arizona	20	14	171	42	36	5	94	2	35
Arkansas	65	13	104	162	19	38	[1] 56	27	73
California	1,423	560	555	1,824	620	827	1,119	54	2,060
Colorado	136	86	28	371	107	2	[1] 67	8	45
Connecticut	207	138	780	126	480	2	174	11	402
Delaware	10	8	37	18	17	1	19	1	9
District of Columbia	88	31	194	--------	106	26	142	4	72
Florida	72	33	24	417	25	32	157	76	65
Georgia	182	59	92	372	28	46	[1] 141	42	206
Idaho	--------	15	--------	--------	13	--------	--------	11	--------
Illinois	830	391	5,985	1,037	1,772	215	1,101	58	1,352
Indiana	--------	119	--------	--------	856	--------	--------	25	--------
Iowa	94	65	37	62	131	37	8	(2)	34
Kansas	325	68	61	938	397	35	287	6	127
Kentucky [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	69	53	8	4	50	83	[1] 172	98	87
Maine	120	12	85	406	85	--------	48	12	24
Maryland	387	132	154	379	280	6	440	22	405
Massachusetts	612	394	3,846	335	1,148	1	703	42	622
Michigan	527	307	1,039	381	1,605	93	668	38	637
Minnesota	357	259	77	--------	928	73	307	12	72
Mississippi	777	51	605	2,091	14	145	357	134	783
Missouri	283	264	79	298	1,061	61	278	24	104
Montana	56	36	97	83	144	35	71	5	21
Nebraska	--------	42	--------	--------	66	--------	--------	1	--------
Nevada [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	616	310	1,322	--------	1,172	23	487	24	1,083
New Mexico	31	9	74	49	32	2	80	7	46
New York	1,747	1,576	3,258	1,374	2,898	14	1,893	142	1,597
North Carolina	501	90	97	--------	107	350	--------	10	442
North Dakota	41	19	16	43	136	33	5	1	105
Ohio	950	294	1,258	557	1,827	539	824	42	849
Oklahoma	140	--------	21	105	--------	77	151	29	144
Oregon	93	131	16	171	125	31	70	14	97
Pennsylvania	1,282	957	7,289	2,516	2,534	63	663	69	1,006
Rhode Island	--------	49	--------	--------	143	27	--------	4	--------
South Carolina	45	146	18	13	28	129	282	84	638
South Dakota	49	13	4	5	199	57	10	--------	11
Tennessee	170	42	264	6	145	221	174	22	171
Texas [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	321	39	18	272	35	--------	6	10	346
Vermont	96	17	23	224	63	--------	[1] 19	3	13
Virginia	569	83	970	--------	106	19	[1] 141	70	728
Washington	387	105	22	538	119	196	128	13	544
West Virginia	170	51	481	--------	170	96	67	40	113
Wisconsin	707	203	2,440	1,727	719	157	212	25	413
Wyoming	22	7	53	46	34	--------	1	2	31

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[1] Pulmonary
[2] Reports not required by law.
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually.

Case Rates Per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of April, 1925

	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	1 08	0 17	0 46	1 23	0. 53	2 55	1 06	0 25	0 50
Arizona	62	43	5 31	1 30	1 12	16	2 92	06	1 09
Arkansas	44	09	.71	1 11	.13	26	[1] 38	.18	50
California	4 48	1 76	1 75	5 75	1. 95	2 61	3 52	.17	6. 40
Colorado	1. 69	1 07	35	4. 61	1. 33	.02	[1] 83	.10	.56
Connecticut	1 71	1 14	6 45	1. 04	3 97	02	1 44	09	3. 33
Delaware	.54	.43	2 00	.97	92	.05	1 03	.05	.49
District of Columbia	2. 24	79	4 94	-------	2. 70	66	3 61	.10	1 83
Florida	.84	.38	28	4. 84	29	37	1 82	88	.75
Georgia	75	24	.38	1. 54	.12	.19	58	17	85
Idaho	-------	.39	-------	-------	.33	-------	-------	28	-------
Illinois	1 51	71	10 89	1 89	3. 22	39	2 00	11	2. 46
Indiana	-------	.49	-------	-------	3 54	-------	-------	10	-------
Iowa	.48	33	.19	31	66	.19	.04	(2)	.17
Kansas	2. 27	47	.43	6 55	2 77	24	2 00	04	.89
Kentucky [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Louisiana	47	36	05	03	34	56	1 16	.66	.59
Maine	1 94	.19	1 38	6 57	1 38	-------	78	.19	39
Maryland	3 19	1.09	1 27	3 12	2. 31	.05	3 63	18	3 34
Massachusetts	1.88	1 21	11.80	1 03	3 52	00	2. 16	.13	1. 91
Michigan	1 61	94	3. 17	1. 16	4. 89	28	2. 04	.12	1. 94
Minnesota	1. 76	1 28	.38	-------	4. 59	36	1 52	06	.36
Mississippi	5. 50	36	4. 28	14. 79	.10	1. 03	2 53	95	5 54
Missouri	1. 03	96	29	1 09	3 88	22	1 02	09	.38
Montana	1. 10	.70	1 90	1. 63	2. 82	69	1 39	10	.41
Nebraska	-------	.39	-------	-------	.62	-------	-------	01	-------
Nevada [4]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Hampshire [4]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Jersey	2 22	1. 12	4 78	-------	4. 23	08	1 76	09	3 91
New Mexico	1. 04	.30	2. 47	1 64	1. 07	07	2 67	.23	1. 54
New York	1 99	1. 80	3. 72	1 57	3 31	02	2. 16	.16	1 82
North Carolina	2. 30	.41	.45	-------	.49	1. 61	-------	.05	2 03
North Dakota	.76	35	.30	.79	2. 51	61	.09	02	1 94
Ohio	1. 90	.59	2. 52	1. 12	3. 66	1. 08	1. 65	08	1 70
Oklahoma	.79	-------	.12	.59	-------	44	.85	.16	.81
Oregon	1. 39	1. 96	24	2. 56	1 87	.46	1. 05	.21	1 45
Pennsylvania	1 74	1 30	9. 91	3 42	3. 44	09	90	09	1, 37
Rhode Island	-------	97	-------	-------	2. 83	53	-------	.08	-------
South Carolina	.32	1 04	13	.09	20	92	2. 01	60	4. 54
South Dakota	.93	.25	.08	.10	3 78	1 08	19	-------	21
Tennessee	.89	.22	1 38	.03	.76	1 15	91	11	89
Texas [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Utah	8. 26	1. 00	46	7 00	90	-------	.15	26	8 90
Vermont	3 45	.61	.83	8 05	2. 26	-------	[1] 68	.11	47
Virginia	2. 94	.43	5. 02	-------	55	10	73	36	3 76
Washington	3. 32	.90	19	4. 61	1 02	1 68	1 10	11	4. 66
West Virginia	1 34	40	3 81	-------	1. 34	76	53	.32	89
Wisconsin	3. 20	.92	11 03	7 81	3 25	.71	96	.11	1 87
Wyoming	1 26	.40	3 03	2. 63	1 94	-------	06	.11	1 77

[1] Pulmonary
[2] Reports not required by law.
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

2 weeks ended July 4, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1, 751
Number of rats found plague infected	1
Number of squirrels examined	1, 623
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, June 25, 1925.

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended July 4, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	1,341
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	630
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to July 4, 1925	57,072
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to July 4, 1925	5,130
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925
Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

New Orleans, La.

Week ended July 4, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	242
Number of inspections made	559
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	12
Number of rodents examined for plague	3,130
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to July 4, 1925	
Number of rodents examined for plague	137,128
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920

POLIOMYELITIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

In PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for July 10, 1925, page 1049, a brief note was printed regarding the prevalence of poliomyelitis in South Carolina as reported to the State health officer. The following paragraphs are taken from a letter dated July 9, 1925, sent out by Dr. James A. Hayne, the State health officer, to the physicians in the State, requesting further information regarding cases which have come to their attention:

The situation as regards poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in South Carolina, while disquieting, has not been severe enough to justify drastic measures in any part of the State. The State board of health so far has been informed of 70 cases, a greater number than has been reported up to this date (July 9) in any summer record. The outbreak has been chiefly in the northern counties, apparently subsiding in one county while extending in some other county attacked later. The greatest number of cases reported for any one county has been 16.

The evidence goes to show that though the patient himself harbors the virus, the disease is spread largely through "carriers." Children should therefore be protected from such close contact with others, even with their parents, as would expose them to nose and throat secretions. On account of the probably large and entirely unknown number of "carriers" in a community, definite protective measures are difficult, but much can be done by insuring that the cases come under medical attention early and remain under competent supervision

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended July 4, 1925, 35 States reported 806 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended July 5, 1924, the same States reported 1,081 cases of this disease One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country, and having an aggregate population of more than 27,250,000, reported 489 cases of diphtheria for the week ended July 4, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 620 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 709 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 2,159 cases of measles for the week ended July 4, 1925, and 3,468 cases of this disease for the week ended July 5, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 1,199 cases of measles for the week this year, and 1,131 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 35 States—this year, 1,035 cases; last year, 1,210 cases; 101 cities—this year, 504 cases; last year, 532; estimated expectancy, 443 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended July 4, 1925, 35 States reported 306 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 570 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 78 cases; 1924, 155 cases, estimated expectancy, 75 cases. Six deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—two at Milwaukee, Wis., and one each at Philadelphia, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, Superior, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn.

Typhoid fever.—Six hundred and forty-two cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended July 4, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 392 cases. One hundred and one cities reported 186 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 128 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 116 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 101 cities as follows: 1925, 323 deaths; 1924, 354 deaths.

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine.									
Portland	73,129	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
New Hampshire·									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	--------	48	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Fall River	120,912	0	2	2	0	0	23	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	191,927	5	3	5	0	0	25	1	4
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	8	6	0	1	2	0	2
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	1
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	5	0	0	0	2	2	1
New Haven	172,967	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	2	11	4	2	0	68	1	5
New York	5,927,625	76	219	109	1	3	90	9	70
Rochester	317,867	--------	5	5	--------	0	47	0	2
Syracuse	184,511	11	5	1	--------	0	9	7	1
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	4	3	1	--------	0	13	0	2
Newark	438,699	31	13	7	1	0	66	1	6
Trenton	127,390	2	3	1	0	0	6	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	50	49	51	--------	1	108	8	23
Pittsburgh	613,442	15	16	7	--------	0	85	4	11
Reading	110,917	1	2	3	0	0	18	2	1
Scranton	140,636	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	1	7	1	0	1	0	2	5
Cleveland	888,519	56	20	9	0	3	28	6	7
Columbus	261,082	0	2	1	--------	0	4	0	4
Toledo	268,338	24	5	7	--------	0	53	0	0
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	1	5	0	--------	0	11	1	3
South Bend	76,709	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Terre Haute	68,939	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	52	88	62	4	2	202	7	21
Cicero	55,968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	1	1	3	0	0	23	2	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	20	42	27	0	1	13	2	12
Flint	117,968	1	3	1	0	0	8	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	4	2	0	0	0	42	0	2

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	19	11	10	0	0	90	11	0
Racine	64,393	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis	409,125	45	10	20	--------	0	1	2	1
St Paul	241,891	19	11	7	--------	0	1	5	8
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	1	1	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	1	1	2	0	--------	0	2	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	0	0	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	5	0	0	0	1	5	6
St Joseph	78,232	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
St Louis	803,853	4	27	32	0	0	12	6	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grand Forks	14,547	1	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	1	--------	0	0	1	1
Omaha	204,382	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	4
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Wichita	79,261	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware.									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	0	0	0	13	1	
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	27	12	7	0	2	49	20	15
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	2	5	4	--------	1	24	--------	5
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	8	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Norfolk	159,089	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Richmond	181,044	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	4
Roanoke	55,502	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	1	0	--------	0	6	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	0	0	--------	0	3	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,688	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia.									
Atlanta	222,963	2	1	2	4	0	1	0	5
Brunswick	15,937	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Florida.									
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisville	257,671	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	7
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	1	1	0	--------	1	5	0	5
Nashville	121,128	0	0	1	--------	0	11	0	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mobile	63,858	0	0	0	--------	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	0	1	--------	--------	0	1	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	4
Shreveport	54,590	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2
Galveston	46,877	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	--------	2	4	0	0	0	--------	1
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	9	9	11	--------	0	2	7	3
Pueblo	43,519	0	2	1	--------	0	1	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	--------	0	0	0	1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	39	2	6	0	0	1	12	4
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	29	5	1	0	--------	0	11	--------
Spokane	104,573	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	1	11	--------	--------	0	1	--------
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	23	33	28	3	1	10	11	14
Sacramento	69,950	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
San Francisco	539,038	9	18	5	3	0	1	7	4

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Massachusetts											
Boston	25	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	29
Springfield	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	22
Worcester	3	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	42
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Providence	4	3	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	2	59
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	25
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	17
New Haven	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	17	33
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	13	14	0	0	0	9	1	2	0	14	104
New York	89	46	0	0	0	[1] 79	16	19	0	50	990
Rochester	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-------	64
Syracuse	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	37
New Jersey											
Camden	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	22
Newark	11	11	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	20	107
Trenton	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	23
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	37	37	1	0	1	43	6	6	3	101	396
Pittsburgh	12	35	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	11	118
Reading	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	18	27
Scranton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	5	3	1	0	0	11	1	3	0	5	98
Cleveland	14	9	1	2	1	16	2	0	0	49	156
Columbus	3	3	1	4	0	7	1	1	1	2	74
Toledo	11	9	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	11	51
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	27
Indianapolis	4	1	3	2	0	5	2	1	0	30	77
South Bend	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	16
Terre Haute	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Illinois											
Chicago	43	76	1	0	0	64	3	7	1	92	597
Cicero	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
Michigan											
Detroit	38	33	7	1	0	15	3	2	0	51	191
Flint	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	13
Grand Rapids	2	16	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	37
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Milwaukee	17	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	0	25	104
Racine	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Superior	1	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Minneapolis	13	25	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	79
St. Paul	8	10	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	18	55

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd											
Iowa											
Davenport	1	1	2	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Des Moines	2	0	3	1	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	0	1	3	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Waterloo	1	0	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	2	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	8	3	0	0	9	1	1	0	14	97
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	24
St Louis	12	22	1	3	0	12	2	7	1	20	179
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
Sioux Falls	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	21
Omaha	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	48
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	12
Wichita	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
Maryland											
Baltimore	11	9	0	0	0	24	4	2	0	96	166
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia											
Washington	6	5	0	0	0	14	3	2	0	8	110
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	11
Norfolk	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	-------
Richmond	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	3	34
Roanoke	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	10
Huntington	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Wheeling	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Winston-Salem	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	13	13
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	23
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	14
Georgia											
Atlanta	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	20	2	6	70
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	21
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-------	14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Louisville	2	5	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	2	72
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	15	2	18	68
Nashville	1	1	0	0	0	3	4	9	0	3	46
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	6	0	11	0	6	4	4	0	6	59
Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	17
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	14

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	3	-------	11	-------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	1	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	3	1	1	0	11	4	21	3	5	165
Shreveport	-------	0	-------	0	0	1	0	12	1	3	26
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	6	0	0	35
Texas											
Dallas	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	57
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	14
Houston	0	6	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	-------	55
San Antonio	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	52
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Great Falls	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	5
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colorado											
Denver	6	1	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	32	65
Pueblo	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	4	-------	0	0	0	13
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	31
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	5	3	3	6	-------	-------	1	1	-------	51	-------
Spokane	3	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tacoma	1	1	1	5	-------	-------	0	0	-------	5	-------
California											
Los Angeles	9	13	1	15	0	24	3	3	0	53	197
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	36
San Francisco	9	6	1	3	0	10	1	3	0	25	107

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Rhode Island:									
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	3	0
New Jersey:									
Newark	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

City reports for week ended July 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Columbus	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
St Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
District of Columbia.									
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:									
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee									
Memphis	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Nashville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	-------	1	0
Texas									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Houston	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Utah									
Salt Lake City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
California									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
San Francisco	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended July 4, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 26 to July 4, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4
105 cities	158	[2] 157	[3] 164	153	[4] 149	158	120	119	[5] 116	[6] 91
New England	127	109	154	127	114	129	94	97	127	[7] 82
Middle Atlantic	213	212	238	203	211	244	156	166	163	96
East North Central	110	113	110	108	106	99	95	93	[5] 84	[5] 87
West North Central	201	278	211	251	197	189	145	133	114	131
South Atlantic	104	104	85	87	[4] 77	91	57	51	73	41
East South Central	40	11	34	40	11	11	11	6	34	[8] 6
West South Central	70	65	56	42	65	42	70	74	46	60
Mountain	115	105	153	134	143	76	181	191	105	181
Pacific	206	[2] 123	[3] 138	165	168	145	165	113	107	[2] 145

MEASLES CASE RATES

105 cities	581	[2] 627	[3] 624	601	[4] 593	619	582	434	[5] 303	[6] 224
New England	1,004	984	1,188	1,051	867	872	892	634	407	[7] 318
Middle Atlantic	734	797	768	617	704	774	727	544	382	258
East North Central	761	890	854	954	913	893	844	592	[5] 404	[5] 321
West North Central	79	112	79	236	145	114	135	87	60	31
South Atlantic	305	240	329	327	[4] 256	410	297	349	278	262
East South Central	200	343	166	337	217	132	212	114	132	[8] 104
West South Central	28	32	14	23	14	23	14	19	5	5
Mountain	534	181	57	181	248	38	95	76	95	38
Pacific	162	[2] 95	[3] 178	131	165	165	87	84	52	[2] 37

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

105 cities	309	[2] 323	[3] 352	307	[4] 278	267	174	165	[5] 117	[6] 94
New England	430	415	358	350	211	266	179	142	107	[7] 75
Middle Atlantic	323	319	331	265	271	263	156	145	100	79
East North Central	324	366	399	413	346	317	204	217	[5] 157	[5] 122
West North Central	518	618	728	556	531	481	325	328	184	168
South Atlantic	132	106	165	146	[4] 122	130	61	61	45	59
East South Central	263	263	326	246	183	126	160	160	91	[8] 73
West South Central	111	88	74	23	65	88	46	37	56	46
Mountain	334	277	353	324	410	334	277	143	210	105
Pacific	125	[2] 151	[3] 197	162	139	151	162	116	107	[2] 71

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

105 cities	50	[2] 46	[3] 46	60	[4] 48	46	37	36	[5] 25	[6] 15
New England	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[7] 0
Middle Atlantic	8	6	7	2	2	4	2	1	0	1
East North Central	30	44	56	70	58	65	42	45	[5] 20	[5] 14
West North Central	75	60	79	68	70	95	52	60	37	17
South Atlantic	63	45	37	65	[4] 10	39	22	30	18	10
East South Central	435	377	189	440	423	114	297	200	132	[8] 67
West South Central	32	28	37	130	56	32	5	19	0	5
Mountain	10	48	29	29	57	38	29	19	29	29
Pacific	206	[2] 176	[3] 191	186	168	191	148	154	171	[2] 89

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Spokane, Wash., not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included

[4] Charleston, W. Va., not included

[5] Cicero, Ill., not included.

[6] Boston, Mass., Cicero, Ill, Covington, Ky., and Spokane, Wash, not included.

[7] Boston, Mass., not included.

[8] Covington, Ky., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 26 to July 4, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4
105 cities	18	[2] 14	[3] 13	19	[4] 16	25	28	22	[5] 27	[6] 35
New England	10	5	12	25	17	30	25	20	17	[7] 16
Middle Atlantic	22	13	10	19	9	26	17	14	18	15
East North Central	4	9	6	5	7	10	10	4	[5] 9	[5] 10
West North Central	12	2	0	4	10	8	25	12	10	21
South Atlantic	28	28	26	39	[4] 41	41	65	49	71	69
East South Central	46	46	63	74	51	40	120	80	91	[8] 214
West South Central	51	46	79	65	74	88	116	130	148	246
Mountain	0	0	0	19	10	76	48	38	0	10
Pacific	17	[2] 9	[3] 3	6	9	9	15	6	20	[2] 22

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4
105 cities	22	15	14	14	[4] 12	11	7	6	[5] 6	[9] 4
New England	20	10	7	5	7	2	5	2	7	[7] 4
Middle Atlantic	14	10	12	11	9	11	6	4	6	2
East North Central	23	16	11	12	14	10	7	7	[5] 6	[5] 5
West North Central	31	11	11	18	18	4	9	7	4	0
South Atlantic	26	24	10	6	[4] 12	6	4	6	2	6
East South Central	51	51	80	86	40	54	17	34	17	[8] 12
West South Central	31	15	20	24	31	5	20	10	10	10
Mountain	48	19	57	19	0	29	10	0	10	0
Pacific	12	16	12	25	8	12	4	4	4	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4
105 cities	167	151	127	128	[4] 117	128	104	81	[5] 66	[9] 58
New England	149	161	134	119	114	72	117	62	60	[7] 39
Middle Atlantic	206	185	143	144	146	168	130	93	75	62
East North Central	118	130	125	125	119	114	89	81	[5] 42	[5] 45
West North Central	72	77	58	79	59	57	59	33	50	42
South Atlantic	195	156	136	134	[4] 157	146	122	77	96	75
East South Central	194	160	166	137	172	126	63	103	120	[8] 93
West South Central	127	138	112	84	76	66	87	92	76	61
Mountain	124	124	162	172	76	95	105	143	57	67
Pacific	127	123	78	135	82	131	49	65	53	82

[2] Spokane, Wash., not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included
[4] Charleston, W. Va., not included
[5] Cicero, Ill., not included
[6] Boston, Mass., Cicero, Ill., Covington, Ky., and Spokane, Wash., not included.
[7] Boston, Mass., not included
[8] Covington, Ky., not included
[9] Boston, Mass., Cicero, Ill., and Covington, Ky., not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,808,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Reports for two weeks ended June 27, 1925.—The following reports, covering the two-week period ended June 27, 1925, were transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva.

WEEK ENDED JUNE 20, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bombay	--------	3	0	0	13	12
Madras	0	0	0	0	19	8
Rangoon	--------	15	--------	5	17	8
Karachi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bangkok*	2	2	1	1	1	1
Saigon and Cholon	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	3	1
Manila	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colombo	5	4	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	2	1	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	1	0	0	0	0

*Infected rats found

WEEK ENDED JUNE 27, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	0	0		10	22	20
Bombay		5	0	0	6	3
Madras	0	0	0	0	28	13
Rangoon		15		3	9	5
Karachi	0	0	0	0	1	0
Negapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bangkok	0	0	1	1	2	1
Saigon and Cholon	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	5	3
Manila	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colombo	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	1	1	0	0	0	0
Port Said *						
Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Two cases of plague reported June 28, 1925

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Ontario—May 31–June 27, 1925 (comparative).—During the four-week period ended June 27, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, as follows:

Disease	1925		1924	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	5	2	9	5
Chancroid	1		3	
Chicken pox	457	1	265	
Diphtheria	142	12	227	12
German measles	23		150	
Goiter	16	1	1	1
Gonorrhea	132		132	
Influenza	10	7	9	6
Lethargic encephalitis		4	1	1
Measles	1,063	2	4,321	12
Mumps	300		729	
Pneumonia		126		149
Scarlet fever	326	1	510	14
Smallpox	12	1	24	
Syphilis	48		96	
Tuberculosis	165	85	162	89
Typhoid fever	46	3	47	1
Whooping cough	269	7	104	3

Smallpox distribution—Localities.—The 12 cases of smallpox notified in the Province of Ontario during the period under report were distributed in seven localities, the greatest number of cases, viz, 6, occurring at Kingston and at the remaining six localities, one case each, with one death at London.

EGYPT

Plague—June 11-17, 1925—Summary, January 1-June 17, 1925 (comparative).—During the week ended June 17, 1925, 11 cases of plague with eight deaths were reported in Egypt The occurrence in cities was as follows· *Alexandria*—1 case, 1 death, *Port Said*—1 case, 1 death; *Suez*—2 cases, 1 death. The type of the urban cases was stated to have been bubonic. The remaining cases reported were distributed in the Provinces of Beni-Souef, Kena, and Minia. From January 1 to June 17, 1925, inclusive, 75 cases of plague were reported in Egypt as compared with 298 cases reported from the corresponding period of the year 1924.

INDIA

Cholera nostras—Calcutta—May 31-June 6, 1925—During the week ended June 6, 1925, 31 cases of cholera nostras with 23 deaths were reported at Calcutta, India. Population, 1,077,264.

ITALY

Leprosy—Province of Syracuse—Sicily.—Information received under date of June 3, 1925, indicates the prevalence of leprosy and gives its distribution according to locality and population in the Province of Syracuse, Island of Sicily, Italy, as follows.

Avola.—Population, 17,481. Stated to have been infected from a remote period of history and to be the locality from which spread of the disease to other localities has occurred.

Floridia.—Population, 13,541. Stated to have been a continuous focus, with the disease still present. Cases are reported in the neighboring village of Marzamemi.

Pachino.—Population, 12,190. Cases are stated to be of constant occurrence, infected persons in the past having been permitted to mingle freely with the population, live in equal social relations, and to engage in the sale of food. It was stated that no sanitary measures were taken.

Vittoria.—Population, 30,362. Stated to have had a continuous focus of infection and to be still infected.

Sporadic cases.—Sporadic cases of leprosy have been reported at Augusta, Chiaramonte Gulfi, Pozzallo, Ragusa, and Sortino.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—May 31-June 27, 1925.—During the four-week period ended June 27, 1925, 33 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim) were notified in the Island of Jamaica, exclusive of Kingston, and 13 cases in Kingston. Two additional cases were reported for the island occurring during the week ended May 30, 1925.[1]

Chicken pox—Typhoid fever.—During the same period, 16 cases of chicken pox were reported in the island, and two cases at Kingston. Typhoid fever was reported as follows: Kingston, 29 cases, localities other than Kingston, 49 cases.

PERU

Pernicious malaria in northern Peru.—Under date of June 4, 1925, pernicious malaria was stated to be epidemic in the Department of Piura, northern Peru. Two thousand persons were said to have been ill in the city of Catacaos and vicinity.

Epidemic bacillary dysentery in Callao.—Epidemic bacillary dysentery, with many fatalities, was reported at Callao, Peru, June 2, 1925.

Quarantine by Ecuador against Peruvian ports terminated.—On June 12, 1925, quarantine restrictions imposed at ports of Ecuador against vessels from the northern coast of Peru were discontinued. The restrictions were imposed because of rumors of yellow fever, but the disease was found to be acute malaria.

TURKEY

Communicable diseases—Mortality—Constantinople—Year 1924.—During the year 1924, 8,064 cases of communicable diseases were reported at Constantinople, Turkey, including influenza, 2,171; malaria, 2,034; tuberculosis, 2,881. The number of deaths from all causes reported for the year was 15,139. Population, estimated, 1,000,000.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 24, 1925[a]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				May 3-23, 1925 Cases, 17,350; deaths, 10,891.
Madras	June 6-13	2	1	
Rangoon	May 24-30	3	2	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 25-31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 17-23	2		

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[1] Public Health Reports, July 10, 1925, p 1500

[a] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 24, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 24-30	1	1	
China:				
Foochow	do			Reported present in epidemic form
Egypt				June 11-17, 1925: Cases, 11. Jan. 1-June 17, 1925: Cases, 77; corresponding period, 1924—cases, 268
City—				
Alexandria	June 17	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	Do.
Suez	June 14-15	2	1	Do
Province—				
Beni-Souef	June 13-16	5	3	Bubonic and septicemic.
Kena	June 17	1	1	Septicemic
Minia	do	1	1	Do
India				May 3-23, 1925: Cases, 17,607; deaths, 14,303
Bombay	May 17-30	20	18	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	do	1		
Madras Presidency	May 10-16	2	1	
Rangoon	May 24-30	5	4	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 25-31	1	1	
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-30	2		
Java				
Batavia	May 23-29	12	12	
Soerabaya	May 7-13	2	2	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-30	2	2	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Pernambuco	May 17-23	6	2	
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 22-28	2		
Ontario				May 31-June 27, 1925: Cases, 12; deaths, 1. Corresponding period, 1924—cases, 24
China				
Canton	May 31-June 6			Present
Foochow	May 24-June 6			Do
Hongkong	May 10-16	1	1	
Do	May 24-30	2	2	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	May 18-June 7	25	7	
Tientsin	May 30-June 6	1		Mission hospital.
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Cairo	Apr 16-22	1		
Great Britain				
England and Wales	June 7-20	186		
Greece				
Athens	May 1-31		2	
India				May 3-23, 1925: Cases, 13,417; deaths, 3,257
Bombay	May 23-30	38	27	
Calcutta	May 31-June 6	50	45	
Karachi	May 31-June 13	3		
Madras	do	51	23	
Rangoon	May 24-30	28	15	
Jamaica				May 31-June 27, 1925: Cases, 33 (reported as alastrim). For week ended May 30, 1925—2 additional cases reported.
Kingston	May 31-June 27	13		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 24, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Soerabaya	May 7-13	28	6	
Mexico				
Durango	June 1-30		11	
Guadalajara	June 30-July 6		1	
Mexico City	June 6-27	11		Including municipalities in Federal District
Poland				Mar 22-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 9
Siam				
Bangkok	May 17-23	5	3	
Spain				
Malaga	June 14-20		3	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				
Cairo	Apr 16-22	1		
Palestine				
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Poland				Mar 22-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 603; deaths, 38
Portugal:				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1-31	1		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks
Orange Free State	do			Do
Transvaal	do			Do

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-Apr 4, 1925. Cases, 10; deaths, 10.
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925: Cases, 5,421 deaths, 3,120
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Rangoon	May 3-23	16	11	Feb. 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 Received out of date.
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-10	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-May 16	3	2	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources For reports received from Dec 27, 1924, to June 26, 1925, see Public Health Reports for June 26, 1925 The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3–June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1–28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10–16		1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1–15	1	1	May 16–June 16, 1925 Rats examined, 20, 967, found infected, 78
Egypt				Jan 1–June 10, 1925 Cases 64. Corresponding period 1924—cases, 284.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10	3	1	
Charkieh	June 6–8	1	1	
Minia	June 6	2	1	
India				Apr 26–May 2, 1925: Cases, 3,858, deaths, 3,359
Bombay	Apr 26–May 9	15	16	
Karachi	May 18–23	3	3	
Rangoon	May 3–23	44	37	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13; deaths, 13. (Received out of date)
Indo-China				
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20–26	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Java				
Batavia	May 6–22	9	9	Province.
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7			Epidemic in one locality.
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1–15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1–30	128	104	Bubonic, cases, 80, deaths, 61; pneumonic, cases 22; deaths, 17, septicemic, cases, 26, deaths, 26.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1–15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16–30	1	1	
Nigeria	Dec, 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan, 1925	10	6	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–May 9	5	5	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3–16	7	7	

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers				May 1–31, 1925· Cases, 17, deaths, 2
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr 26–May 16	33	13	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9–16	1		
British East Africa.				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19–May 23	21	9	
Nairobi	May 3–9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5–May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1–28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28–May 4	3		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1–14	5		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1–30	1		
Ontario—				
Galt	June 14–20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24–30	3		
China:				
Amoy	May 17–30		4	Prevalent in surrounding country
Antung	May 11–June 7	2		
Canton	May 10–30			Present
Chungking	May 3–30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9–23			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19–May 23	13	12	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China—Continued				
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-May 17	82	9	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 6			Present
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-June 6			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-23	1		Two cases reported by British municipality
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-25	1		
France				
Paris	May 21-31	1		February-March, 1925 Cases, 48
Gold Coast				January-February, 1925 Cases, 114, deaths, 17
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 6, 1925 Cases, 187.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 13	4		
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 43, deaths, 6
India				Apr 26-May 2, 1925 Cases, 6,675, deaths, 1,719.
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	48	42	
Calcutta	May 3-9	169	160	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Karachi	May 18-30	2	1	
Madras	do	54	22	
Rangoon	May 3-23	120	65	
Indo-China				
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 24	13	9	
Iraq				Jan 11-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 87; deaths, 42
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 75 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-May 30	6		Reported as alastrim.
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-30	1		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province.
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanam
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 6	93	10	
Tegal	Mar 20-Apr. 4	2		
Malta	June 1-15	2		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	June 2-29		16	
Mexico City	May 24-30	1		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January-February, 1925: Cases, 421, deaths, 11.
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-21, 1925. Cases, 10
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 13	35	6	
Russia				December, 1924. Cases, 880. January, 1925 Cases, 383
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 16	9	6	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 13		12	
Valencia	May 31-June 6	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tripoli				Jan 3-Feb 20, 1925 Cases, 6.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 10		23	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Transvaal	May 3-9			Outbreaks
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925· Cases, 36, deaths, 2.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile:				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-Apr 8	4	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 4
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12.
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Morocco				January, 1925. Cases, 63.
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr. 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-21 1925 Cases, 592, deaths, 36
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 4,227, January, 1925 Cases, 3,828
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 11-20	6	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-May 23			Outbreaks
Natal	May 3-9			Do
Durban	Feb 1-May 9	14		European.
Orange Free State	Feb 1-May 23			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	Feb 1-Apr 15			Do
Johannesburg	May 17-23	1		
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Comparative Study of Dust-Sampling Methods
Abstracts of Current Public Health Court Decisions

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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg. Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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STUDIES ON THE INDUSTRIAL DUST PROBLEM

III. COMPARATIVE FIELD STUDIES OF THE PALMER APPARATUS, THE KONIMETER, AND THE IMPINGER METHODS FOR SAMPLING AERIAL DUST

By LEONARD GREENBURG, Associate Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service, Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation

Many different methods have been devised and used for the sampling and estimation of atmospheric dust. These methods were reviewed in the previous paper of this series (1). In that paper also the advantages and disadvantages of each of the methods were pointed out, as well as the general requirements of the ideal dust sampling instrument for industrial atmospheres. In order to be of most value, the sampling method should yield counts of the number of dust particles and should, in addition, possess high dust catching efficiency.

Numerous attempts have been made to determine the efficiency of dust-sampling instruments. In general this has been done by one of three methods. The earliest of these consists in feeding a known weight of dust to the dust-sampling instrument in the stream of incoming air and then determining the weight of dust retained by the instrument. In the second method the instruments being tested are placed in the given dusty atmosphere which they sample simultaneously. The results obtained by the instruments may then be compared, the instrument giving the greatest yield being considered the most efficient. The last method, based on the Tyndall effect, makes use of an apparatus by means of which the stream of dusty air entering the sampling instrument may be compared optically with the stream of air emerging from the instrument. By means of suitably arranged flow meters and mixing devices it is possible to determine the amount of dust-free air that it is necessary to add to a portion of the entering dusty air in order to make both streams match in intensity when viewed simultaneously in a beam of light.

The first of these three methods yields results which are open to some degree of question. It is obvious that this method gives the instrument a decided advantage over actual field conditions. The second method yields only comparative efficiency ratings, but by its use the most efficient instrument may be selected, and under actual field conditions such as the instrument must meet in continued use. The last method is the only one by which the actual efficiency may be obtained. It is true, however, that this method imposes a very severe set of conditions on the instruments tested. It is our feeling that this last method yields results of interest and value, but that the second method is of most value in the selection of an instrument for the field sampling of industrial dusts.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS COMPARATIVE DUST-INSTRUMENT STUDIES

The first comparative study which demands our attention was made by Palmer, Coleman, and Ward (2). These authors made simultaneous samplings with the sugar tube, the Palmer apparatus, and the Graham Rogers plate in the hat-fur, burlap-bag, rag-sorting, and pearl-button industries. They found the Palmer apparatus to be 71 per cent as efficient as the sugar tube in sampling these dusts. In the earlier of their studies these workers made no correction for the dust content of the sugar used in the sugar tube; but later the importance of this source of error, due to its size and variability, became apparent. Applying a correction for this, they found that in two cases their results were still valid, and in both of these the water-spray apparatus secured more dust than the sugar tube. The authors conclude that the water-spray apparatus is as efficient for practical purposes as the sugar tube.

In 1919 Bill published a paper (3) describing his studies on the electrostatic method of dust sampling, and reported the results of comparative studies of this method and the Palmer method. Bill concluded that the Palmer method on the count basis had an efficiency of 60 per cent, and on the weight basis an efficiency of 63 per cent, as compared with the electrostatic method These tests were conducted in a large series of workrooms and hence may be considered as definitely applicable to the problem at hand.

Katz, Longfellow, and Fieldner (4) published an interesting contribution in which they determined the efficiency of the Palmer apparatus by two different methods. The first method used by these workers was the dust-machine method based on the Tyndall effect. Two test dusts were used—tobacco smoke and finely divided silica dust. The second method was a gravimetric method. In this case the air, after passing through the Palmer bulb, was passed through an electric precipitator having an efficiency of 70 per cent. The weight of the dust in the Palmer bulb was determined by filtering the sampling fluid through filter paper, the weight of the dust which escaped in the filtrate being estimated by turbidity standards. As a result of these tests the investigators found the efficiency of the Palmer method to be less than 13 per cent determined optically, using tobacco smoke as the test dust, and 30 per cent determined in the same manner, using a suspension of fine silica dust, whereas on a gravimetric basis the efficiency was found to be 45 per cent Space does not permit too detailed a discussion of the methods used and the results obtained by these workers. Suffice it to say that an optical method in which finely divided silica dust or tobacco smoke is used is a very severe test for any dust-sampling instrument, and must be interpreted with great caution, for such finely divided dusts as these are not usually encountered in industry at large Concerning the gravimetric method used by Katz and his colleagues, it is to be pointed out that the duration of these tests was only one minute, that an electric precipitator of low efficiency was used which necessitated dubious corrections, and moreover, only a portion of the dusty air was passed through the precipitator, and lastly, that dust even if of a size up to 2 microns was estimated by a turbidity method.

In 1921 Katz and Trostel (5) made comparative tests on the efficiency of the Hill dust counter, the konimeter, and the sugar tube in the granite-cutting industry. They found the sugar tube to yield 83 times the amount of dust obtained by using the Hill dust counter and 6.7 the amount indicated by the use of the konimeter. The Hill dust counter and the konimeter are the same in principle, and there is no doubt that the efficiency of the konimeter is considerably higher than that of the Hill apparatus Moreover, the konimeter is smaller, and takes 29 samples on one slide, as contrasted with one sample in the case of the Hill counter The konimeter is obviously the instrument of choice here, and we may therefore confine our statements to that instrument.

That the air of granite-cutting plants is highly charged with dust there is no doubt, for from the figures quoted in the paper above referred to (5) it is seen that there are, roughly speaking, more than 50,000,000 particles of dust per cubic foot of air, or, roughly, 2,000 particles per cubic centimeter. We have found in using the konimeter that when the air which is sampled contains too great a quantity of dust the particles begin to pile up on each other so that they can not be counted with any degree of accuracy; in fact, in many cases the number of particles can not be estimated. It is apparent, then, that the numbers reported are so far below the actual quantity of dust in the konimeter sample that these so-called counts must be interpreted with great caution. It is fair to say that no ratio of sugar tube to konimeter counts should ever have been put forward on a basis of this study without some reservation. This does, however, demonstrate very clearly one of the deficiencies of the konimeter method which will be discussed in the later pages of this paper.

Smyth and Iszard (6) agree that the optical method, although the best absolute test of complete removal of particulate matter, is too severe a test of the practical hygienic efficiency of a dust-sampling apparatus, and they further point out that both Bill and Katz sampled air at 4 cubic feet per minute, whereas the Palmer method is most efficient when operating at 5 cubic feet per minute. They estimate that at this rate of operation the Palmer apparatus should have an efficiency of almost 82 per cent by weight, as compared with the Bill electrostatic apparatus (at 100 per cent).

The most intensive study of the efficiency of the sugar tube, though not a comparative study, was made by Fieldner, Katz, and Longfellow (7), who tested the sugar tube by means of the dust machine and Tyndall effect described earlier, using tobacco smoke and silica dust as the test medium When tested in this manner against tobacco smoke, they found the efficiency to be 34 per cent. When silica dust was used, the efficiency was found to be about 75 per cent. And lastly, when silica dust was used and the determination made gravimetrically by weighing the dust caught by the sugar tube and the dust escaping in the outgoing air, the efficiency was found to be 87 per cent.

Winslow and Jordan (8) tested the comparative efficiency of the konimeter and Palmer method in certain industrial establishments. The tests were made in atmospheres ranging from those containing very small amounts of dust to some in which the dust content was exceedingly high (sand-blasting). They found that the konimeter gave counts from 2 to 20 times those obtained with the Palmer method.

Recently the writer and a number of other workers reported a study (9) which had for its object the selection of an instrument to be used in studies on the quantitative aspects of industrial dusts. In this study comparative laboratory tests were made, using six instruments, namely, the sugar tube, Palmer apparatus, konimeter, impinger, the filter-paper thimble, and the dust determinator The first four of these instruments yield samples of which counts of the number of dust particles may be made. The filter-paper thimble was tested because it was in use by one governmental department for the sampling of grain-elevator dusts, and the dust determinator was included in our tests in order to see whether the principle involved might be developed into a valuable instrument for dust determinations. It is not necessary to describe in detail the results obtained in this study. Briefly, our results indicated that by means of the dust determinator and the thimble it is impossible to obtain counts of the number of particles of dust present in a sample of the given atmosphere, and that the remaining four instruments in order of efficiency ranked as follows, the impinger and konimeter sharing honors for first place, the sugar-tube method next, and the Palmer method last.

These laboratory studies were made using various kinds of dust suspended in the atmosphere of an air-tight chamber, sampling with all of the instruments being done simultaneously, with the instruments grouped as closely as possible. We also attempted to simulate industrial conditions by using two concentrations of dust, a heavier and a lighter concentration. In spite of these efforts we realize that these tests are not really tests of the instruments under the industrial conditions which they must finally and in constant practice meet, and for this reason the studies presented here were undertaken.

INSTRUMENT INVESTIGATED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

As noted earlier, the four methods which yielded the best results in our laboratory studies were the impinger, the konimeter, the sugar tube, and the Palmer method.

The sugar-tube method possesses a relatively high efficiency as a dust-sampling instrument, but the method has one noteworthy deficiency, namely, all sugar contains certain quantities of impurities In a study of the sugar-tube method previously referred to (7) the authors present a table (p. 26, Table 8) in which it is shown that the weight of the impurities in 100 grams of different lots of granulated sugar varies from 0.8 grams to 3 2 grams, and in our laboratory studies (9), using this method, we found the impurities in 100 grams of sugar to vary from 2.1 to 6 8 grams and to average 3 86 grams. Moreover, the dust count of the sugar was found to be highly variable. For instance, never did more than two control tubes contain the same weight of residual dust This large and variable residual quantity of dust in sugar seriously militates against the use of the sugar-tube method of sampling dust in ordinary industrial establishments, such as grinding and polishing shops, as will be seen from a consideration of the following analysis. Assuming, for instance, that 15 cubic feet of air are sampled by means of the sugar tube and that the dust in the sugar itself averages 3.86 milligrams, we have then 0.257 milligram of dust per cubic foot of air sampled. In an earlier paper, Winslow and Greenburg (10) presented a summary of dust determination by various observers, and it will be found by reference to this paper (Table 10) that 0.257 milligram of dust per cubic foot of air is a greater quantity of dust than has been found by Miller and Smyth in a cigar shop (0.084), or by Palmer, Coleman, and Ward in a good pearl-button factory (0.0001), in a fur-hat factory (0.1025), in a marble-cutting establishment (0.0607), in an iron-grinding shop (0.1297), or by Winslow, Greenburg, and Angermyer in a good light-polishing shop (0.0181), or in a good heavy-polishing shop (0.030)

From the point of view of dust counts the sugar-tube control shows up in a similar manner. For instance, in column 3 of Table 4 of the paper previously referred to (9), it will be observed that the average number of dust particles counted without dilution is 102,000,000 in 100 grams of sugar. Assuming that 15 cubic feet of air are sampled, a very simple calculation indicates a control error corresponding to 240 particles per cubic centimeter of air. Reference to our industrial dust counts in a later portion of this paper (Table 1) shows that 240 particles is a number larger than was obtained uniformly in any shop except the sand-blast shop. Obviously it is fallacious to use a method which has a collecting medium possessing a greater quantity of dust than is likely to be obtained in sampling a representative quantity of air, and for this reason we have refrained from using the sugar-tube method in the field studies here reported. The present study is limited to a comparison of results obtained by using the Palmer method, the konimeter, and the impinger simultaneously for the sampling of industrial dusts.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUE OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

The Palmer apparatus consists of a small, electrically driven blower, the suction side of which is connected to the outlet of a pear-shaped glass bulb approximately 16 inches in length. At its lower end the glass bulb terminates in a U-shaped trap. This trap, in turn, is provided at its low point with a short glass drain tube closed by means of a piece of rubber tubing and a screw clamp. An air-flow meter of the pitot type is provided in the air circuit between the glass collecting bulb and the suction fan.

The complete equipment for the sampling of dust in air by this method consists of the Palmer apparatus and a sufficient number of small Erlenmeyer sample flasks (150 c. c. capacity) carefully graduated at 100 c. c. At the laboratory the flasks were cleaned with cleaning solution, washed with water, rinsed with distilled water, and then filled with distilled water of as low dust content as was possible to secure. The flasks were then stoppered with carefully washed rubber stoppers and capped with a piece of paper held in place by an elastic band.

The method of using the instrument in the field is comparatively simple. The apparatus was set up at the point at which samples were to be taken, the screw clamp on the outlet tube closed, and approximately 40 c. c. of distilled water added to the U-trap. The motor was then connected to the source of electric current and the power turned on. The rate of air sampling determined by observation of the pitot manometer was in all but one or two cases maintained at 4 cubic feet per minute. The air is drawn through the water in the trap, breaking the water into a spray in the larger portion of the sampling bulb. After a representative sample had been obtained, usually 60 cubic feet, but in some cases (very dusty atmospheres) a smaller quantity, and in others (outdoor country air) a larger quantity, usually 120 cubic feet, the power was shut off and the water was drained from the Palmer bulb to one of the Erlenmeyer sample flasks. The bulb was then rinsed with portions of water which were added to the original sample. Suitable controls were made of the distilled water used in sampling. These controls received the same laboratory treatment as the dust samples.

When the sample arrived at the laboratory it was thoroughly agitated and two 1 cubic centimeter portions were removed to Sedgwick-Rafter counting cells. These cells were scrupulously cleaned and in most cases were examined empty under the microscope to detect the presence of any adventitious dust. After allowing the cell contents to settle five counts were made on each cell, one at each corner and one in the center. The lens combination used in the microscope was No. 3 objective, a No. 3 eyepiece with an inserted eyepiece micrometer, and a microscope tube length of 166 millimeters. With this magnification, which is approximately 84 diameters, the length of the side of the smallest square ruled on the eyepiece micrometer was found to be 0.02 millimeter. In making the dust counts the particles were divided into two groups, those under and those over 10 μ in longest dimension. In order to convert the individual counts of particles into numbers per cubic centimeter, the proper conversion factor was applied. In all cases a correction was applied for the control analysis. In the microscopic examination this consisted in deducting from the results of the sample analysis the number of particles in each group as found in the control.

The foregoing is essentially the analytical procedure recommended for ordinary routine use in the final report of the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of Air, of the Laboratory Section of the American Public Health Association (11).

The Kotze konimeter is a small instrument capable of sampling the dust in 9 or 10 cubic centimeters of air. Essentially it consists of a circular brass chamber into which fits a glass plate cemented into a toothed frame of brass. Firmly attached to the brass chamber is a cylinder in which moves a spring-actuated piston, so arranged that on release of the piston spring, air is drawn out of the chamber. The only means of ingress of air to the chamber is through the impinging orifice, and the air enters here, striking the previously vaselined glass plate and leaving its dust thereon. After taking one spot the glass plate is revolved by means of the pinion gear and the instrument is ready for the next sample.

Before using the konimeter it is necessary to test out certain characteristics of the instrument, such as the velocity or impingement, the uniformity of piston travel, and the volume of air sampled.

This was done by the same methods used and reported by Winslow and Jordan (8) and need not be described in detail here.

The analysis of konimeter samples is exceedingly simple. The circular glass plate with the dust spots on it is removed from the konimeter and fitted into a special holder on the stage of the microscope. The holder is provided with a toothed pinion and is so arranged that after spot No 1 is in focus it is only necessary to turn the pinion to bring the second and all subsequent spots into focus.

The microscope used in connection with the konimeter in our laboratory studies was provided with a 4x eyepiece and a 3 mm. objective, calibrated so that all determinations were made at a magnification of 100 diameters. An eyepiece micrometer, so ruled that two lines intersecting at the center of the field form sectors of 9°, was used for counting On each side of these sectors the micrometer is crossed by two pairs of parallel lines separated by a distance equivalent to 5 and 10 microns, respectively, when used in the No. 4 eyepiece. The distance between these lines was used to estimate the size of the dust particles. In use this eyepiece micrometer was absolutely clean and free from dust. In this manner four, and, in some cases, five, 9° sectors were counted. The count thus obtained, multiplied by a proper constant and divided by the volume of air sampled, gives the number of particles per cubic centimeter of air sampled.

Mention was made earlier of the impinger dust-sampling apparatus devised by the writer and G. W. Smith (12). The essential portion of this apparatus consists of a glass flask provided with a two-hole rubber stopper. In one hole is fitted the impinging tube, the second hole serving to provide for the exhaust tube. The impinging tube is a glass tube about 20 cm. in length and 13 mm. in diameter and drawn down to an opening of 2.3 mm Fastened to the impinging tube by means of a brass clamp is the impinger plate, a circular plate 25 cm in diameter. This impinger plate is fastened and maintained 5 mm. below the end of the impinger tube. Three hundred cubic centimeters of carefully distilled water are placed in the flask, the water level being approximately 3 to 4 cm. above the bottom of the impinger tube. In this way the impinger plate and the orifice of the impinger tube are kept immersed in water. The remainder of the apparatus consists of a motor and positive pressure blower, the suction end of which is attached to the impinger exhaust tube. A flow meter is placed in the air circuit between the impinger flask and the suction apparatus.

The complete field equipment for sampling with the impinger consists of a number of 500 c. c., flat-bottom assay flasks carefully cleaned, graduated at 300 c. c., and filled to that point with dust-free distilled water. The flasks are closed by means of washed rubber stoppers capped with paper.

In the field the apparatus is placed in position and the stopper removed from one of the flasks. The two-hole stopper with its impinger tube is inserted in place and a connection made by means of a piece of rubber tubing to the suction apparatus. The electrical connections are then completed and sampling starts. The analytical procedure used by us for impinger samples is precisely the same as that for samples obtained with the Palmer apparatus, described previously.

Preparatory to sampling the atmosphere the Palmer apparatus and the impinger were set up as closely as possible together at the desired sampling place. In no case were the instruments separated by more than 6 inches. When all was ready sampling was started, and then the konimeter, held close to the other instruments, was released.

ATMOSPHERES STUDIED

The studies reported here were conducted in various atmospheres, ranging from outdoor country air during a rainstorm to the exceedingly dusty air of a sand-blasting cabinet. A large number of samples were obtained in a factory devoted to the manufacture of silverware.

Air samples covering periods of varying duration were taken. In the sand-blasting chamber the dust was so heavy that only 2-minute samples were taken, whereas in the outdoor country atmosphere we took 30-minute samples. Three konimeter samples were taken for each 15-minute Palmer sample and five for each 30-minute Palmer sample. In sampling outdoor atmospheres we used two "pops" of the konimeter for each sample, thus sampling 18–20 cubic centimeters of air, while in the sand-blast chamber we utilized stops in the konimeter in order to sample a smaller volume of air and in this manner obtain a less dense spot of dust.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In Table 1 we have tabulated the results of our field studies in order of the dustiness of the atmospheres sampled, ranging from outdoor country air to the air of a sand-blast cabinet. Under each instrument we have recorded the counts of particles over 10 microns in size as +10 microns, and those less than 10 microns in size as −10 microns. On the basis of the particles less than 10 microns we have computed the ratio of konimeter to Palmer counts, konimeter to impinger counts, and impinger to Palmer counts. These ratios appear in the last three columns of the table.

Based on dust content the atmospheres studied by us may be considered as of three general classes; namely, those atmospheres ranging from the lowest dust content (outdoor country air during a rainstorm) to and including ordinary dwelling rooms and workrooms not in use, atmosphere usually associated with the usual type of workroom, including polishing, grinding, and buffing shops, and, lastly, atmosphere of the highest dust content—that found in the sand-blasting shops. In all we have taken 100 samples, 18 in the first, 78 in the second, and 4 in the third type of atmosphere.

TABLE 1 —*Summary of results of field studies on comparative tests of dust-sampling instruments*

Sample No	Sampling place	Particles per cubic centimeter						Ratio		
		Konimeter		Palmer		Impinger				
		+10	−10	+10	−10	+10	−10	$\frac{K}{P}$	$\frac{K}{I}$	$\frac{I}{P}$
37	Outdoor air during rainstorm	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	12.6	3.7	0.24	15.4
38		.1	1.6	0	.1	0	10.3	16.0	.16	103.0
39		3	1.8	0	6	1	14.4	3.0	13	23.1
40		2	.6	0	6	.7	11.6	1.0	01	100.0
51	Unused laboratory	1	5.6	1	1.3	0	14.8	4.3	38	11.3
52		3	3.8	.1	1.2	1.1	8.5	3.2	45	7.1
53		3	8.0	.1	1.4	1.5	10.8	5.7	74	7.7
54		.1	5.0	1	1.7	0	9.3	2.9	54	5.4
45	City house	6	25.8	4	4.1	1.5	14.6	6.3	1.80	3.5
46		4	13.3	2	2.6	.6	14.4	5.1	93	3.5
47		3	1.9	0	3.5	.2	12.1	5	16	3.1
48		4	4.1	0	2.5	.8	22.4	1.6	18	8.9
49		5	17.9	2	3.1	0	16.1	5.8	1.11	5.2
50		.3	11.1	0	2.6	2	21.8	4.3	.51	8.4
35	Unused machine shop	5	8.1	0	8	1.4	23.0	10.1	.35	28.9
36		2	14.4	.1	6	0	33.4	21.0	43	55.8
29	Ordinary workroom—No dusty processes in use	4	12.6	.1	1.8	8	7.7	7.0	1.6	4.4
30		.2	11.1	.2	1.4	6	7.9	7.9	1.4	5.6
31	Woodworking shop	2.3	30.3	3.3	12.8	10.4	37.6	2.4	81	3.0
32		2.3	50.4	4.3	18.2	6.1	49.0	2.8	1.03	2.7
33		2.5	67.7	4.5	17.6	8.5	48.5	3.8	1.40	2.7
34		1.7	107.3	8.6	21.2	12.7	81.4	5.0	1.32	3.8
1	Grinding shop	1.1	149.6	2	10.0	5	106.2	15.0	1.40	10.7
2		7	118.8	.1	13.8	9	69.5	8.6	1.71	5.0
3		1.2	107.3	.2	19.0	0	114.0	5.7	94	6.1
4		7	91.0	4	12.9	5	92.6	7.1	98	7.2
9	----do	1.7	195.4	3	36.2	5	105.0	5.4	1.86	2.9
10		1.2	185.0	5	24.7	9	127.0	7.5	1.45	5.2
11		1.1	160.8	0	13.6	9	41.9	11.8	3.84	3.1
12		1.1	318.0	3	29.1	2.8	85.5	10.9	3.72	2.9
13		2.1	292.0	8	29.4	.9	99.3	9.9	2.95	3.4
14		2.0	298.5	8	21.0	0	123.0	14.2	2.42	5.9
15	Grinding shop—Knife handles	.9	182.8	1.8	41.1	.9	72.0	4.4	2.54	1.7
16		.9	89.6	4	47.9	2.4	149.3	1.9	60	3.2
17		1.1	193.0	3.5	45.8	3.8	109.5	4.2	1.76	2.4
18		.4	94.4	.8	14.8	.9	79.0	6.4	1.19	5.4
19		2.8	310.0	5.7	136.4	4.2	218.0	2.3	1.42	1.6
20		2.8	320.5	4.8	103.0	4.7	264.0	3.1	1.21	2.6
21	Grinding shop	.8	103.1	.6	6.2	2.4	108.0	16.6	.95	17.5
22		.5	37.8	6	8.8	1.4	55.5	4.3	.68	6.3
23		.8	250.0	1.4	73.6	0	157.0	3.4	1.59	2.1
24		.9	480.0	3.6	209.0	9	121.0	2.3	3.98	.58
25		.4	104.8	.8	57.3	.5	60.6	1.8	1.73	1.8
26		.6	114.0	.9	19.0	1.4	46.0	6.0	2.48	2.4
27		.5	180.5	14.0	244.0	17.0	765.0	.7	.24	2.9
28		2.9	421.0	12.7	521.0	24.0	914.0	.8	.46	1.7

TABLE 1.—*Summary of results of field studies on comparative tests of dust-sampling instruments*—Continued

Sample No	Sampling place	Particles per cubic centimeter						Ratio		
		Konimeter		Palmer		Impinger				
		+10	−10	+10	−10	+10	−10	$\frac{K}{P}$	$\frac{K}{I}$	$\frac{I}{P}$
55	Hollow silverware sand-buffing	0.3	158.0	0.1	32.6	0.5	112.6	4.8	1.4	3.5
56		6	59.0	2	36.4	1.4	122.5	1.6	.5	3.4
57		1.0	266.0	2	22.5	0	148.8	11.7	1.8	6.5
58		1.0	394.7	.1	30.3	5	243.0	13.0	1.6	8.0
59		0	407.3	3	42.1	9	122.9	9.7	3.3	2.9
60		0	212.0	.6	42.2	0	110.7	5.0	1.9	2.6
61		3.0	241.7	------	------	0	97.5	------	2.5	------
62		1.0	128.3	.6	44.9	1.4	77.7	2.9	1.6	1.7
63		.7	119.0	.3	51.9	0	107.9	2.3	1.1	2.1
64		1.0	120.3	6	40.6	0	101.3	3.0	1.2	2.5
65		1.0	36.0	.2	19.8	.5	123.9	1.9	.3	6.2
66		.7	127.3	.3	13.3	1.9	116.8	9.4	1.1	8.7
67		3.3	129.0	.2	16.1	9	114.5	8.2	1.1	7.1
68		1.7	62.3	.5	9.2	1.9	63.1	6.6	1.0	6.7
69		1.0	140.0	.4	6.7	2.8	103.1	19.9	1.3	14.9
70		3.7	166.7	.1	8.5	2.8	62.2	19.8	2.6	7.6
71		2.0	249.3	.1	38.7	1.4	157.2	6.4	1.6	4.1
72		2.3	186.3	.5	32.8	2.1	99.4	5.7	1.9	3.0
73		1.0	158.0	.2	20.7	9	123.8	7.6	1.3	6.0
74		1.0	172.0	2	19.3	2.4	140.0	8.9	1.2	7.3
75		1.3	183.7	.5	23.0	3.2	144.0	7.9	1.3	6.3
76		1.0	115.3	.3	16.5	2.4	117.1	6.9	1.0	7.1
77	Hollow silverware machine buffing	1.0	100.0	.2	14.4	1.4	85.1	6.9	1.2	5.9
78		1.7	63.7	1	10.8	.4	61.5	6.0	1.1	5.7
79		1.3	56.3	0	8.4	0	58.0	6.9	1.0	6.9
80		.7	44.3	0	8.2	.5	19.3	5.5	2.3	2.4
81		4.0	82.7	.4	6.5	5	66.5	12.5	1.3	9.7
82		8.0	137.0	------	------	1.9	159.7	------	.9	------
83		.7	68.7	.3	17.5	2.4	91.0	3.9	7	5.3
84		0	37.0	.3	12.8	.9	51.4	2.8	7	4.0
85		0	52.7	.2	13.2	5	77.2	3.9	.7	5.7
86		.3	116.7	.4	24.2	5	68.4	4.8	1.7	2.8
87		3	148.3	.2	10.0	.9	114.0	14.5	1.3	11.2
88		0	122.0	.1	13.1	.5	48.0	9.2	2.5	3.7
89	Tripoli buffing	1.0	120.3	.4	13.5	.5	58.5	8.8	2.1	4.2
90		1.0	65.7	3	10.6	9	42.8	6.1	1.5	4.0
91		1.3	89.7	.3	10.8	1.4	78.7	8.1	1.1	7.2
92		1.7	111.7	.9	28.5	0	46.2	3.8	2.4	1.6
93		1.0	124.3	.4	17.6	1.4	41.5	7.0	2.9	2.4
94		1.7	172.0	.4	9.6	0	91.0	17.2	1.9	9.1
95		2.0	204.3	.4	9.4	1.4	100.2	21.6	2.0	11.0
96		7	96.7	.1	8.8	.9	59.8	10.9	1.6	6.8
97		3	73.3	.2	6.5	0	46.6	11.0	1.6	7.0
98		2.3	85.0	.4	5.2	.5	41.5	15.5	2.1	7.7
99		0	111.3	.3	5.9	.7	41.3	18.0	2.7	6.9
100		3.0	135.3	.1	5.9	1.0	52.2	23.1	2.6	8.9
101	White-metal dust	.7	113.0	.7	27.8	1.9	88.5	4.0	1.3	3.2
102		.7	59.7	0	12.7	0	73.5	4.8	.8	5.8
103	Wood dust	2.7	68.0	2.8	44.0	1.9	68.3	1.5	1.0	1.5
104		2.0	155.7	3.1	38.9	6.6	106.8	3.8	1.4	2.7
41	Sand-blasting cabinet	50.5	838.0	303.0	7,790.0	1,175.0	41,200.0	.11	.02	5.3
42		61.4	674.0	303.0	10,520.0	882.0	41,800.0	06	02	4.0
43		102.0	1,330.0	942.0	16,720.0	3,180.0	258,000.0	.08	.01	15.4
44		79.2	1,520.0	1,360.0	43,200.0	4,240.0	204,000.0	.04	------	4.7

In Table 2 we have summarized the ratio figures presented in the last three columns of Table 1. Here are tabulated the minimum, maximum, and average ratio for each of the three types of atmospheres. From this table it is at once apparent that in atmospheres of low dust content the impinger yields the highest counts, averaging over 22 times as high as the Palmer and over 1.6 times that found by the konimeter (K/I = 0 62) In the second type of atmosphere, that found in the usual run of workshops where dusty processes are in use, the konimeter yields the highest counts, over 7.5 times that of the Palmer and somewhat over 1.5 times that obtained by the impinger. In the last type of atmosphere, that very highly charged with dust, the impinger ranks first, yielding counts 125 times the count obtained by the konimeter and 7.35 times that obtained with the Palmer method It is of interest to note that the Palmer method yields higher counts than the konimeter in this highly charged atmosphere, the P/K ratio being 13 7; but in atmospheres of moderate dustiness the results reported here confirm the findings of Winslow and Jordan (8).

TABLE 2.—*Ratio of dust counts obtained with the Palmer, konimeter, and impinger apparatus*

Atmosphere		Ratio		
		K/P	K/I	I/P
(1) Low dust content, outdoor and normal room air	Minimum	0 5	0 01	3 10
	Maximum	24 0	1 80	103 0
	Average	6 24	62	22 36
(2) Dusty workshops, grinding, polishing, etc	Minimum	07	24	58
	Maximum	23 10	3 98	17 50
	Average	7 55	1 58	5 10
(3) Very dusty atmospheres, sand-blasting shop	Minimum	06	.01	4 0
	Maximum	11	02	15 1
	Average	073	008	7 35

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS REGARDING DUST-SAMPLING INSTRUMENTS FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL ATMOSPHERES

From our deliberations concerning each of these instruments and the studies here reported we are led to conclude that the sugar tube possesses little value for use in ordinary industrial environments because of its large and variable control errors. The Palmer apparatus is satisfactory on this score, but its efficiency is low and for that reason should be replaced by an instrument of higher efficiency. The two instruments possessing neither of these drawbacks are the konimeter and the impinger. The konimeter is small, portable, and very convenient for use. With it 29 samples may be taken on one slide, and, once taken, may be very rapidly analyzed. It is highly efficient for sampling dust in ordinary work places where the atmosphere is not too highly polluted. The objections to its use are that it takes an instantaneous sample of only 9 or 10 cubic centimeters of air, that a weight analysis is not available, and that it yields low results when used in very dusty atmospheres. The author recommends that a konimeter be used for studies of atmospheres of *low or medium dust content* where the desideratum is quickly to establish the conditions of the atmosphere. For plant engineers it is to be highly recommended. The impinger is highly efficient, samples a large volume of air, and has low control errors, and by using it both a weight and count of the dust may be secured. It is recommended for use in all intensive dust studies, no matter how high or low the dust concentration may be.

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ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Dispensing by physician of small quantity of habit-forming drugs to addict for self-administration held not violative of Harrison Antinarcotic Act.—(United States Supreme Court.) The defendant in the district court was convicted of a violation of the Harrison Antinarcotic

Act. This conviction was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, stated that the indictment, in effect, alleged—

> that the accused, a duly registered physician, violated the statute by giving to a known addict four tablets containing morphine and cocaine with the expectation that she would administer them to herself in divided doses, while unrestrained and beyond his presence or control, for the sole purpose of relieving conditions incident to addiction and keeping herself comfortable It does not question the doctor's good faith nor the wisdom or propriety of his action according to medical standards. It does not allege that he dispensed the drugs otherwise than to a patient in the course of his professional practice or for other than medical purposes The facts disclosed indicate no conscious design to violate the law, no cause to suspect that the recipient intended to sell or otherwise dispose of the drugs, and no real probability that she would not consume them

The court held that the alleged acts of the accused had not violated the Harrison Act, and in concluding its opinion said·

> The opinion [in the case of United States *v* Behrman, 258 U S 280, 287, 42 S Ct. 303; 66 L. Ed. 619] can not be accepted as authority for holding that a physician, who acts bona fide and according to fair medical standards, may never give an addict moderate amounts of drugs for self-administration in order to relieve conditions incident to addiction. Enforcement of the tax demands no such drastic rule, and if the act had such scope it would certainly encounter grave constitutional difficulties.
>
> The narcotic law is essentially a revenue measure and its provisions must be reasonably applied with the primary view of enforcing the special tax. We find no facts alleged in the indictment sufficient to show that petitioner had done anything falling within definite inhibitions or sufficient materially to imperil orderly collection of revenue from sales. Federal power is delegated, and its prescribed limits must not be transcended even though the end seems desirable The unfortunate condition of the recipient certainly created no reasonable probability that she would sell or otherwise dispose of the few tablets intrusted to her, and we can not say that by so dispensing them the doctor necessarily transcended the limits of that professional conduct with which Congress never intended to interfere. (Linder *v.* United States, 45 S Ct 446)

Conviction for concealing smoking opium with knowledge of its unlawful importation upheld.—(United States Supreme Court) The defendant in the lower court was convicted of the offense of concealing a quantity of smoking opium after importation, with knowledge that it had been imported in violation of an act of Congress approved February 9, 1909, as amended by an act approved January 17, 1914. The statute, with exceptions pertaining to opium (other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking) for medicinal purposes, prohibited the importation of opium into the United States after April 1, 1909; made it unlawful to conceal or facilitate the concealment of such opium after importation, knowing it to have been unlawfully imported; provided that possession of such opium by a defendant on trial, where shown, should be sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless explained by the defendant to the satisfaction of the jury; and provided that on and after July 1, 1913, smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking found within the United States should be presumed to have been imported after April 1, 1909, and that the burden of proof should be on the claimant or the accused to rebut such presumption. The defendant challenged the constitutionality of the statutory provisions respecting the presumptions arising from the unexplained possession of the prohibited opium and from its presence in this country after the time fixed by the statute, contending that these legislative provisions contravened the due process of law and the compulsory self-incrimination clauses of the fifth amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Supreme Court refused to accept the defendant's views in the matter and upheld the provisions attacked • (Yee Hem *v.* United States, 45 S. Ct. 470.)

Liability of city where typhoid fever epidemic was alleged to have been caused by sewage discharged by city.—(New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division.) The plaintiffs' farms, on which they conducted a dairy business, were on land past which flowed Cassadaga Creek. Into this creek, a little above plaintiffs' farms, the city of Jamestown discharged sewage. A typhoid fever epidemic, which broke out in Jamestown, was traced to the milk produced by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed that the typhoid fever was caused by the sewage discharged by the city polluting the stream to which plaintiffs' cattle had access, and brought action for damages because of the pollution of the stream and because of the loss suffered by them in their dairy business. The defendant city contended that the typhoid fever outbreak was caused by a carrier on the dairy farm of plaintiffs. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and the appellate division of the supreme court held that where the evidence as to what caused the typhoid epidemic was entirely circumstantial, as in the present case, it was a question for the jury to decide. However, because certain erroneous instructions were given on behalf of the plaintiffs, the judgment for the plaintiffs was reversed. (Forbes et al. *v.* City of Jamestown, 209 N. Y. S. 99.)

City not liable to employee for injuries caused by alleged negligent construction of incinerator.—(North Carolina Supreme Court.) An employee of the city of Winston-Salem brought an action against the city because of injuries alleged to have been received on account of the negligent construction of an incinerator used for burning trash and refuse collected in the city. The defendant demurred, contending that the allegations of the plaintiff constituted no legal cause of action because the construction and operation of the incinerator was a governmental function and the city could not be held liable for injuries received on account of negligence in connection therewith. The lower court overruled the demurrer, but the supreme court held that it should have been sustained. The following was contained in the opinion:

> Negligence can not be imputed to the sovereign, and for this reason, in the absence of a statute, no private action for tort can be maintained against the State. It follows that such an action will not lie against a municipal corporation for damages resulting from the exercise of governmental functions as an agency of the sovereign power * * *
>
> In applying these principles, we must hold that the incinerator was built in the discharge of a governmental function. The power to maintain public works, buildings, and improvements, to remove garbage and to provide for the health, comfort, and welfare of the people, is conferred by statute upon the cities and towns of the State (C. S. sec. 2787, subds. 5, 6, and sec. 2799). It was in pursuance of this legislation that the furnace was constructed, and as suggested in Snider *v.* High Point, supra, the acts complained of were in the performance of duties authorized by law solely for the public benefit, governmental in character, and not merely private and corporate. There was error in overruling the demurrer. (Scales *v.* City of Winston-Salem, 127 S. E. 543.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 18, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended July 18, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 21, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended July 18, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60, 539, 284	56, 566, 615
Number of death claims	10, 541	9, 388
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9 1	8 7

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 18, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 21, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended July 18, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 18, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended July 18, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5,785	10 8	[3] 10 7	705	[3] 693	[4] 56
Akron	23			3	1	34
Albany[5]	36	15 7	10 6	1	2	22
Atlanta	74			10	10	
Baltimore[5]	203	13.3	12.4	31	25	93
Birmingham	57	14 5	18 4	12	8	
Boston	167	11.1	11 6	20	24	53
Bridgeport	28			2	2	32
Buffalo	105	9 9	8 3	16	10	65
Cambridge	23	10 7	10.2	3	2	52
Camden	35	14.2	8.3	6	2	95
Chicago[5]	562	9.8	9 1	51	58	45
Cincinnati	122	15.5	13 0	14	15	83
Cleveland	150	8 4	8.1	21	24	52

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 65 cities.

[4] Data for 61 cities.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 17, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 18, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, July 21, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended July 18, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 18, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended July 18, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Columbus	68	12.7	12.6	11	3	101
Dallas	58	15.6	15.3	10	11	--------
Dayton	34	10.3	8.9	4	6	63
Denver	80	14.8	13.0	14	11	--------
Des Moines	32	11.2	7.9	0	5	0
Detroit	220	--------	--------	36	32	62
Duluth	20	9.4	5.8	4	1	86
El Paso	24	11.9	--------	5	--------	--------
Erie	17	--------	--------	1	1	19
Fall River [1]	27	11.6	9.0	6	2	86
Flint	21	8.4	6.7	1	4	16
Fort Worth	25	8.6	9.2	1	4	--------
Grand Rapids	38	13.0	10.2	6	3	94
Houston	40	12.6	18.9	6	7	--------
Indianapolis	84	12.2	12.8	9	7	64
Jersey City	45	7.4	9.0	5	7	35
Kansas City, Kans	27	11.4	14.1	4	3	84
Kansas City, Mo	83	11.8	14.2	15	11	--------
Los Angeles	215	--------	--------	25	24	69
Louisville	65	13.1	14.9	8	4	70
Lowell	30	13.4	12.2	4	9	70
Lynn	14	7.0	6.5	2	4	53
Memphis	59	17.6	22.1	14	8	--------
Milwaukee	97	10.1	7.9	7	14	33
Minneapolis	88	10.8	9.4	4	9	21
Nashville [1]	62	23.7	16.5	16	1	--------
New Bedford	22	8.5	7.9	2	5	33
New Haven	25	7.3	11.0	5	8	65
New Orleans	136	17.1	18.2	26	26	--------
New York	1,168	10.0	10.1	147	134	59
Bronx Borough	140	8.1	8.4	16	9	55
Brooklyn Borough	360	8.4	8.9	42	49	43
Manhattan Borough	523	12.1	11.9	75	66	78
Queens Borough	112	10.2	8.6	8	8	37
Richmond Borough	33	12.9	16.8	6	2	107
Newark, N J	75	8.6	10.6	10	17	46
Norfolk	32	--------	--------	7	3	129
Oakland	52	10.7	7.8	4	5	46
Oklahoma City	23	--------	--------	2	3	--------
Omaha	63	15.5	13.0	3	4	31
Paterson	25	9.2	9.3	2	3	34
Philadelphia	383	10.1	10.7	47	43	59
Pittsburgh	167	13.8	10.2	22	21	73
Portland, Oreg	59	10.9	9.0	1	3	10
Providence	49	10.4	9.6	4	7	32
Richmond	47	13.1	19.3	10	15	120
Rochester	62	9.8	7.4	3	5	24
St Louis	186	11.8	11.8	18	18	--------
St Paul	44	9.3	9.6	4	5	34
Salt Lake City [1]	28	11.1	11.0	1	3	16
San Antonio	53	14.0	12.0	9	10	--------
San Diego	43	21.1	15.1	5	2	117
San Francisco	104	9.7	13.1	9	9	52
Schenectady	13	6.6	4.2	0	0	0
Seattle	58	--------	--------	3	5	29
Somerville	13	6.6	9.9	0	2	0
Spokane	23	11.0	11.5	0	2	0
Springfield, Mass	24	8.2	9.1	3	4	45
Syracuse	26	7.1	8.6	2	6	25
Tacoma	23	11.5	10.1	2	2	47
Toledo	57	10.3	7.8	6	5	54
Trenton	37	14.6	17.3	3	4	49
Washington, D C	104	10.9	12.4	13	11	73
Waterbury	15	--------	--------	2	3	43
Wilmington, Del	16	6.8	10.4	1	2	23
Worcester	38	10.0	11.7	4	3	46
Yonkers	15	7.0	6.7	4	2	87
Youngstown	24	7.8	5.7	4	3	49

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[1] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 17, 1925

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	171
Measles	5
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	21
Pneumonia	17
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	63
Typhoid fever	76
Whooping cough	19

ARIZONA	
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	6

ARKANSAS	
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	8
Malaria	165
Mumps	18
Pellagra	38
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	62
Whooping cough	19

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Los Angeles County	1
San Diego County	1
Diphtheria	57
Influenza	4
Leprosy—Fresno	1
Lethargic encephalitis—San Francisco	1
Measles	28
Poliomyelitis	
Alhambra	1
Compton	1
Fresno	1
Laverne	1
Long Beach	2
Los Angeles	18
Los Angeles County	4
Madera County	1
Monrovia	2
Oakland	3
Orange	1
San Francisco	5
San Jose	1
Santa Clara County	2
Santa Monica	1
Sonoma County	1
South Pasadena	1
Sutter County	1
Venice	1
Scarlet fever	41
Smallpox	48
Typhoid fever	30

COLORADO
(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery	2
Measles	6
Mumps	13

COLORADO—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	40

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	17
German measles	1
Malaria	2
Measles	60
Mumps	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	13
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	14
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	32
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	75

DELAWARE

Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	2
Malaria	13
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	1

GEORGIA

Chicken pox	1
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	6
Dysentery	22
German measles	1
Hookworm disease	11
Influenza	6
Malaria	134
Measles	2
Mumps	17
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	7
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	87
Typhus fever	1
Tuberculosis	23
Whooping cough	24

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria	
Cook County	45
Scattering	18
Influenza	3

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Lethargic encephalitis	
Champaign County	1
Coles County	1
Cook County	2
Measles	150
Pneumonia	70
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	2
Peoria County	3
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	40
Scattering	21
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	185
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	6
Scattering	52
Whooping cough	205

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	31
Measles	20
Scarlet fever	29
Smallpox	25
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	86

IOWA

Diphtheria	8
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	2

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	14
Measles	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	119

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	6
Malaria	27
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	88
Whooping cough	15

MAINE

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Dysentery	2
German measles	4

MAINE—continued	Cases
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	13
Mumps	26
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	10
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	4
Vincent's angina	3
Whooping cough	11

MARYLAND[1]	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	14
Dysentery	16
German measles	1
Influenza	8
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	20
Mumps	11
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	16
Pneumonia (unspecified)	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	90
Typhoid fever	25
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	120

MASSACHUSETTS	
Chicken pox	35
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	15
Diphtheria	58
German measles	26
Influenza	2
Measles	175
Mumps	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	38
Pneumonia (lobar)	13
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	41
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	93
Tuberculosis (other forms)	111
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	153

MICHIGAN	
Diphtheria	31
Measles	55
Pneumonia	33
Scarlet fever	75
Smallpox	10
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	163

MINNESOTA	Cases
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	2
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	37
Scarlet fever	61
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	36

MISSOURI (Exclusive of Kansas City)	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	23
Malaria	4
Measles	7
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	68
Whooping cough	63

MONTANA	
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	4
German measles	2
Measles	1
Mumps	11
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	4

NEW JERSEY	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	68
Measles	101
Pneumonia	30
Poliomyelitis	8
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	125

NEW MEXICO	
Chicken pox	4
Mumps	4
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	3
Rabies in animals	15
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	10

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	6
Diphtheria	55
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	131
Pneumonia	68
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	65
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	210

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	36
Measles	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	11
Typhoid fever	60
Whooping cough	105

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Muskogee	1
Pontotoc	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	11
Malaria	76
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pellagra	14
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	
Washington	8
Scattering	132
Whooping cough	27

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	13
Dysentery	9
Influenza	1
Measles	3
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	[1] 4
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	6

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mumps	1
Scarlet fever	15
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	1

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	14
Dysentery	1
Mumps	14
Pellagra	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	15

VERMONT

Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	3
Measles	26
Mumps	8
Scarlet fever	4
Whooping cough	10

VIRGINIA

Poliomyelitis	1

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Seattle	1
Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	6
Measles	2
Mumps	11
Poliomyelitis—King County	1
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	18
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	50

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	5
Influenza	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	9

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	12
German measles	4
Measles	15
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Whooping cough	46
Scattering.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	43
Diphtheria	31
German measles	9
Influenza	7
Measles	69
Mumps	28
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	15

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[1] Deaths.

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
Scarlet fever	45
Smallpox	26
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	122

WYOMING

	Cases
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	3

Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	7
Measles	13
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	17

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	14

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	5
Whooping cough	23

WYOMING

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	3
Rocky Mountain spotted fever—Sheridan	1
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
June, 1925										
Colorado	--------	98	3	--------	33	--------	1	88	1	15
Idaho	0	23	2	0	--------	--------	1	5	--------	4
Illinois	5	323	66	8	4,010	--------	6	909	192	123
Louisiana	2	30	25	72	7	81	1	45	33	302
Maine	2	20	2	0	25	0	1	43	0	7
Maryland	2	74	29	5	303	0	5	112	3	44
Michigan	--------	296	32	1	2,359	--------	6	1,001	117	31
Minnesota	--------	228	7	--------	96	--------	9	562	28	9
Mississippi	1	33	215	7,701	202	1,749	2	13	119	653
New Jersey	7	274	9	1	1,575	--------	15	511	17	29
North Dakota	0	6	0	0	3	1	5	67	15	1
Ohio	6	237	24	2	2,135	--------	6	824	464	91
Oregon	7	104	9	1	17	--------	1	58	62	11
Pennsylvania	7	714	0	2	5,601	0	4	1,217	21	117
Rhode Island	1	27	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	33	6	7
West Virginia	1	20	26	--------	338	1	--------	88	57	38

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS, JUNE, 1925

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of June, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Diphtheria	Malaria	Measles	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Illinois		1	1	1	6	6	3	1
Massachusetts						1		
Minnesota					2	61	2	
New York	1		1	2	1		3	
Washington					1			1

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended July 11, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1,162
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	1,099
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, June 25, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended July 11, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1,394
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	493
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to July 11, 1925	58,466
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to July 11, 1925	5,623
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended July 11, 1925

Number of vessels inspected	227
Number of inspections made	601
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	18
Number of rodents examined for plague	3,875
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0

Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to July 11, 1925:

Number of rodents examined for plague	141,003
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.

Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

POLIOMYELITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary of reports for the seven weeks ended July 18, 1925, and for the corresponding period of 1924.—An increase in the number of cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is usual during the late spring and summer. However, the reports from the health officers of several States indicate somewhat more than the usual increase this year.

The following tables show the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers of 32 States for the seven weeks from May 31 to July 18, 1925, and from June 1 to July 19, 1924.

The figures for both years are compiled from preliminary telegraphic reports.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers for the seven weeks ended July 18, 1925, compared with reports for the corresponding period of 1924

State	1925	1924	State	1925	1924
Alabama	18	13	Missouri	8	0
Arizona	9	0	Montana	2	0
Arkansas	5	0	Nebraska	0	1
California	154	8	New Jersey	35	2
Colorado	1	0	New Mexico	0	0
Connecticut	2	7	New York	66	41
Delaware	1	1	North Carolina	15	2
District of Columbia	0	1	South Dakota	1	0
Florida	11	2	Texas	19	0
Georgia	5	6	Vermont	0	1
Illinois	20	9	Virginia	2	1
Indiana	0	2	Washington	1	4
Kansas	4	1	West Virginia	1	0
Louisiana	2	1	Wisconsin	17	2
Maine	2	0	Wyoming	0	0
Maryland	7	4			
Massachusetts	8	9	Total	462	121
Minnesota	46	3			

An outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in South Carolina, beginning in April, 1925. To July 16, 1925, 102 cases were reported.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by the health officers of 32 States May 31 to July 18, 1925, and June 1 to July 19, 1924, by weeks

Week ended—	1925	1924	Week ended—	1925	1924
June 6, 1925, June 7, 1924	34	15	July 11, 1925, July 12, 1924	84	19
June 13, 1925, June 14, 1924	44	10	July 18, 1925, July 19, 1924	134	32
June 20, 1925, June 21, 1924	44	11			
June 27, 1925, June 28, 1924	61	14	Total, 7 weeks	462	121
July 4, 1925, July 5, 1924	61	20			

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary of reports for six weeks ended July 18, 1925.—During the period from June 8 to July 18, 1925, 4,083 cases of typhoid fever were reported to the United States Public Health Service by the health officers of 35 States. For the corresponding six-week period of 1924, the same States reported 2,642 cases of typhoid fever.

The New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States showed some decrease in typhoid fever this year as compared with last year. All other groups of States showed an increase. Some of the States have recently made efforts to secure better reports of communicable diseases, and this may account in part for the higher figures shown for 1925.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria —For the week ended July 11, 1925, 34 States reported 876 cases of diphtheria For the week ended July 12, 1924, the same States reported 1,112 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country, and having an aggregate population of more than 28,700,000, reported 533 cases of diphtheria for the week ended July 11, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 689 cases The estimated expectancy for these cities was 702 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 1,936 cases of measles for the week ended July 11, 1925, and 2,792 cases of this disease for the week ended July 12, 1924 One hundred and three cities reported 1,070 cases of measles for the week this year, and 985 cases last year

Scarlet fever —Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 34 States—this year, 1,068 cases, last year, 1,250 cases, 103 cities—this year, 493 cases; last year, 548, estimated expectancy, 391 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended July 11, 1925, 34 States reported 283 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 521 cases One hundred and three cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 91 cases; 1924, 165 cases, estimated expectancy, 53 cases. Four deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—one at Chicago, Ill., two at Cleveland, Ohio, and one at Milwaukee, Wis.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and fifty-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended July 11, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 579 cases. One hundred and three cities reported 192 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 142 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 134 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 103 cities as follows: 1925, 339 deaths, 1924, 327 deaths.

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashua	29,234	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	0	45	8	1	0	59	2	6
Fall River	120,912	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Springfield	144,227	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Worcester	191,927	1	3	3	0	0	16	0	2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	7	4	0	0	7	0	3
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	1	4	3	0	0	2	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	0
New Haven	172,967	0	2	1	0	0	22	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	3	10	1	0	0	39	4	7
New York	5,927,625	58	202	177	1	2	149	16	80
Rochester	317,867	0	5	2	--------	0	59	3	2
Syracuse	184,511	11	5	1	--------	0	2	4	5
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	1	2	5	--------	0	9	0	0
Newark	438,699	15	11	6	0	0	45	2	5
Trenton	127,390	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	20	44	47	0	0	83	10	17
Pittsburgh	613,442	15	15	7	--------	1	80	2	10
Reading	110,917	1	2	3	0	0	24	1	1
Scranton	140,636	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	6	5	0	0	0	3	4
Cleveland	888,519	40	17	20	0	1	42	2	7
Columbus	261,082	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Toledo	268,338	13	5	16	0	0	35	0	1
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis	342,718	1	5	1	--------	0	11	0	8
South Bend	76,709	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Terre Haute	68,939	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	25	83	48	2	2	156	4	33
Cicero	55,968	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	2	0	1	0	0	16	8	0
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	11	38	27	0	0	12	4	13
Flint	117,968	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2
Grand Rapids	145,947	1	3	3	0	0	27	0	1
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	5	10	9	--------	0	30	16	0
Racine	64,393	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Minneapolis	409,125	35	9	10	--------	0	2	1	3
St Paul	241,891	18	11	10	--------	0	3	1	5
Iowa									
Des Moines	140,923	0	2	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	2	1	0	0	--------	1	1	--------
Waterloo	39,667	2	0	0	0	--------	1	0	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	2	4	0	0	0	1	5	3
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803,853	0	24	22	0	0	8	4	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	21,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	0	1	--------	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204,382	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	1	1	2	0	0	1	9	0
Wichita	79,261	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	10	11	17	6	0	35	21	7
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	4	4	0	0	25	--------	7
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Norfolk	159,089	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Richmond	181,044	1	1	0	0	0	16	3	2
Roanoke	55,502	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	1	0	--------	0	6	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	1	0	--------	0	0	2	3
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—con									
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	1	2	0	5	0	0	1	5
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	0	1	--------	0	0	3	1
Louisville	257,671	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	2	1	0	--------	3	3	0	1
Nashville	121,128	4	0	0	--------	0	17	0	1
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	6
Mobile	63,858	0	1	0	--------	0	0	0	2
Montgomery	45,383	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas.									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	0	1	0	--------	0	2	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	5	3	2	2	0	0	8
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	101,150	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsa	102,018	--------	0	1	0	0	0	--------	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	--------	2	1	0	0	0	--------	2
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	0	--------	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	2	7	3	--------	0	3	16	4
Pueblo	43,519	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	22	3	4	0	0	1	16	2
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	8	4	0	0	--------	1	20	--------
Spokane	104,573	14	1	9	--------	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	2	1	14	0	0	1	0	0
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	4	4	2	0	0	1	3	6
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	8	33	10	0	0	9	16	13
Sacramento	69,950	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	539,038	15	14	7	1	0	3	3	5

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	19
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Nashua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	--------
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Massachusetts											
Boston	18	38	0	0	0	14	2	2	2	23	210
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	5	0	0	23
Springfield	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	30
Worcester	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	43
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Providence	4	4	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	65
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	21
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	30
New Haven	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	20	39
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	11	10	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	9	155
New York	71	52	0	0	0	[1] 96	19	23	3	115	1,210
Rochester	4	10	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	19	65
Syracuse	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	54
New Jersey											
Camden	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	34
Newark	9	14	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	42	80
Trenton	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	44
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	30	41	0	0	0	38	6	4	2	63	395
Pittsburgh	11	31	1	0	0	10	2	2	0	11	127
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	33
Scranton	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	1	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	4	4	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	85
Cleveland	11	5	1	4	2	16	2	2	0	67	188
Columbus	2	3	0	3	0	8	1	1	0	4	69
Toledo	8	4	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	18	61
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	20
Indianapolis	4	1	0	2	0	6	1	1	0	41	115
South Bend	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Terre Haute	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Illinois											
Chicago	37	62	1	2	1	55	3	8	0	81	603
Cicero	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Michigan											
Detroit	31	22	5	1	0	17	4	2	0	88	228
Flint	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	22
Grand Rapids	2	13	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	8	44
Wisconsin:											
Madison	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	--------
Milwaukee	17	5	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	46	75
Racine	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6
Superior	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Minneapolis	11	23	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	82
St Paul	7	12	2	0	0	10	2	1	0	30	54
Iowa											
Des Moines	2	3	3	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------
Waterloo	1	0	0	3	--------	--------	0	0	--------	7	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	1	1	0	0	11	1	8	0	27	99
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	27
St Louis	9	27	0	5	0	16	4	8	1	14	239
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Grand Forks	0	0	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	0	0	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	6	--------
Sioux Falls	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	20
Omaha	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	6	54
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	19
Wichita	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	18	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	29
Maryland											
Baltimore	9	7	0	0	0	15	5	5	1	116	194
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
District of Columbia											
Washington	5	6	0	0	0	8	3	3	1	22	117
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	17
Norfolk	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	--------
Richmond	1	3	0	0	0	7	1	6	1	0	61
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	21
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	3	16
Huntington	0	0	0	2	--------	--------	1	1	--------	0	--------
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
North Carolina											
Raliegh	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	15
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	33
Winston-Salem	1	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	0	20	22
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	33
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	--------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	12
Georgia											
Atlanta	2	1	4	0	0	4	3	3	3	8	83
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Savanah	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	23
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12
Louisville	1	2	0	1	0	5	4	4	2	20	99
Tennessee.											
Memphis	1	0	0	1	0	6	5	13	1	10	56
Nashville	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	10	0	2	51
Alabama.											
Birmingham	0	18	0	10	0	7	3	0	0	10	61
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	25
Montgomery	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	12

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	1	0	-------	-------	0	8	-------	9	-------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	2	1	0	0	9	4	8	1	12	157
Shreveport	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	2	0	29
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	21
Tulsa	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	-------
Texas											
Dallas	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	-------	42
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	15
Houston	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	50
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	1	66
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Great Falls	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	7
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Missoula	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Colorado											
Denver	5	11	2	0	0	12	2	1	1	30	74
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	12
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	16
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	8	-------	0	0	0	23
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	27
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	5	1	2	6	-------	-------	0	0	-------	5	-------
Spokane	2	4	3	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	14	-------
Tacoma	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	12	16
Oregon											
Portland	4	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	-------
California											
Los Angeles	8	10	1	22	0	18	3	2	0	55	196
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	12	30
San Francisco	7	3	0	2	0	18	1	2	0	9	157

City reports for week ended July 11, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	7	0
New Jersey									
Newark	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Michigan									
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri.									
St Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa									
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Georgia									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
California									
Los Angeles	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	1
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended July 11, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 3 to July 11, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
105 cities	[2] 157	[3] 164	153	[4] 149	158	120	119	[5] 116	[6] 93	[7] 97
New England	109	154	127	114	129	94	97	127	117	62
Middle Atlantic	212	238	203	211	244	156	166	163	96	127
East North Central	113	110	108	106	99	95	93	[5] 84	[5] 87	[5] 89
West North Central	278	211	251	197	189	145	133	114	131	[8] 97
South Atlantic	104	85	87	[4] 77	91	57	51	73	41	55
East South Central	11	34	40	11	11	11	6	34	6	23
West South Central	65	56	42	65	42	70	74	46	60	42
Mountain	105	153	134	143	76	181	191	105	181	105
Pacific	[2] 123	[3] 138	165	168	145	165	113	107	[2] 145	125

MEASLES CASE RATES

	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
105 cities	[2] 627	[3] 624	601	[4] 593	619	582	434	[5] 303	[6] 228	[7] 194
New England	984	1,188	1,051	867	872	892	634	407	350	283
Middle Atlantic	797	768	617	704	774	727	544	382	258	249
East North Central	890	854	954	913	893	844	592	[5] 404	[5] 321	[5] 225
West North Central	112	79	236	145	114	135	87	60	31	[8] 37
South Atlantic	240	329	327	[4] 256	410	297	349	278	262	211
East South Central	343	166	337	217	132	212	114	132	97	120
West South Central	32	14	23	14	23	14	19	5	5	0
Mountain	181	57	181	248	38	95	76	95	38	57
Pacific	[2] 95	[3] 178	131	165	165	87	84	52	[2] 37	41

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
105 cities	[2] 323	[3] 352	307	[4] 278	267	174	165	[5] 117	[6] 96	[7] 89
New England	415	358	350	211	266	179	142	107	112	147
Middle Atlantic	319	331	265	271	263	156	145	100	79	81
East North Central	366	399	413	346	317	204	217	[5] 157	[5] 122	[5] 97
West North Central	618	728	556	531	481	325	328	184	168	[8] 136
South Atlantic	106	165	146	[4] 122	130	61	61	45	59	45
East South Central	263	326	246	183	126	160	160	91	74	126
West South Central	88	74	23	65	88	46	37	56	46	9
Mountain	277	353	324	410	334	277	143	210	105	153
Pacific	[2] 151	[3] 197	162	139	151	162	116	107	[2] 71	52

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
105 cities	[2] 46	[3] 46	60	[4] 48	46	37	36	[5] 25	[6] 14	[7] 17
New England	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Middle Atlantic	6	7	2	2	4	2	1	0	1	0
East North Central	44	56	70	58	65	42	45	[5] 20	[5] 14	[5] 12
West North Central	60	79	68	70	95	52	60	37	17	[8] 22
South Atlantic	45	37	65	[4] 10	39	22	30	18	10	24
East South Central	377	189	440	423	114	297	200	132	63	80
West South Central	28	37	130	56	32	5	19	0	5	5
Mountain	48	29	29	57	38	29	19	29	29	19
Pacific	[2] 176	[3] 191	186	168	191	148	154	171	[2] 89	102

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Tacoma, Wash , not included

[4] Charleston, W Va , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included.

[7] Cicero, Ill , and Duluth, Minn , not included.

[8] Duluth, Minn , not included

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 3 to July 11, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
105 cities	[2] 14	[3] 13	19	[4] 16	25	28	22	[5] 27	[6] 35	[7] 35
New England	5	12	25	17	30	25	20	17	22	25
Middle Atlantic	13	10	19	9	26	17	14	18	15	17
East North Central	9	6	5	7	10	10	4	[5] 9	[5] 10	[5] 14
West North Central	2	0	4	10	8	25	12	10	21	[8] 45
South Atlantic	28	26	39	[4] 41	41	65	49	71	69	59
East South Central	46	63	74	51	40	120	80	91	200	177
West South Central	46	79	65	74	88	116	130	148	246	185
Mountain	0	0	19	10	76	48	38	0	10	29
Pacific	[2] 9	[3] 3	6	9	9	15	6	20	[2] 22	17

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

105 cities	15	14	14	[4] 12	11	7	6	[5] 6	[5] 4	[7] 2
New England	10	7	5	7	2	5	2	7	2	0
Middle Atlantic	10	12	11	9	11	6	4	6	2	2
East North Central	16	11	12	14	10	7	7	[5] 6	[5] 5	[5] 2
West North Central	11	11	18	18	4	9	7	4	0	[8] 0
South Atlantic	24	10	6	[4] 12	6	4	6	2	6	0
East South Central	51	80	86	40	54	17	34	17	11	17
West South Central	15	20	24	31	5	20	10	10	10	10
Mountain	19	57	19	0	29	10	0	10	0	0
Pacific	16	12	25	8	12	4	4	4	4	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

105 cities	151	127	128	[4] 117	128	104	81	[5] 66	[5] 58	[7] 61
New England	161	134	119	114	72	117	62	60	45	47
Middle Atlantic	185	143	144	146	168	130	93	75	62	64
East North Central	130	125	125	119	114	89	81	[5] 42	[5] 45	[5] 59
West North Central	77	58	79	59	57	59	33	50	42	[8] 39
South Atlantic	156	136	134	[4] 157	146	122	77	96	75	67
East South Central	160	166	137	172	126	63	103	120	97	91
West South Central	138	112	84	76	66	87	92	76	61	61
Mountain	124	162	172	76	95	105	143	57	67	76
Pacific	123	78	135	82	131	49	65	53	82	74

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,092,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

[2] Spokane, Wash., not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Tacoma, Wash., not included
[4] Charleston, W. Va., not included.
[5] Cicero, Ill., not included.
[6] Cicero, Ill., and Spokane, Wash., not included.
[7] Cicero, Ill., and Duluth, Minn., not included
[8] Duluth, Minn., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for the week ended July 4, 1925.—The following report for the week ended July 4, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva.

Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	----	5	----	10	16	11	Bangkok[1]	1	1	0	0	1	1
Bombay	0	0	4	2	6	3	Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	1	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0	16	7	Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	----	18	----	1	2	1	Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karachi	0	0	0	0	1	1	Manila	0	0	4	0	0	0
Negapatam	0	0	0	1	0	0	Colombo[1]	4	1	0	0	0	0
Singapore[1]	1	1	0	0	0	0	Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya[1]	1	1	0	0	0	0	Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0	Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0	Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	0	0	0	0	2	0	Port Said	2	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Infected rats found

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—May 1–15, 1925.—From May 1 to 15, 1925, 47 cases of plague with 43 deaths were reported in Tananarive Province, Madagascar. The occurrence was distributed according to type as follows: Bubonic, 22 cases with 18 deaths; pneumonic, 5 cases with 5 deaths; septicemic, 20 cases with 20 deaths.

PALESTINE

Erroneous report of plague at Jerusalem—Correction.—The Public Health Service has been informed that the report of a case of plague at Jerusalem, Palestine, which was included in reports received for the week ended March 9, 1925, and published in the Public Health Reports of April 17, 1925, page 810, and subsequent issues, was erroneous.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 31, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon	Apr 5-May 2	47	33	
India				May 24-30, 1925 Cases, 3,502, deaths, 2,104
Bombay	May 10-16	1	1	Received out of date
Madras	June 14-20	2		
Rangoon	May 31-June 6	3	2	
Siam				
Bangkok	May 24-30	2	1	

PLAGUE

Ceylon				
Colombo	June 7-13	4	4	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
India				May 24-30, 1925 Cases, 880, deaths, 694
Bombay	May 31-June 6	2	2	May 10-16, 1925 Cases, 14, deaths, 11. Received out of date
Madras (Presidency)	June 17-23	2	2	
Rangoon	May 30-June 6	14	13	
Java				
Pasoeroean Residency	May 25			Epidemic in native villages
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidjambe
Madagascar				
Tananarive Province				May 1-15, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 43
Tananarive Town	May 1-15	3	3	Bubonic, 2 cases, 2 deaths; pneumonic, 1 case, 1 death
Other localities	do	44	40	Bubonic, cases, 20, deaths, 16, pneumonic, cases, 4, deaths, 4; septicemic, cases, 20, deaths, 20
Siam				
Bangkok	May 24-30	1		

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	June 1-30	26		June 1-15 Cases, 2, June 16-30, 1925 Cases, 24
Brazil				
Pernambuco	May 24-30	1	6	
Rio de Janeiro	June 14-20		1	
China				
Amoy	May 31-June 13		3	Prevalent in vicinity.
France	Apr. 1-30	11		
Gold Coast				March-April, 1925· Cases, 253, deaths, 12.
Great Britain				
England and Wales	June 21-27	68		
Newcastle on Tyne	June 28-July 4	1		
Greece				March-April, 1925. Cases, 1; deaths, 2
India				May 24-30, 1925 Cases, 4,309; deaths, 1,078
Bombay	May 31-June 6	12	10	May 10-16, 1925 Cases, 25; deaths, 13. Received out of date
Madras	June 14-20	19	8	
Rangoon	May 31-June 6	14	6	
Iraq				Apr 19-May 2, 1925 Cases, 29, deaths, 1
Italy				Dec 28, 1924-Apr. 18, 1925: Cases, 44

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended July 31, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan				
Kobe	June 21–27	1		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	July 7–13		1	
Tampico	July 1–10	2	1	
Portugal				
Lisbon	June 14–27	8		
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Russia				February, 1925 Cases, 972.
Siam				
Bangkok	May 24–30	2	1	
Spain				
Valencia	June 21–27	2	1	
Tripoli				Feb 21–Mar 4, 1925: Cases, 2.
Tunis				
Tunis	June 17–23	3	3	
Union of South Africa				
Transvaal	May 31–June 6			Outbreaks

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 One case
Greece				March–April, 1925 Cases, 12 deaths, 2
Mexico				
San Luis Potosi	June 28–July 4		1	
Morocco				February–April, 1925: Cases, 227
Russia				February, 1925 Cases, 5,893
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 31–June 6			Outbreaks

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25–Apr. 4, 1925: Cases, 10; deaths, 10
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	
India				Apr. 26–May 23, 1925. Cases, 22,771, deaths, 14,011.
Calcutta	May 3–9	58	49	
Do	May 17–23	79	61	
Madras	June 6–13	2	1	
Rangoon	May 3–30	19	13	Feb. 8–14, 1925. Cases, 2; deaths, 2. Received out of date.
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 4–31	3	3	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–May 23	5	2	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16–22	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources For reports received from Dec. 27, 1924, to June 26, 1925, see Public Health Reports for June 26, 1925. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-30	1	2	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 16, 1925 Rats examined, 20,967, found infected, 78
Egypt				Jan 1-June 17, 1925 Cases, 75 Corresponding period 1924—cases, 298
City—				
Alexandria	June 17	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	Do
Suez	June 14-15	2	1	Do.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
India				Apr 26-May 23, 1925 Cases, 21,525, deaths, 17,662
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	15	16	
Do	May 17-30	20	18	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-16	2	1	
Rangoon	May 3-30	49	41	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Indo-China				
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-30	2		
Java				
Batavia	May 6-29	21	21	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7			Epidemic in one locality.
Soerabaya	May 7-13	2	2	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-30	128	104	Bubonic, cases, 80, deaths, 61; pneumonic, cases 22, deaths, 17, septicemic, cases, 26, deaths, 26.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-30	1	1	
Nigeria	Dec, 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan, 1925	10	6	
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-May 9	5	5	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers				May 1-31, 1925 Cases, 17, deaths, 2.
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 23	39	15	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-16	1		
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 23	21	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 28-May 4	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-June 27, 1925 Cases, 12; deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-30		4	Prevalent in surrounding country
Antung	May 11-June 7	2		
Canton	May 10-June 6			Present
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-June 6			Present.
Hongkong	Apr 19-May 23	13	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 7	107	16	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 6			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-June 6			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	2		
Chosen:				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 22	2		
France				February-March, 1925 Cases, 48
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Gold Coast				January-February, 1925 Cases, 114, deaths, 17
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 20, 1925 Cases, 373.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 13	4		
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 43, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
India				Apr 26-May 23, 1925. Cases, 20,092; deaths, 4,976.
Bombay	Apr 26-May 9	48	42	
Do	May 23-30	38	27	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 6	50	45	
Karachi	May 18-June 13	5	1	
Madras	do	105	45	
Rangoon	May 3-30	157	80	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-May 24	13	9	
Irak				Jan. 11-Apr. 4, 1925 Cases, 87; deaths, 42.
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925. Cases, 11; (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-30	1		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 13	121	16	
Tegal	Mar. 29-Apr 4	2		
Malta	June 1-15	2		
Mexico				
Durango	June 1-30		11	
Guadalajara	June 2-July 6		11	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924. Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January-February, 1925. Cases, 421; deaths, 11.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 19.
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 13	35	6	
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880 January, 1925 Cases, 383
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 23	14	9	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Valencia	May 31-June 6	1		
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Feb 20, 1925 Cases, 6
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 10		23	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	May 3-9			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925, Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 23-June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Cairo	Mar 26-Apr 22	5	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				January-February, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 4
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Morocco				January, 1925 Cases, 63.
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195; deaths, 74
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Rumania				
Constanza	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 4,227 January, 1925 Cases, 3,828
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Turkey.				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-May 30			Outbreaks.
Natal	May 3-9			Do
Durban	Feb 1-May 9	14		European
Orange Free State	Feb 1-May 30			Outbreaks
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	May 17-23	1		
Yugoslavia:				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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AUGUST 7 - - - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

A Study of the Trend of Pneumonia in Massachusetts
Reports of the Health Section of the League of Nations

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 AUGUST 7, 1925 No. 32

THE TREND OF PNEUMONIA IN MASSACHUSETTS

By EUGENE R KELLEY, M D, Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, and ANGELINE D HAMBLEN, Statistician, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

The careful and complete studies of pneumonia in the 10 original registration States, made by Prof Edwin B. Wilson, of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Dr. Ewald Tomanek, Fellow of the International Health Board, gave rise to the present study of the general trend of pneumonia in Massachusetts. In their paper, "Is Pneumonia Increasing?"[1], Professor Wilson and Doctor Tomanek say in conclusion. "* * * all that we think it safe at present to infer is that pneumonia is neither increasing or decreasing." Their figures covered the period 1900–1920, and while their findings coincide with those of this study down to the year 1920, the additional data available for Massachusetts show a real downward trend from 1919 through 1924, and have unsettled their interesting speculation of whether "the human organism is really in equilibrium with its environment with respect to this disease"

The difficulty of solving the question of whether the death rate from pneumonia is decreasing or merely remaining stationary is complicated by the great epidemic of 1918 and by the problem of the changing classification of the causes of death. Is the marked decrease in the death rate from pneumonia, all forms, in the last six years due entirely to the wiping out of susceptibles by the great epidemic? If the average annual rate for the 24 years preceding, which had a very gradual but steady decrease, had held in 1918 there would have been 6,631 deaths instead of 14,626. If, also, this rate had continued through the next six years there would have been 41,011 deaths instead of 31,516. It is evident, therefore, that the excess number of deaths during the epidemic has been more than balanced by the decrease since 1918. Also it is seen in Figures 6 and 7 that the rate for persons over 50 years of age, which shows no increase in 1918, shows a decline since that year, and the rate for infants born after the epidemic also shows a decreasing rate.

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[1] Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 10, No. 5, May, 1924.

The problem of the changing classification of the causes of death and its relation to the death rate from pneumonia is about as elusive as a problem in the fourth dimension. In the last six years pneumonia averaged 10 2 per cent of all causes of death and 9 8 per cent in the 6-year period 1890–1895 This would seem to indicate that the tendency has been to state pneumonia as the cause of death more frequently rather than less frequently. A long-period chart of the death rates from pneumonia, all forms, shows a definite increase from 1850 to 1893, followed by a stretch of 24 years when the rates were slowly decreasing. This shift in 1893 is also seen in the rate for "all causes," showing that from that time there were fewer deaths, whether attributed to pneumonia or some other cause. As is to be expected, the change in 1893 is seen in the rate for all diseases of the respiratory system. Bronchitis shows a declining rate from 1892. Broncho-pneumonia was first reported separately in 1901. The rate rose till 1918, and since then has fallen. This rise can not be entirely attributed to the fall in the death rate for bronchitis, since the rate for the latter was falling with practically the same trend eight years previously. It seems more probable that insistence by the Census Bureau upon further qualification of the term "pneumonia" has led to the adjective "broncho" being inserted more frequently than "lobar." This would also explain why, as the rate for broncho-pneumonia rose, the rate for lobar pneumonia, which includes "pneumonia unspecified," has fallen. Since 1919 the rate for broncho-pneumonia has been higher than for lobar pneumonia. Asthma shows a declining rate since 1903, and the group "all diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia, bronchitis, and asthma," shows a declining rate since 1907. One would come to the conclusion, then, that the falling death rate for pneumonia is not due to changes in classification within the group "diseases of the respiratory system."

On examination of the charts showing the age distribution it is seen that the total deaths from pneumonia may be divided into three practically equal age groups· (*a*) Under 20, about one-half of which are under 1 year, (*b*) 20 to 49; and (*c*) 50 and over. About the same proportion is found in each age group at the present time as was found 30 years ago. The death rate for each age group shows a decline, which has been accelerated since the epidemic. The highest percentage of deaths in a single year of age occurs in the infants under 1 year. The rate was rising between 1894 and 1912, while the rate for "all ages" was falling slightly. Since 1912 the rate for infants shows a decline. To ascertain, if possible, whether this decline is a true one or whether it is due to changes in classification, the death rates were plotted for the other most common causes of death under 1 year. A declining rate was found for each with the exception of malformations, which would not affect the pneumonia rate. The death rate for pneumonia under 1 year is worthy of especial attention, because about one-third of all deaths from bronchopneumonia occur in this age group. Also about 12 per cent of the decrease in the total pneumonia rate since 1918 is due to the decrease in the rate under 1 year.

The principal causes of death in the age group 1 to 19 also show declining rates, with the possible exception of heart disease, which shows an average death rate considerably lower in the past five years than in the five-year period preceding The death rates for the group of infectious diseases—diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough—show a considerable variation, but have an evident downward trend throughout the period 1900–1923 This downward tendency is also seen in the death rates for diseases of the nervous system and pulmonary tuberculosis. In the latter instance the rate of decrease is evidently greater since 1918

As in the earlier age groups, the death rates for pulmonary tuberculosis in the age group 20 to 49 show a steady decline, which has been accelerated since 1918. Although the rate for heart disease was increasing between 1900 and 1916, the average for the past five years has been lower than for the five-year period preceding. The rates for nephritis show a downward tendency since 1912. The rates for cancer show a constant upward trend throughout the period, but the increase has certainly not been coincident with the decrease in the pneumonia death rate.

In the age group 50 and over, all the chief causes of death, with the exception of pneumonia, show an increasing rate. In each case the rate of increase has been fairly constant and was not affected by the acceleration in the decline of the pneumonia death rate since 1918.

After considering the above facts we feel that the figures since 1918 are significant and that the death rate for pneumonia in Massachusetts is really decreasing. As a possible explanation of a decrease in the pneumonia death rate was the changing of classification of the causes of death, we call attention to the fact that the decrease in the pneumonia death rate was not coincident with an increase in the death rate of any of the chief causes of death.

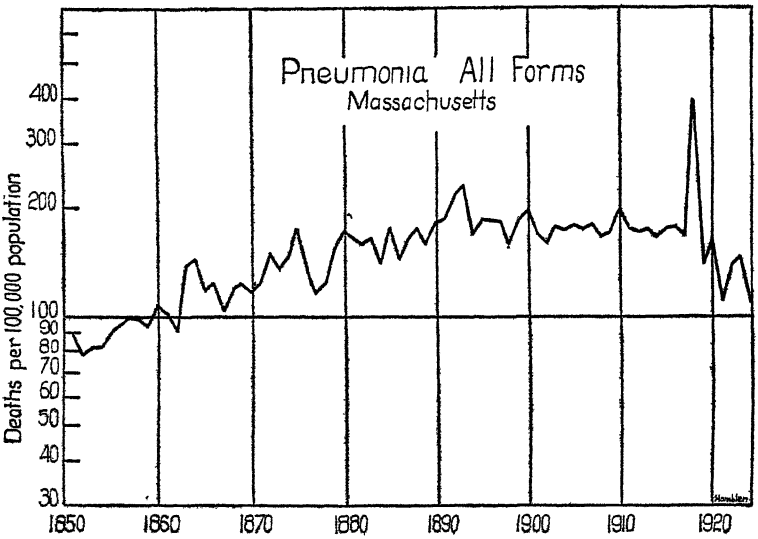
Pneumonia All Forms
Massachusetts
Deaths per 100,000 population
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
1850
1860
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
Hamblen

FIG. 1

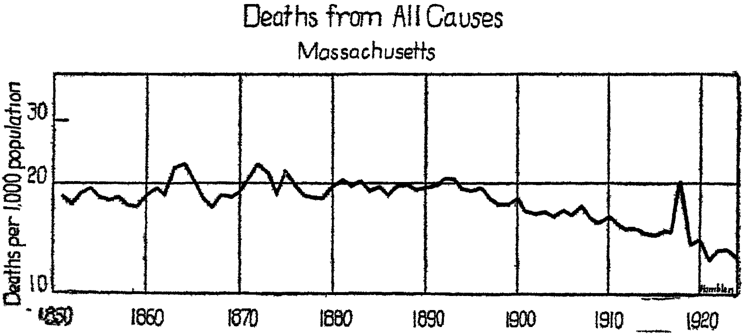
Deaths from All Causes
Massachusetts
Deaths per 1,000 population
30
20
10
1850
1860
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
Hamblen

FIG. 2

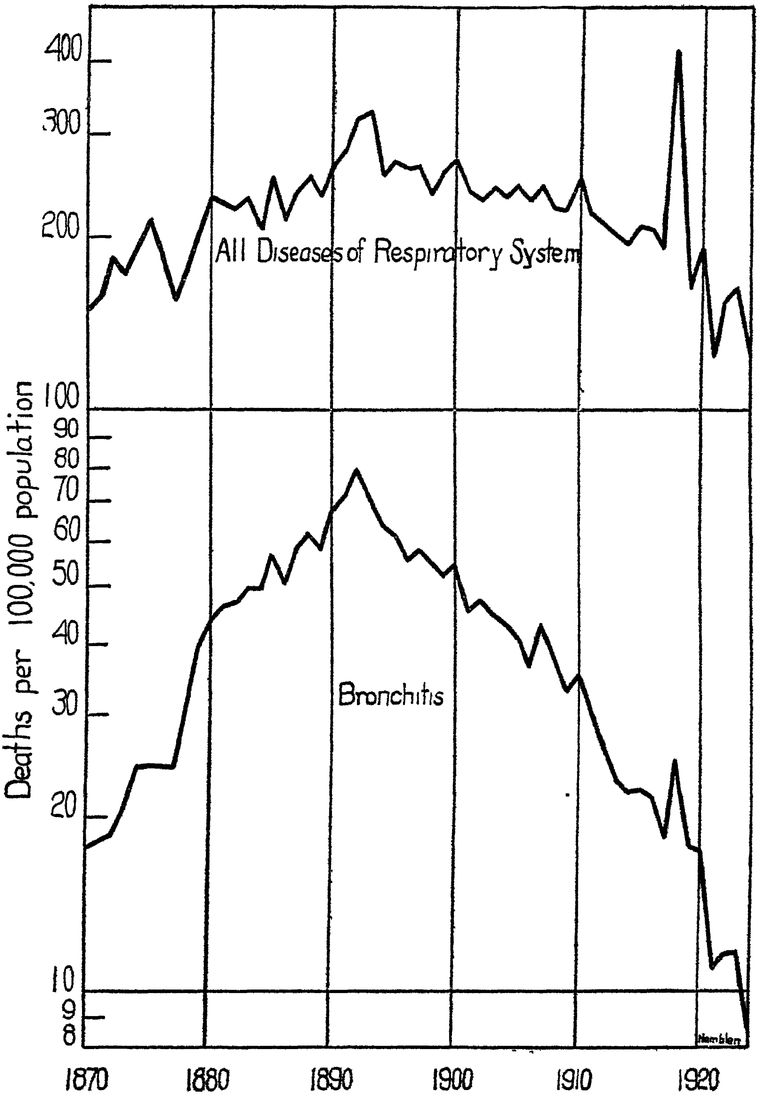
All Diseases of Respiratory System
Bronchitis
Deaths per 100,000 population
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
Hamblen

FIG 3

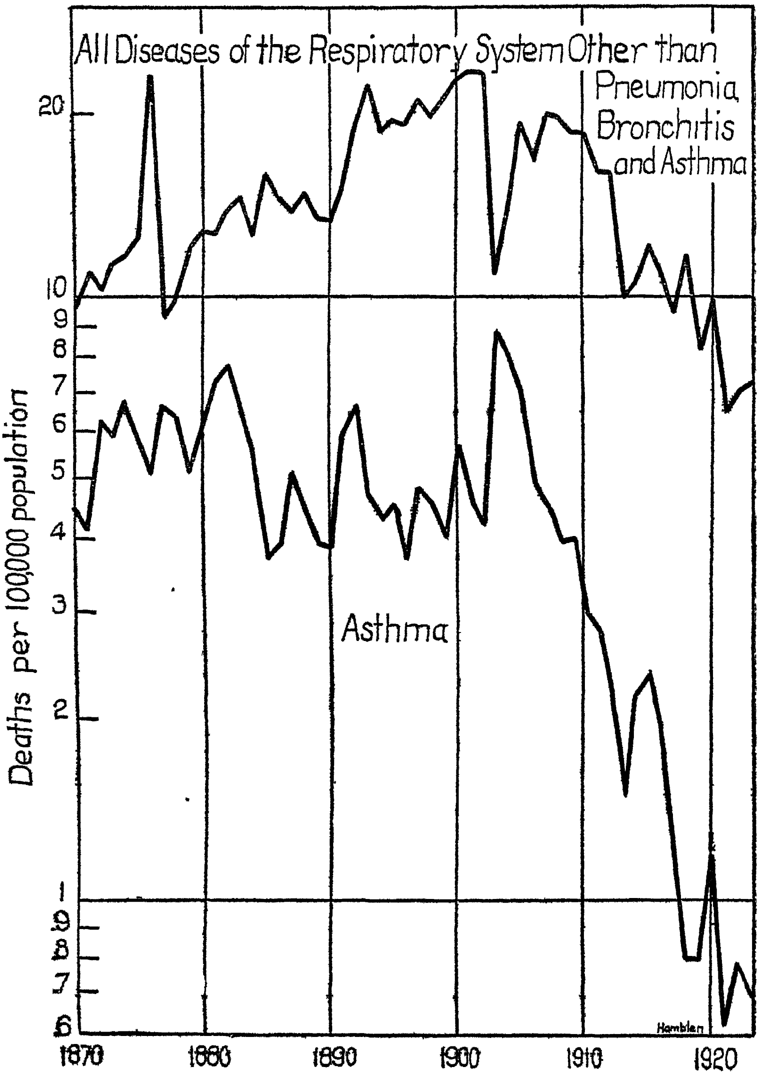
All Diseases of the Respiratory System Other than
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Asthma
Asthma
Deaths per 100,000 population
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
.9
.8
.7
.6
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
Hamblen

FIG 4

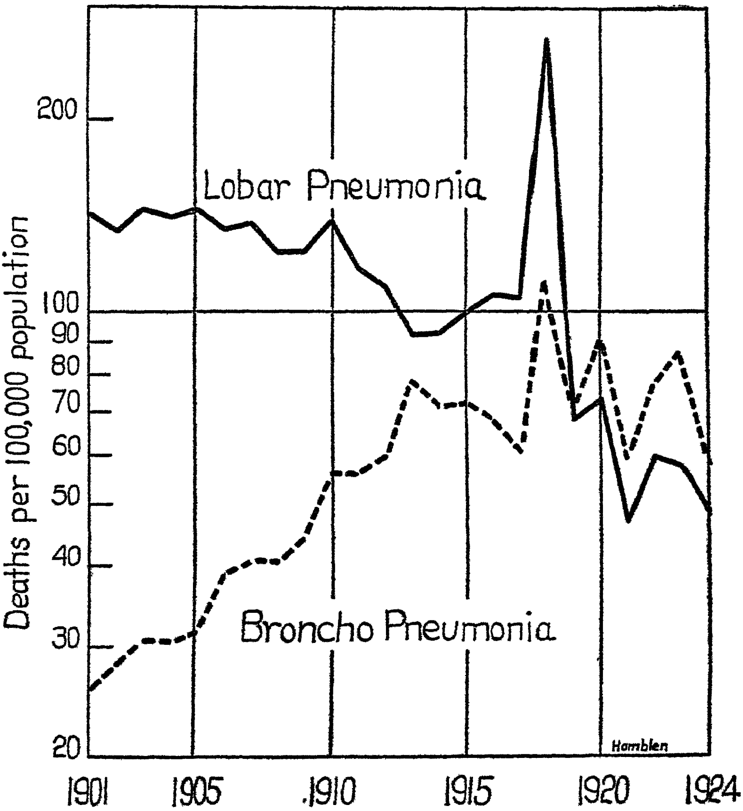
Deaths per 100,000 population
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
Lobar Pneumonia
Broncho Pneumonia
Hamblen
1901
1905
1910
1915
1920
1924

FIG. 5

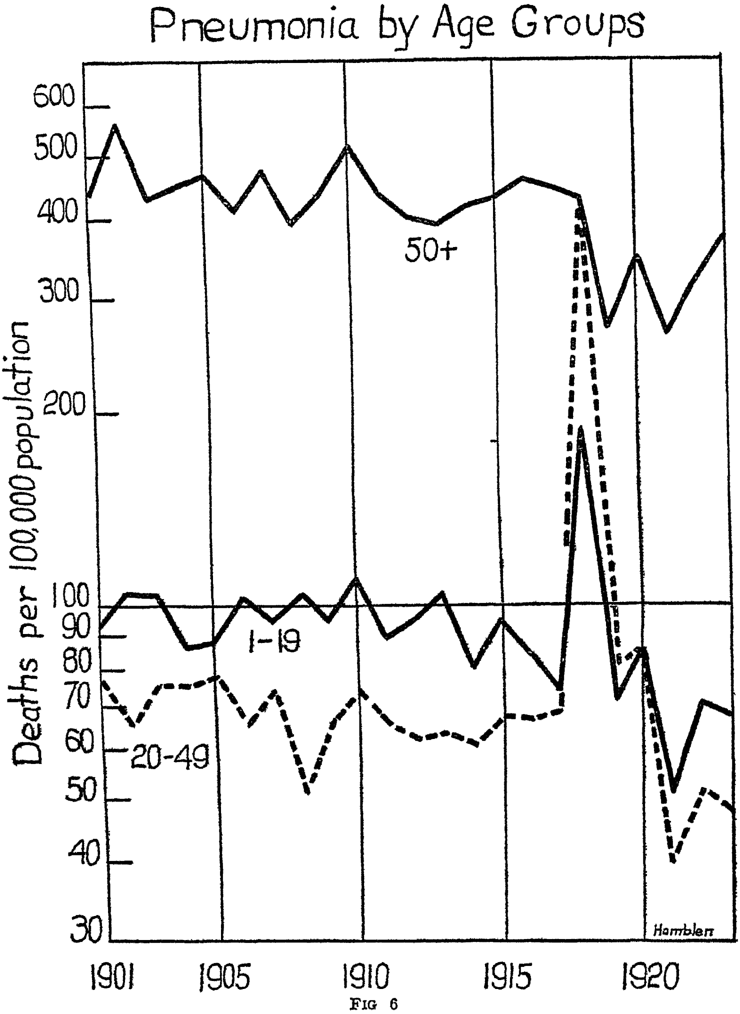
Pneumonia by Age Groups
Deaths per 100,000 population
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
50+
1-19
20-49
1901
1905
1910
1915
1920
Hamblen

FIG 6

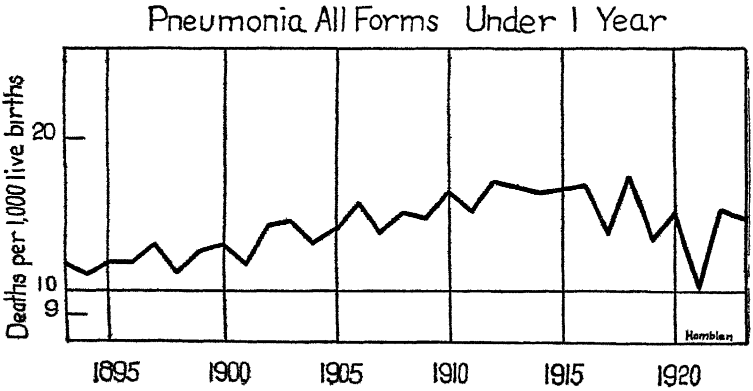
Pneumonia All Forms Under 1 Year
Deaths per 1,000 live births
20
10
9
1895
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
Hamblen

FIG. 7

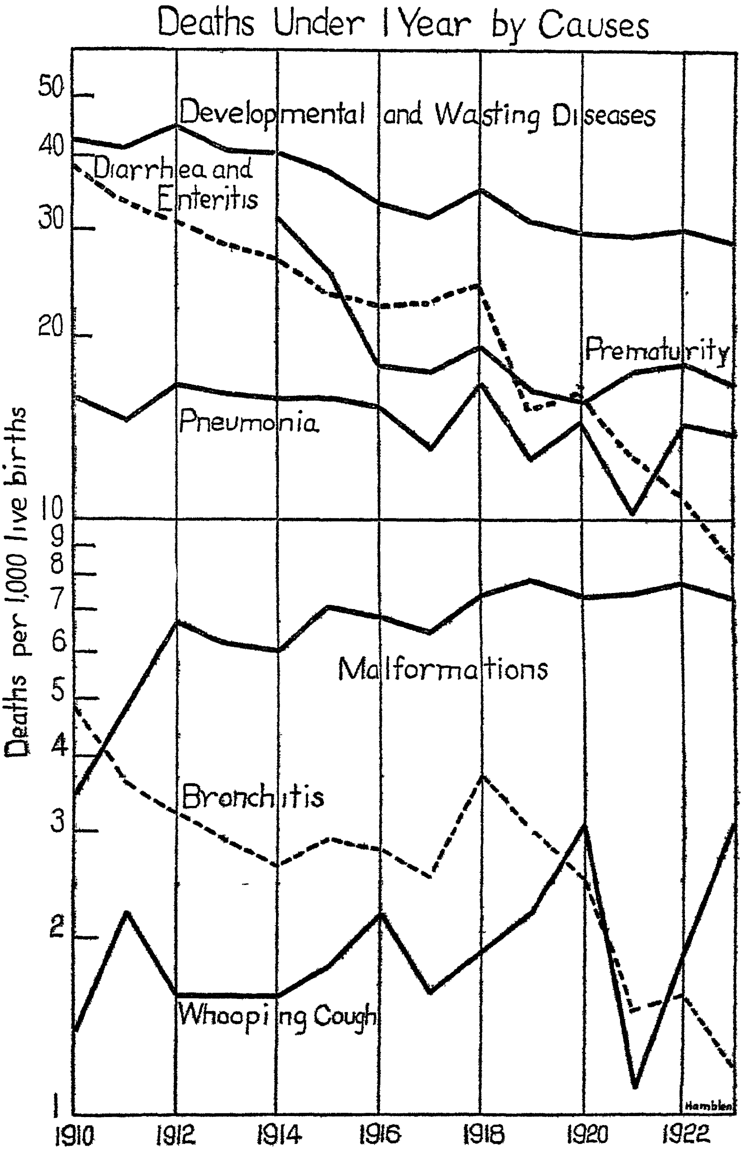
Deaths Under 1 Year by Causes
Deaths per 1,000 live births
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Developmental and Wasting Diseases
Diarrhea and Enteritis
Prematurity
Pneumonia
Malformations
Bronchitis
Whooping Cough
1910
1912
1914
1916
1918
1920
1922
Hamblen

FIG 8

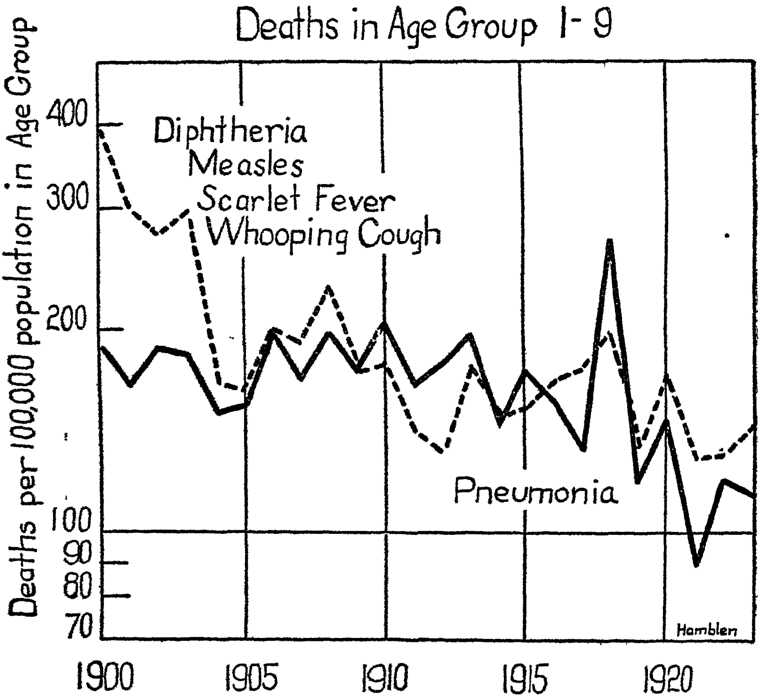
Deaths in Age Group 1-9
Deaths per 100,000 population in Age Group
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
Diphtheria
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Pneumonia
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
Hamblen

FIG 9

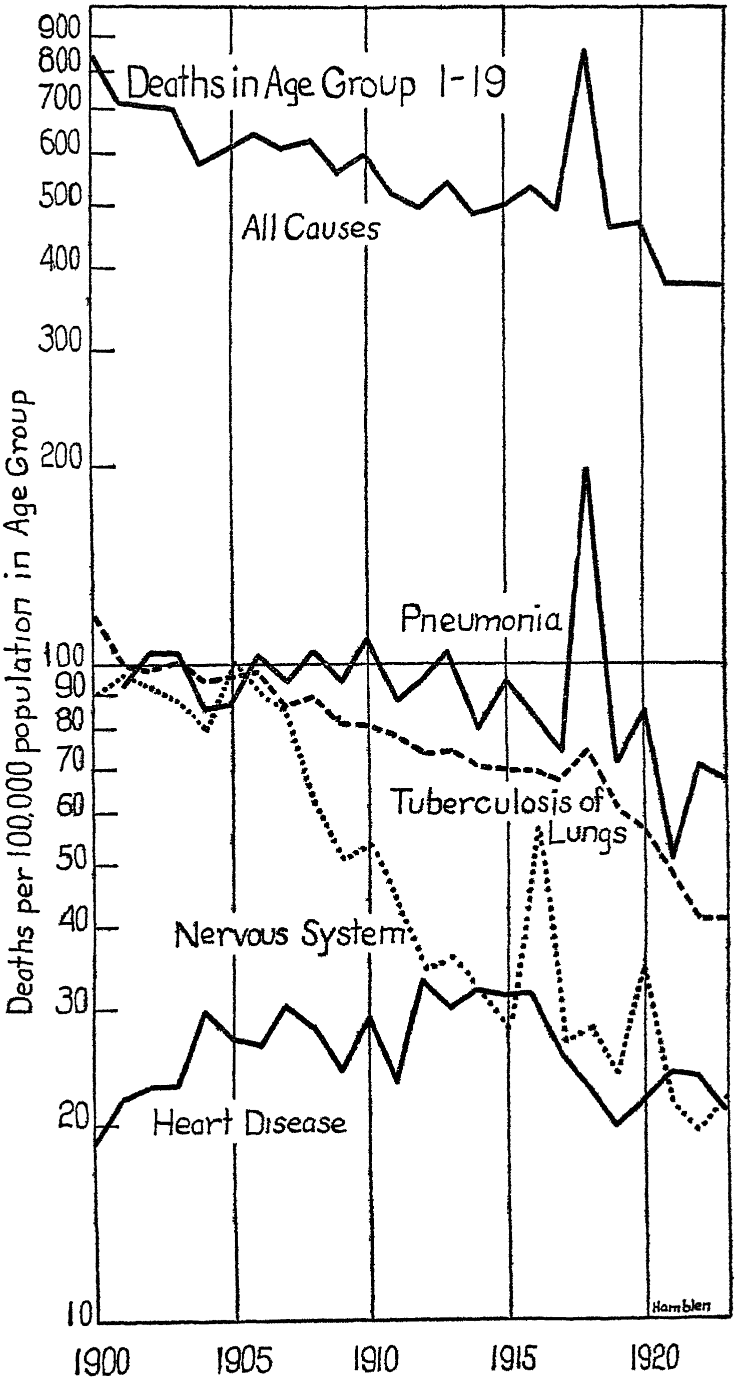
Deaths in Age Group 1-19
All Causes
Pneumonia
Tuberculosis of Lungs
Nervous System
Heart Disease
Deaths per 100,000 population in Age Group
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
Hamblen

FIG 10

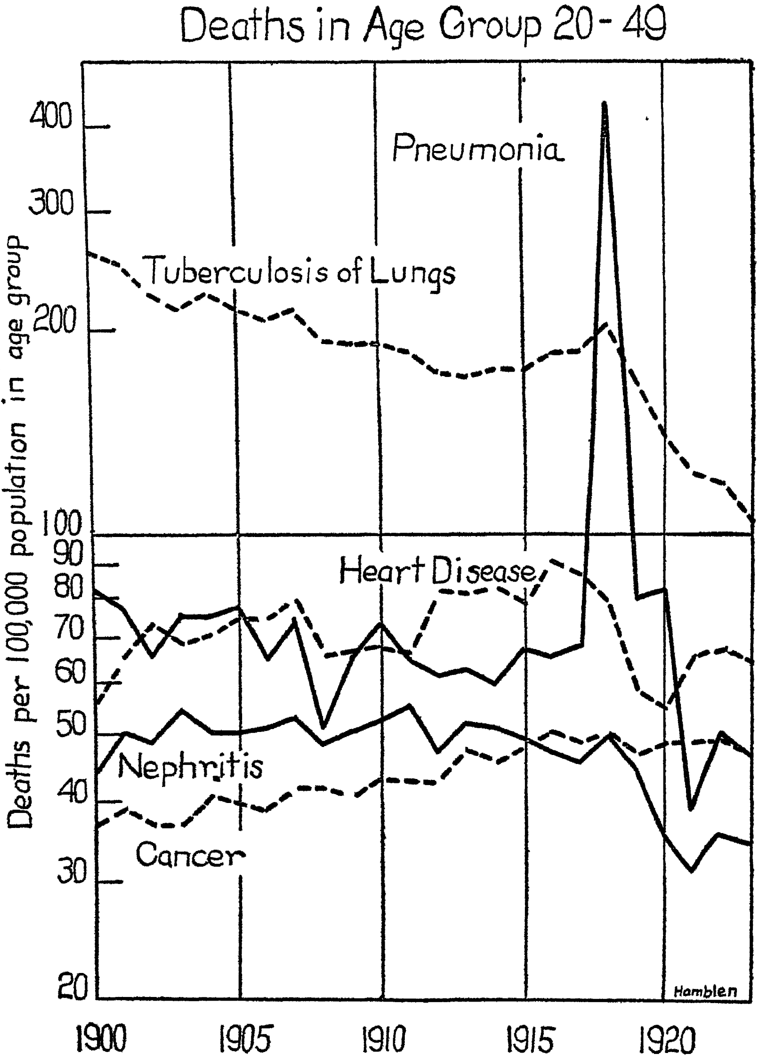
Deaths in Age Group 20-49
Deaths per 100,000 population in age group
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
Pneumonia
Tuberculosis of Lungs
Heart Disease
Nephritis
Cancer
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
Hamblen

FIG. 11

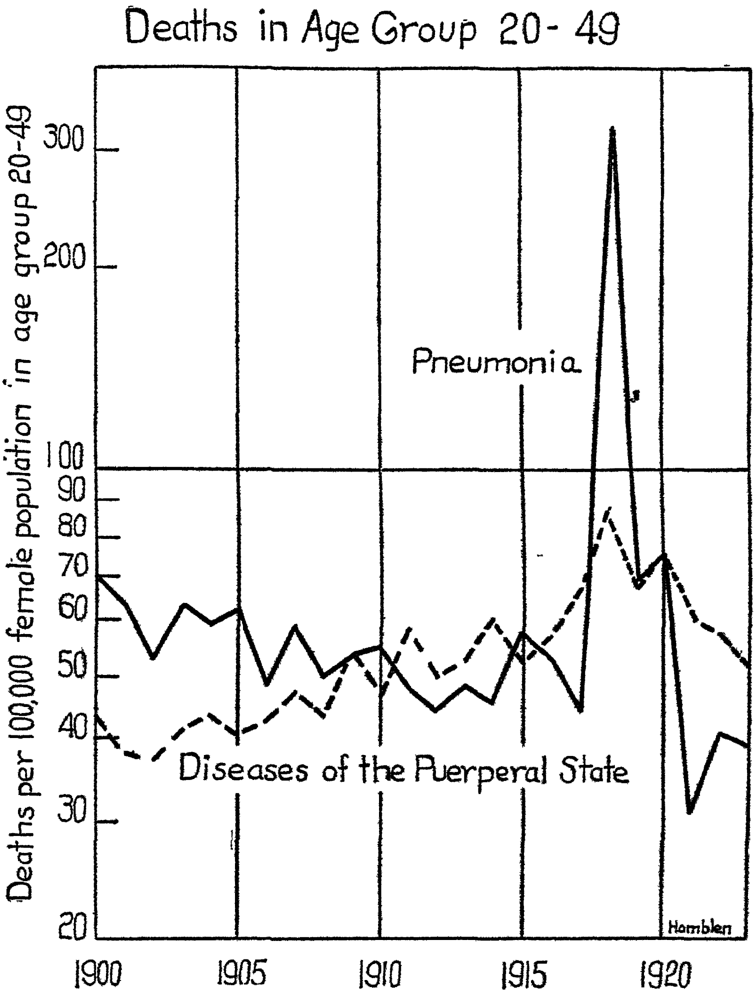
Deaths in Age Group 20- 49
Deaths per 100,000 female population in age group 20-49
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
Pneumonia
Diseases of the Puerperal State
Hamblen
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920

FIG. 12

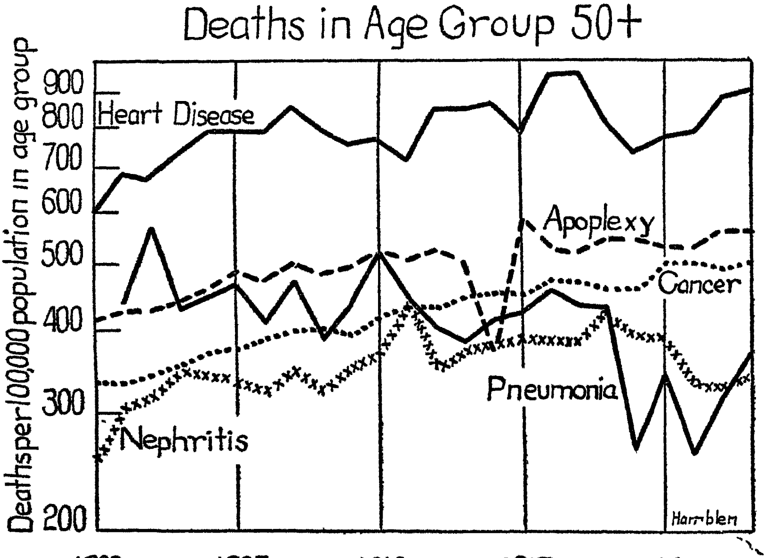
Deaths in Age Group 50+
Deaths per 100,000 population in age group
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
Heart Disease
Apoplexy
Cancer
Pneumonia
Nephritis
Hamblen

FIG. 13

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT FOR JUNE 15, 1925, ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT[1]

In most countries the spring months were marked by a seasonal decline in the incidence of a number of the important epidemic diseases, such as influenza, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and smallpox; and no new or unusual epidemic conditions are indicated in the information made available in the Epidemiological Report issued June 15 by the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat. Practically all of the changes in the prevalence of those diseases referred to in the general summary of the report were the normally expected seasonal variations

Plague.—Several cases of plague were reported during May from Mediterranean ports, but the situation in this region, considering the season, was very satisfactory. In Egypt 30 cases were reported during the four weeks ending May 28, of which one was at Suez and two were at Port Said, whereas the remainder were in inland provinces. Other cases in Mediterranean ports were as follows: One at Algiers on May 12, one at Constantinople on May 22, and one each at Patras and Beirut in April.

In Madagascar the number of cases diminished from 172 in March to 134 in April and 71 in May. Plague incidence also declined in other African centers. Only one case was reported in the Union of South Africa in April.

Owing chiefly to the improved plague situation in the Punjab the mortality in the four weeks ending April 18 for the whole of India was only 40 per cent of the plague mortality in the corresponding period of 1924. Some increase of plague over the previous four weeks is noted in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but elsewhere there was a decrease in the beginning of April. As the plague incidence in India is normally at a maximum at this period, it is possible to predict that the 1925 "plague year" will show a relatively low incidence for India.

---

[1] From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

Deaths from plague in the Provinces of India, February 15 to April 18, 1925

Province	1925		1924
	Feb 15 to Mar 14	Mar 22 to Apr 18	Mar 23 to Apr 19
North-West Frontier	28	68	1,269
Punjab	4,602	7,650	34,861
Delhi	25	11	804
United Provinces	6,656	9,062	9,654
Bihar and Orissa	1,307	968	1,137
Central Provinces	791	478	990
Madras Presidency	247	76	42
Hyderabad State	310	70	98
Mysore	48	11	23
Bombay Presidency	865	309	418
Bengal Presidency	0	0	9
Assam	0	0	0
Burma	518	263	260
Other Indian States	815	869	3,044
Total	16,212	19,833	52,609

Although a further decline in plague deaths took place in Java in March, the number remained very much higher than in previous years. The principal ports of the Dutch East Indies, however, reported no case of plague in May.

In the latter half of May, plague was reported near the Siberia-Manchuria frontier, along the Chita-Harbin railway line. One case was reported at Dauria, one at Dalainor, two at Sharazin, and one at Manchouli; also one fatal case of bubonic plague was reported at Nadarovsk village, near Chita.

Cholera.—Though cholera increased in India in April, it was much less prevalent than at the corresponding period of 1924. The United Provinces, where last year's epidemic centered, have been practically free from infection this year.

Deaths from cholera in the Provinces of India, February 15 to April 18, 1925

Province	1925		1924
	Feb 15 to Mar 14	Mar 22 to Apr 18	Mar 23 to Apr. 19
North-West Frontier	0	0	0
Punjab	0	2	2
Delhi	0	0	14
United Provinces	9	22	14,649
Bihar and Orissa	396	1,697	5,690
Central Provinces	1	22	320
Madras Presidency	2,994	2,563	1,888
Hyderabad State	15	0	28
Bombay Presidency	1	0	4
Bengal Presidency	1,054	1,795	3,653
Assam	128	60	608
Burma	63	71	371
Other Indian States	0	957	274
Total	4,661	7,189	27,501

A sudden outbreak in the State of Kashmir, where cholera appears to have been rare, was reported in April and evidently spread rapidly.

Cholera cases and deaths reported in the State of Kashmir, March–April, 1925

Week ending—	Cases	Deaths
Mar 28	14	9
Apr 4	28	13
Apr 11	828	303
Apr 18	1,391	632
Apr 25	1,574	921
May 2	1,847	903

In addition to the cholera incidence in India, 11 cases were reported in Ceylon the latter half of April, 31 cases in Indo-China in April, 4 deaths at Bangkok from May 10 to 30, and one case of cholera was reported May 2 in European Russia, at Stanıza Aksay, in the neighborhood of Rostov-on-the-Don.

Yellow fever—The following cases of yellow fever were reported, the death occurring at Lahou being that of a European from an establishment in the Bandama:

Locality	Date	Cases	Deaths
Gold Coast	Apr 1–30	1	
Nigeria			
Ibadan	Apr 24–30	1	
Lagos	Apr 29	1	
Do	May 1–5	3	1
Ivory Coast			
Lahou	June 1–10	1	1

Typhus and relapsing fever.—"In March 7,250 cases of typhus and 698 cases of relapsing fever were reported in Russia," states the Report, "as against 17,210 and 5,341 cases, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1924. More cases than last year were reported in the northwestern districts, especially in the governments of Pskov, Novgorod, and Cherepovetz, where there were 1,013 typhus cases and 76 cases of relapsing fever in March, 1925, as against 534 and 37 during the corresponding month of 1924. These districts were the least affected by the epidemic wave of 1922." Outside of Russia and Poland very few cases of typhus have been reported in Europe in 1925, and only 5 cases of relapsing fever were reported during the first five months.

With regard to relapsing fever in Africa, the report makes the following comment:

> Severe epidemics of relapsing fever, accompanied by a high mortality, have occurred in many parts of the country south of the north African desert belt. There were thus 808 deaths from this cause in Nigeria in March. In January relapsing fever is reported to have caused numerous deaths in northern Cameroon,

367 deaths at Zinder, in the French territory of the Niger, and 341 deaths in the Tchad colony Numerous deaths from relapsing fever are reported from the High Volta and French Sudan. Reports from these districts state that the temperature had been unusually low in the beginning of the year and that many respiratory affections among the natives resulted Reports from the Tchad colony indicate that the relapsing fever situation had improved greatly in May. The epidemic is reported to have reached as far to the northeast as Borku in May

Smallpox.—A decline in the incidence of smallpox in England seems to have occurred toward the end of May, and the cases for the four weeks ending June 6 numbered 480, as compared with 643 in the preceding four weeks

The smallpox situation in the United States appears to be better than last year, as 3,090 cases were reported by 27 States in the four weeks ending May 18, as compared with 5,063 cases notified in the same States during the corresponding period of 1924.

Virulent smallpox is said to be prevalent in Mexico, where it caused 550 deaths in March.

Last month it was pointed out that smallpox has been increasing in India and that it is epidemic in most of the territory In the four weeks ending April 18, 29,811 cases were reported, as compared with 20,351 in the preceding four-week period The report says "It appears from telegraphic reports that the epidemic reached its maximum in Calcutta during the week ending May 2, when there were 183 deaths from smallpox; the number had diminished to 17 during the week ending June 13 The outbreak has been severe also in Rangoon, where the maximum occurred about the same time as in Calcutta."

Smallpox is prevalent also in French Indo-China, though less so than in India Its incidence has been diminishing in Java during the past six months

Lethargic encephalitis.—The number of new cases of lethargic encephalitis declined during May in several European countries, notably Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Italy. "In England and Wales there were, on the contrary, 312 new cases during the four weeks ending May 30, as against 209 cases during the preceding four weeks." Fewer cases, however, were reported in the first two weeks of June than in the last two weeks of May, when the cases numbered 125 and 162 in the respective periods.

The incidence of lethargic encephalitis has been declining in the United States since January.

Poliomyelitis.—The epidemic of poliomyelitis in New Zealand reached its peak in February and March, and the incidence declined rapidly throughout April. From the beginning of the outbreak to April 4, 1,250 cases and 168 deaths were reported.

Cases of poliomyelitis in New Zealand from March 1 to May 2

Two-week period ending—	Number of cases
Mar 14	216
Mar 28	179
Apr 4	130
Apr 18	67
May 2	36

Cerebrospinal meningitis—There are no signs of any unusual prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis in European or American countries.

The extensive outbreak in Nigeria in February, when 376 deaths were reported, spread during March, and 800 deaths were reported in the latter month. The peak of the epidemic evidently was passed in March, as the recorded deaths in April, though stated to be incomplete, were only 65

Scarlet fever.—The report makes the following comment on the prevalence of scarlet fever in Europe

> The incidence of scarlet fever, which reached its seasonal maximum in most European countries some time during the last quarter of 1924, has diminished, but only very slowly, during the last months Its fluctuations have in recent years been so gradual in the western half of Europe that they have resembled more the slow seasonal movements of the tuberculosis mortality, for example, than the sudden epidemic outbreaks which occurred in the nineteenth century and which are still common in the eastern half of Europe It appears that this condition of endemicity in western Europe coincides with a fairly low case mortality while the proportion of fatal cases is undoubtedly higher in eastern Europe.

In the United States and Canada the scarlet fever incidence usually reaches a maximum about March, then falls to a relatively low summer level. The incidence in the first five months in the United States has differed little from that in 1924.

In Australia the incidence during the first four months of 1925 has been lower than in any of the three preceding years.

Diphtheria—In most European countries diphtheria cases continued to be more numerous the past spring than during the corresponding season of 1924; but the incidence has not been excessive compared with earlier years.

Measles.—"Measles has been very prevalent in Russia during the past winter and spring, incomplete returns for March showed 44,061 cases of measles as against 14,237 cases of scarlet fever and 3,317 cases of diphtheria."

"Measles has been prevalent in the past half year in France, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, but relatively unimportant in Denmark and in the United States."

Examination for Entrance into the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service

Examinations of candidates for entrance into the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service will be held at the following-named places on the dates specified.

Washington, D. C., September 14, 1925.
Chicago, Ill., September 14, 1925.
New Orleans, La., September 14, 1925.
San Francisco, Calif., September 14, 1925.

Candidates must be not less than 23 nor more than 32 years of age, and they must have been graduated in medicine at some reputable medical college, and have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional practice. They must pass satisfactorily oral, written, and clinical tests before a board of medical officers and undergo a physical examination.

Successful candidates will be recommended for appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Requests for information or permission to take this examination should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 25, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended July 25, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 28, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended July 25, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60, 602, 704	56, 612, 880
Number of death claims	10, 133	9, 508
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.7	8.8

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 25, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 28, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended July 25, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 25, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended July 25, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (65 cities)	5 101	10.2	[3]10.9	729	[3]719	[4]59
Akron	34			3	5	34
Albany[5]	30	13.1	15.0	5	3	109
Atlanta	48			5	15	
Baltimore[5]	164	10.7	11.1	38	21	114
Birmingham	39	9.9	15.3	8	10	
Boston	183	12.2	11.1	27	25	71
Bridgeport	27			1	2	16
Buffalo	121	11.4	11.9	21	12	85
Cambridge	17	7.9	8.9	2	2	34
Camden	25	10.1	13.2	4	3	64
Chicago[5]	553	9.6	10.0	74	72	66

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.
[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
[3] Data for 65 cities.
[4] Data for 59 cities.
[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 24, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 25, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended July 25, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended July 25, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended July 25, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Cincinnati	96	12.2	14.4	16	15	95
Cleveland	130	7.2	8.6	15	21	37
Columbus	59	11.0	13.0	10	6	92
Dallas	57	15.4	10.8	13	2	-------
Denver	69	12.8	10.0	11	2	-------
Des Moines	18	6.3	11.9	1	5	17
Detroit	228	-------	-------	39	28	67
Duluth	17	8.0	6.3	2	3	43
El Paso	35	17.4	14.0	11	5	-------
Erie	18	-------	-------	1	1	19
Fall River [5]	32	13.8	12.1	2	5	29
Flint	14	5.6	6.3	4	2	63
Fort Worth	39	13.3	9.9	8	2	-------
Grand Rapids	13	4.4	13.0	0	3	0
Houston	35	11.1	14.3	5	12	-------
Indianapolis	91	13.2	12.9	17	10	121
Jersey City	58	9.6	12.9	0	10	0
Kansas City, Kans	24	10.1	9.0	3	1	63
Kansas City, Mo	75	10.6	12.6	9	6	-------
Los Angeles	203	-------	-------	27	16	74
Louisville	65	13.1	14.5	10	8	87
Lowell	26	11.6	12.2	2	7	35
Lynn	13	6.5	10.6	1	0	27
Memphis	58	17.3	32.1	5	23	-------
Milwaukee	79	8.2	7.1	10	13	47
Minneapolis	63	7.7	11.6	2	5	11
Nashville [5]	45	17.2	18.2	2	6	-------
New Bedford	16	6.2	6.3	2	0	33
New Haven	35	10.2	13.0	6	9	78
New Orleans	139	17.5	22.4	21	22	-------
New York	1,036	8.9	9.3	135	135	54
Bronx Borough	142	8.2	7.0	10	10	34
Brooklyn Borough	301	7.0	8.6	41	59	42
Manhattan Borough	465	10.7	10.6	69	47	72
Queens Borough	91	8.3	8.6	14	16	65
Richmond Borough	37	14.4	14.8	1	3	18
Newark, N. J.	81	9.3	10.2	12	12	55
Norfolk	29	-------	-------	8	8	147
Oakland	42	8.6	9.7	4	6	46
Oklahoma City	29	-------	-------	8	1	-------
Omaha	54	13.3	9.8	4	8	41
Paterson	24	8.8	11.5	1	3	17
Philadelphia	343	9.0	10.1	37	49	47
Pittsburgh	126	10.4	11.0	24	30	80
Portland, Oreg	70	12.9	8.1	3	3	30
Providence	47	10.0	11.8	3	8	24
Richmond	50	14.0	15.9	6	9	72
Rochester	71	11.2	10.4	14	9	112
St. Louis	206	13.1	11.5	30	17	-------
St. Paul	55	11.7	11.3	7	7	59
Salt Lake City [5]	23	9.2	11.8	1	2	16
San Antonio	63	16.6	11.7	17	9	-------
San Diego	33	17.1	14.1	4	1	94
San Francisco	114	10.7	11.7	6	3	35
Schenectady	12	6.1	10.4	2	0	56
Somerville	20	10.2	8.8	3	4	80
Spokane	17	8.1	8.5	1	3	22
Springfield, Mass	24	8.2	9.8	5	6	74
Syracuse	28	7.6	8.6	3	5	38
Tacoma	28	14.0	9.6	2	1	47
Toledo	62	11.2	11.2	7	7	63
Trenton	29	11.5	14.9	4	4	66
Washington, D. C.	117	12.3	13.2	17	14	96
Waterbury	17	-------	-------	4	2	86
Wilmington, Del	22	9.4	16.5	1	6	23
Worcester	37	9.7	10.1	4	2	46
Yonkers	12	5.6	6.7	2	1	44
Youngstown	22	7.2	11.4	3	4	37

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week, and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 24, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended August 1, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	8
Malaria	127
Measles	5
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	37
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	11
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	160
Typhoid fever	130
Whooping cough	18

ARIZONA	Cases
Measles	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	5

ARKANSAS	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	14
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	6
Malaria	130
Measles	9
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	5
Pellagra	21
Scarlet fever	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	9

CALIFORNIA	Cases
Anthrax—Sonoma County	1
Diphtheria	55
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis—Los Angeles	1
Measles	18
Poliomyelitis:	
Bakersfield	1
Berkeley	2
Burbank	1
Contra Costa County	1
El Monte	1
Fresno	1
Hillsborough	1
Inyo County	1
Kern County	2
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	13
Los Angeles County	3
Maywood	1
Napa County	1
Oakland	2
Orange County	1
Ojai	1
Pasadena	1
San Bernardino	1
San Bernardino County	1
San Diego	2
San Fernando	1
San Francisco	2
San Jose	1
Santa Monica	3
Santa Paula	1
Shasta County	1
Vallejo	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	25
San Mateo	8
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever:	
Santa Clara County	7
Scattering	25

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	15
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Measeles	4
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	27
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	33

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	17
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	23
Mumps	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	16
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	14
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	26
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	74

DELAWARE

Diphtheria	1
Malaria	7
Measles	4
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	6
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	1
Malaria	15
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	3
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	14
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	21

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Conjunctivitis (acute infectious)	4
Diphtheria	13
Dysentery	11
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	8
Malaria	87
Measles	1
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet fever	8

GEORGIA—continued

	Cases
Septic sore throat	3
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	111
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	26

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria	
Cook County	40
Scattering	20
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	
Cook County	1
Fayette County	1
Measles	92
Pneumonia	69
Poliomyelitis	
Crawford County	1
Fulton County	1
Lake County	1
Madison County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	41
Champaign County	6
Greene County	7
Scattering	17
Smallpox	
Cook County	1
Jasper County	4
Scattering	2
Tuberculosis	210
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	5
Madison County	5
Williamson County	6
Scattering	46
Whooping cough	205

INDIANA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	14
Influenza	
Delaware County	12
Hancock County	23
Kosciusko County	16
Randolph County	31
Scattering	11
Measles	8
Poliomyelitis—Jennings County	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	40

IOWA

Diphtheria	4
Poliomyelitis.	
Charles City	1
Davenport	1
Des Moines	1
Mason City	1
Muscatine	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	2

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Winfield	1
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	1
German measles	1
Measles	6
Mumps	20
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	
Burlingame	1
Cunningham	1
Kansas City	2
Topeka	1
Wichita	1
Scarlet fever	12
Septic sore throat	3
Tuberculosis	64
Typhoid fever	34
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	41

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Anthrax	1
Diphtheria	11
Malaria	21
Paratyphoid fever	6
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	93
Whooping cough	20

MAINE

	Cases
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	2
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	3

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	13
Dysentery	25
German measles	2
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	2
Measles	26
Mumps	11
Paratyphoid fever	5
Pneumonia (broncho)	15
Pneumonia (lobar)	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Tetanus	4
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	28
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	133

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic)	2
Chicken pox	18
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	7
Diphtheria	47
German measles	12
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	5
Measles	112
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	27
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	43
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	87
Tuberculosis (other forms)	18
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	160

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	43
Measles	43
Pneumonia	27
Scarlet fever	74
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	321
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	120

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	43
Influenza	1
Measles	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	34
Scarlet fever	71
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	36

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	105

MISSOURI

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	22
Influenza	7
Malaria	2
Measles	13
Mumps	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1

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[1] Week ended Friday

MISSOURI—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	8
Scarlet fever	31
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	27
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	45
Whooping cough	53

MONTANA

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	5
Mumps	9
Poliomyelitis—Bowdoin	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever—Butte	1
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	14

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	53
Influenza	3
Malaria	2
Measles	52
Pneumonia	27
Poliomyelitis	16
Scarlet fever	35
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	151

NEW MEXICO

Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	4

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	100
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	95
Pneumonia	55
Poliomyelitis	27
Scarlet fever	60
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	171

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	34
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	8
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	89
Whooping cough	106

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma and Tulsa)

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	9
Malaria	29
Mumps	2
Pellagra	2
Scarlet fever	3
Typhoid fever	
Johnson	8
Scattering	50
Whooping cough	9

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	
Portland	16
Scattering	4
Measles	1
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	[1] 2
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	8

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	3
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	3

TEXAS

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	15
Dysentery (epidemic)	5
Measles	3
Mumps	11
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	45
Whooping cough	22

VERMONT

Chicken pox	4
Measles	6
Mumps	11
Poliomyelitis	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	8

VIRGINIA

Poliomyelitis	
Shenandoah County	1
Wythe County	1

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[1] Deaths.

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	14
German measles	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	5
Mumps	21
Poliomyelitis	
King County	1
Pierce County	2
Skagit County	1
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	28
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	61

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	3
Influenza	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	10

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	14
Measles	5
Mumps	3

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Milwaukee—Continued	
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	29
Whooping cough	59
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	29
Diphtheria	11
German measles	5
Influenza	6
Measles	52
Mumps	26
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	108

WYOMING

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1

Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1925

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	4
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	7

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Measles	9
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	20

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
June, 1925										
Arkansas	1	11	63	543	78	150	5	12	10	169
Georgia	6	31	98	346	174	58		15	68	317
Iowa		38			17			42	59	4
Kansas	2	40	47	0	36	0	2	99	47	56
New Mexico	0	10	0	1	21	2	0	6	1	25
New York	17	1,353	102	7	3,807		22	1,222	83	191
South Carolina		115	447	1,647	25	4		20	101	518
South Dakota	1	11			10			88	10	6
Virginia	7	54	713	202	903	25	4	62	61	153
Washington	2	79	0	0	32	0	2	99	153	24

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended July 18, 1925.	
Number of rats trapped	1,758
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	855
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, June 25, 1925
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended July 18, 1925.	
Number of rats trapped	1,211
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	573
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Totals	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to July 18, 1925	59,677
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to July 18, 1925	6,196
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended July 18, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	235
Number of inspections made	653
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	12
Number of rodents examined for plague	3,321
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to July 18, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	144,324
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended July 18, 1925, 35 States reported 768 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended July 19, 1924, the same States reported 1,066 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country, and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,550,000, reported 434 cases of diphtheria for the week ended July 18, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 646 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 649 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles—Thirty-two States reported 1,405 cases of measles for the week ended July 18, 1925, and 1,821 cases of this disease for the week ended July 19, 1924. One hundred cities reported 850 cases of measles for the week this year, and 668 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—In several States an increase in the number of cases of poliomyelitis has been reported. Thirty-five States reported 145 cases of this disease for the week ended July 18, 1925, and 32 cases for the corresponding week last year. States reporting considerable increases over last year are as follows:

State	Week ended—	
	July 18, 1925	July 19, 1924
California	41	2
Minnesota	19	1
New Jersey	7	0
New York	29	10
North Dakota	11	0
Wisconsin	13	0

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 35 States—this year, 751 cases; last year, 947 cases, 100 cities—this year, 335 cases; last year, 437 cases; estimated expectancy, 336 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended July 18, 1925, 35 States reported 254 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 405 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 82 cases; 1924, 158 cases; estimated expectancy, 58 cases. Three deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—two at Milwaukee, Wis., and one at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and sixty-five cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended July 18, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 666 cases. One hundred cities reported 206 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 195 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 149 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows: 1925, 315 deaths; 1924, 309 deaths.

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manchester	81, 383	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	17	41	14	0	0	52	6	10
Fall River	120, 912	1	2	2	0	0	13	1	0
Springfield	144, 227	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Worcester	191, 927	2	2	0	0	0	15	0	4
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Providence	242, 378	0	6	3	0	0	17	0	0
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	1	4	2	0	0	3	0	1
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1
New Haven	172, 967	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	5	9	5	1	0	49	1	5
New York	5, 927, 625	66	184	119	2	3	97	19	76
Rochester	317, 867	5	4	3	--------	0	46	5	4
Syracuse	184, 511	14	4	1	--------	0	4	10	1
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Newark	438, 699	10	10	8	1	0	49	0	3
Trenton	127, 390	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	17	40	45	--------	0	74	2	18
Pittsburgh	613, 442	4	13	7	--------	0	49	0	15
Reading	110, 917	0	1	1	0	0	14	0	1
Scranton	140, 636	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	3
Cleveland	888, 519	47	17	18	2	2	29	2	6
Columbus	261, 082	3	2	0	0	0	3	1	1
Toledo	268, 338	30	4	3	--------	0	19	0	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	0	2	4	0	0	3	0	0
Indianapolis	342, 718	4	5	1	--------	0	10	2	4
South Bend	76, 709	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute	68, 939	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	41	78	37	4	2	131	11	23
Cicero	55, 968	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61, 833	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995, 668	21	36	21	3	0	11	1	17
Flint	117, 968	1	3	1	0	0	4	0	1
Grand Rapids	145, 947	0	3	1	0	0	15	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	3	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
Milwaukee	484,595	15	9	11	0	0	32	12	6
Racine	64,393	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Minneapolis	409,125	42	9	20	--------	0	0	0	2
St Paul	241,891	31	10	4	--------	0	2	1	4
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	1	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	1	0	0	0	--------	1	1	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	4	0	0	0	2	3	9
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
St Louis	803,853	5	23	15	0	0	6	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Grand Forks	14,547	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	1	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204,382	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Wichita	79,261	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	1	0	0	21	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	14	8	7	1	1	23	19	7
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	3	4	7	0	0	13	0	4
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richmond	181,044	1	1	4	0	0	7	3	1
Roanoke	55,502	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
North Carolina.									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
South Carolina.									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39,688	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Greenville	25,789	1	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Florida									
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	1	0	--------	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257, 671	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	4
Tennessee									
Memphis	170 067	0	1	1	--------	0	7	1	3
Nashville	121, 128	0	1	0	--------	0	4	1	2
Alabama									
Birmingham	195 901	3	1	0	--------	0	1	1	2
Mobile	63, 858	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	0	2
Montgomery	45, 383	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	0	0	0	0	--------	0	2	--------
Little Rock	70, 916	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	0	5	2	2	2	0	0	10
Shreveport	54, 590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101, 150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulsa	102, 018	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Galveston	46, 877	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154, 970	--------	1	2	0	0	0	--------	3
San Antonio	184, 727	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16 927	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Great Falls	27, 787	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Helena	[1] 12 037	--------	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	8	7	10	--------	0	3	5	5
Pueblo	43, 519	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16, 648	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	0	--------	0	0	0	2	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	9	2	1	0	0	0	12	3
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	9	4	0	0	--------	0	9	--------
Spokane	104, 573	11	1	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	3	1	8	0	0	2	1	1
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	12	31	18	0	0	17	13	7
Sacramento	69, 950	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
San Francisco	530, 038	11	13	3	0	0	3	4	3

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24
Hew Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Manchester	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts											
Boston	19	19	0	0	0	21	2	4	1	36	167
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	27
Springfield	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	23
Worcester	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	12	38
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Providence	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	49
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
Hartford	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	29
New Haven	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	15	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	10	8	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	18	102
New York	56	30	0	0	0	[1] 90	22	43	1	116	1,168
Rochester	4	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	7	60
Syracuse	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	26
New Jersey											
Camden	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Newark	7	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	54	92
Trenton	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	37
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	24	25	0	0	0	32	8	5	0	54	383
Pittsburgh	10	16	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	21	167
Reading	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	23
Scranton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	4	1	1	0	0	9	1	2	0	9	122
Cleveland	9	12	1	0	0	16	2	0	0	81	150
Columbus	2	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	16	58
Toledo	6	4	1	2	0	6	1	0	0	12	58
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Indianapolis	3	2	1	2	0	7	1	1	0	44	93
South Bend	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11
Terre Haute	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Illinois											
Chicago	33	28	1	4	0	48	4	8	1	94	562
Cicero	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
Michigan:											
Detroit	27	27	5	1	0	15	4	5	0	93	220
Flint	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Grand Rapids	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	38
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Milwaukee	15	5	2	2	2	12	1	0	0	39	97
Racine	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	10
Superior	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	20
Minneapolis	9	16	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	88
St Paul	6	10	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	17	44
Iowa:											
Davenport	0	0	0	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Des Moines	2	4	1	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	1	1	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	11	--------

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—cont											
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	3	1	0	0	7	2	9	0	25	83
St Joseph	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	33
St Louis	7	14	1	1	0	14	3	9	1	23	186
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
Grand Forks	1	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	1	------	------	0	0	------	2	------
Sioux Falls	0	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	0	5
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	11
Omaha	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	63
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1
Wichita	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	16
Maryland											
Baltimore	8	3	0	0	0	16	6	7	0	95	203
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	4	4	0	0	0	9	4	3	2	17	104
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	15
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	------
Richmond	1	4	0	0	0	4	2	3	1	11	48
Roanoke	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	21
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	16
Huntington	0	0	0	1	------	------	1	1	------	0	------
Wheeling	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	12
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	9
Winston-Salem	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	16	27
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	28
Columbia	0	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	------	------	1	2	------	3	6
Georgia											
Atlanta	2	2	4	0	0	8	3	2	3	3	74
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	34
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	21
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	6	2	3	65
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	17	1	7	59
Nashville	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	8	1	5	62
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	13	0	3	0	4	4	5	0	6	57
Mobile	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	21
Montgomery	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	1	1	-------	10	-------
Little Rock	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	9	0	1	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	3	1	0	0	7	4	10	4	23	136
Shreveport	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	25
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	4	0	3	23
Tulsa	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	-------	-------
Texas											
Dallas	2	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	2	-------	58
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Houston	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	4	0	-------	40
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	-------	53
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
Great Falls	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Colorado:											
Denver	5	4	4	0	0	8	2	2	0	14	80
Pueblo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	14
Arizona:											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	6	-------	0	0	1	23
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	28
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	4	1	2	10	-------	-------	1	1	-------	40	-------
Spokane	2	9	8	1	-------	-------	0	5	-------	25	-------
Tacoma	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	23
California											
Los Angeles	7	7	1	25	1	28	4	4	0	47	215
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	21
San Francisco	6	4	0	4	0	10	2	0	0	11	119

Division, State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts:											
Boston	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island:											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1	1	6	1	0	0	4	11	5	0	0
Newark	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

City reports for week ended July 18, 1925—Continued

Division, State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—con											
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Indiana											
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa											
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
San Antonio	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Great Falls	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado											
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona											
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	1	1	--------	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	22	2	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended July 18, 1925 The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 10 to July 18, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18
105 cities	[2] 164	153	[3] 149	158	120	119	[4] 116	[5] 93	[6] 97	[7] 79
New England	154	127	114	129	94	97	127	117	62	62
Middle Atlantic	238	203	211	244	156	166	163	96	127	[8] 97
East North Central	110	108	106	99	95	93	[4] 84	[4] 87	[4] 89	[4] 73
West North Central	211	251	197	189	145	133	114	131	[9] 97	[10] 85
South Atlantic	85	87	[3] 77	91	57	51	73	41	55	[11] 54
East South Central	34	40	11	11	11	6	34	6	23	11
West South Central	56	42	65	42	70	74	46	60	42	28
Mountain	153	134	143	76	181	191	105	181	105	124
Pacific	[2] 138	165	168	145	165	113	107	[12] 145	125	99

MEASLES CASE RATES

	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18
105 cities	[2] 624	601	[3] 593	619	582	434	[4] 303	[5] 228	[6] 194	[7] 158
New England	1,188	1,051	867	872	892	634	407	350	283	261
Middle Atlantic	788	617	704	774	727	544	382	258	249	[8] 197
East North Central	854	954	913	893	844	592	[4] 404	[4] 321	[4] 225	[4] 191
West North Central	79	236	145	114	135	87	60	31	[9] 37	[10] 29
South Atlantic	329	327	[3] 256	410	297	349	278	262	211	[11] 151
East South Central	166	337	217	132	212	114	132	97	120	80
West South Central	14	23	14	23	14	19	5	5	0	0
Mountain	57	181	248	38	95	76	95	38	57	29
Pacific	[2] 178	131	165	165	87	84	52	[12] 37	41	64

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18
105 cities	[2] 352	307	[3] 278	267	174	165	[4] 117	[5] 96	[6] 89	[7] 61
New England	358	350	211	266	179	142	107	112	147	80
Middle Atlantic	331	265	271	263	156	145	100	79	81	[8] 46
East North Central	399	413	346	317	204	217	[4] 157	[4] 122	[4] 97	[4] 67
West North Central	728	556	531	481	325	328	184	168	[9] 136	[10] 108
South Atlantic	165	146	[3] 122	130	61	61	45	59	45	[11] 47
East South Central	326	246	183	126	160	160	91	74	126	80
West South Central	74	23	65	88	46	37	56	46	9	23
Mountain	353	324	410	334	277	143	210	105	153	86
Pacific	[2] 197	162	139	151	162	116	107	[12] 71	52	61

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Tacoma, Wash , not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Charleston, W Va., not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill., and Duluth, Minn , not included

[7] Camden, N. J , Cicero, Ill , Grand Forks, N. Dak., and Columbia, S C , not included.

[8] Camden, N. J., not included

[9] Duluth, Minn , not included

[10] Grand Forks, N. Dak., not included.

[11] Columbia, S. C , not included

[12] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 10 to July 18, 1925—Annual rate per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18
105 cities	[2] 46	60	[3] 48	46	37	36	[4] 25	[5] 14	[6] 17	[7] 15
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Middle Atlantic	7	2	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	[8] 1
East North Central	56	70	58	65	42	45	[4] 20	[4] 14	[4] 12	[4] 10
West North Central	79	68	70	95	52	60	37	17	[9] 22	[11] 17
South Atlantic	37	65	[3] 10	39	22	30	18	10	24	[12] 8
East South Central	189	440	423	114	297	200	132	63	80	46
West South Central	37	130	56	32	5	19	0	5	5	14
Mountain	29	29	57	38	29	19	29	29	19	19
Pacific	[2] 191	186	168	191	148	154	171	[12] 89	102	119

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

105 cities	[2] 13	19	[3] 16	25	28	22	[4] 27	[5] 35	[6] 35	[7] 38
New England	12	25	17	30	25	20	17	22	25	32
Middle Atlantic	10	19	9	26	17	14	18	15	17	[8] 26
East North Central	6	5	7	10	10	4	[4] 9	[4] 10	[4] 14	[4] 12
West North Central	0	4	10	8	25	12	10	21	[9] 45	[10] 44
South Atlantic	25	30	[3] 41	41	65	49	71	69	59	[11] 54
East South Central	63	71	51	40	120	80	91	200	177	223
West South Central	79	65	74	88	116	130	148	246	185	134
Mountain	0	19	10	76	48	38	0	10	29	19
Pacific	[2] 3	6	9	9	15	6	20	[12] 22	17	32

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

105 cities	14	14	[3] 12	11	7	6	[4] 6	[4] 4	[6] 2	[13] 2
New England	7	5	7	2	5	2	7	2	0	0
Middle Atlantic	12	11	9	11	6	4	6	2	2	[8] 2
East North Central	11	12	14	10	7	7	[4] 6	[4] 5	[4] 2	[4] 3
West North Central	11	18	18	4	9	7	4	0	[9] 0	0
South Atlantic	10	6	[3] 12	6	4	6	2	6	0	[11] 4
East South Central	80	86	40	54	17	34	17	11	17	0
West South Central	20	24	31	5	20	10	10	10	10	10
Mountain	57	19	0	29	10	0	10	0	0	0
Pacific	12	25	8	12	4	4	4	4	0	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

105 cities	127	128	[3] 117	128	104	81	[4] 66	[4] 58	[6] 61	[13] 57
New England	134	119	114	72	117	62	60	45	45	50
Middle Atlantic	143	144	146	168	130	93	75	62	64	[8] 63
East North Central	125	125	119	114	89	81	[4] 42	[4] 45	[4] 59	[4] 47
West North Central	58	79	59	57	59	33	50	42	[9] 39	55
South Atlantic	136	134	[3] 157	146	122	77	96	75	67	[11] 52
East South Central	166	137	172	126	63	103	120	97	91	74
West South Central	112	84	76	66	87	92	76	61	61	76
Mountain	162	172	76	95	105	143	57	67	76	86
Pacific	78	135	82	131	49	65	53	82	74	45

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[2] Tacoma, Wash , not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Charleston, W Va , not included.
[4] Cicero, Ill , not included
[5] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included
[6] Cicero, Ill , and Duluth, Minn., not included
[7] Camden, N J , Cicero, Ill , Grand Forks, N. Dak , and Columbia, S C , not included.
[8] Camden, N J , not included
[9] Duluth, Minn , not included
[10] Grand Forks, N Dak., not included.
[11] Columbia, S C., not included.
[12] Spokane, Wash , not included
[13] Camden, N J , Cicero, Ill , and Columbia, S. C., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for the week ended July 11, 1925.—The following report for the week ended July 11, 1925, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva·

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	1	--------	6	12	8
Bombay	0	1	0	1	6	4
Madras	0	0	0	1	24	12
Rangoon	--------	16	--------	0	15	4
Karachi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore [1]	0	0	0	0	1	1
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	1	1	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak) [3]	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bangkok	1	1	0	0	1	1
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manila	0	0	2	1	0	0
Colombo [1]	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] No case of plague infection among the rats examined

[2] Infected rats taken

[3] Exceptional prevalence of smallpox reported in the region of Sarawak, but the epidemic remains confined to the interior and has not reached any of the ports

Errata—Report for week ended July 4, 1925.—Four deaths from plague at Bombay, and not four cases of cholera, as indicated. Three deaths from plague at Colombo. No case of infection among rats examined at Singapore, Soerabaya, Bangkok, or Colombo.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Habana—April 1–June 30, 1925.—During the period April 1 to June 30, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Apr. 1-30, 1925		May 1-31, 1925		June 1-30, 1925		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1925
	New cases	Deaths	New cases	Deaths	New cases	Deaths	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	1	3	4			
Chicken pox	16		12		17		7
Diphtheria	25	1	21	2	14	4	1
Leprosy	1						8
Malaria	46	1	19	1	52	2	[1] 17
Measles	169	2	240	6	130	21	29
Paratyphoid fever	1		1				
Scarlet fever	5		12		28	1	11
Typhoid fever	36	3	35	10	43	3	[2] 43

[1] From the interior, 9; from abroad, 1.
[2] From the interior, 21.

EGYPT

Plague—June 18–July 1, 1925—Summary (comparative).—Plague has been reported in Egypt as follows: June 18 to 24, 1925—1 case with 1 death, occurring at Alexandria; June 25 to July 1, 1925—cases, 3; deaths, 2, of which 2 cases occurred at Port Said and 1 case at Suez. The types of the disease were bubonic and septicemic. The total number of reported cases from January 1 to July 1, 1925, was 78, as compared with 320 cases for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

ESTHONIA

Communicable diseases—April, 1925.—During the month of April, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Esthonia as follows: Diphtheria, 20 cases; measles, 6; paratyphoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 60; tuberculosis, 194; typhoid fever, 57; typhus fever, 4. Population, 1,107,059.

Leprosy.—During the same period 8 cases of leprosy were notified in Esthonia.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—May 16–31, 1925.—During the period May 16 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Finland as follows: Diphtheria, 52 cases; poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 3 cases; scarlet fever, 84 cases; typhoid fever, 30 cases (paratyphoid fever, 10 cases). Population, 3,469,402.

HAWAII

Plague-infected rat—Honokaa—June 28, 1925.—A plague-infected rat was reported found at Honokaa plantation, Honokaa, Hawaii, June 28, 1925.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—May 16–31, 1925.—During the period May 16 to 31, 1925, 24 cases of plague with 24 deaths were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar. Of these, one fatal case occurred in the interior town of Tananarive The cases were distributed according to type as follows Bubonic, 16 cases with 16 deaths, pneumonic, 1 case with 1 death; septicemic, 7 cases with 7 deaths.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—June, 1925 —Communicable diseases were notified in the Virgin Islands of the United States during the month of June, 1925, as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St Thomas and St John		
Chicken pox	3	
Dengue	14	
Dysentery	1	Unclassified
Erysipelas	1	
Gonorrhea	8	One imported
Pellagra	1	
Syphilis	2	Secondary
Tetanus	1	
St Croix		
Chancroid	1	
Filariasis	3	Bancrofti.
Fish poisoning	1	
Gonorrhea	1	
Syphilis	2	Secondary

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended August 7, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14–20	1	1	
Camarines Sur—				
Lagonoy	June 6–12	2	1	
Manila	June 15–28	3		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				
Colombo	June 14–20	5	4	
Egypt				June 18–24, 1925 Cases, 1 Jan 1–June 24, 1925 Cases, 75; corresponding period, 1924—cases, 312.
Do				June 25–July 1, 1925 Cases, 3 Jan 1–July 1, 1925 Cases, 78, corresponding period, 1924—cases, 320.
City—				
Port Said	June 28–30	2	1	
Suez	June 27	1	1	
Hawaii				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925. Plague-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 7, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				May 24-30, 1925 Cases, 880, deaths, 694
Bombay	June 7-13	5	4	
Madras Presidency	June 24-30	1		
Rangoon	June 6-13	17	11	
Java:				
Batavia	June 6-12	4	4	Province.
Cheribon	Apr 2-May 16		54	
Pekalongan	Apr 9-May 16		60	
Soerabaya	May 21-27	1	1	
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Tananarive				May 16-31, 1925 Cases, 24, deaths, 24
Tananarive (town)	May 16-31	1	1	Bubonic
Other localities	do	23	23	Bubonic, cases and deaths, 15, pneumonic, 1, septicemic, 7

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	July 6-12	3		
China				
Amoy	June 14-20			Very prevalent in surrounding districts
Antung	June 8-21	4		
Foochow	June 16-20			Present
Nanking	June 6-27			Do
Tientsin	May 24-30	1		
Egypt				
Cairo	Apr 30-May 6	2		
Great Britain				
England and Wales	June 28-July 11	153		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	July 5-11	2		
India				
Bombay	June 6-13	14	8	
Calcutta	do	18	17	
Madras	June 21-27	28	13	
Rangoon	June 6-13	10		
Java				
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Soerabaya	May 14-27	80	4	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Apr. 16-May 2		1	
Malta	June 16-30	7		
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	July 14-20		7	
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Tunis				
Tunis	June 24-30	4	5	
Do	July 1-7	1	8	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Esthonia				Apr 1-30, 1925 Cases, 4.
Mexico				
Mexico City	June 28-July 4	9		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25–May 2, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 43
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26–May 30, 1925 Cases, 26,273, deaths, 16,115
Bombay	May 10-16	1	1	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Madras	June 6-20	4	1	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2. Received out of date
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-31	3	3	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-May 30	7	3	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 12	5	6	
China				
Foochow	May 21-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16–June 13, 1925 Rats examined, 20,967, found infected, 76
Egypt				Jan 1-June 17, 1925 Cases, 75 Corresponding period 1924—cases, 198.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	Do
Suez	June 14-15	2	1	Do.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	Mar -Apr	3	3	
India				Apr 26–May 20, 1925 Cases, 22,405, deaths, 16,356
Bombay	Apr 26-June 6	51	47	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 23	4	3	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	63	54	Feb. 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13. (Received out of date)
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-May 31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-30	2		
Java				
Batavia	May 6-29	21	21	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic.
Soerabaya	May 7-13	2	2	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kahdgambe.
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-May 15	175	147	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 15	4	4	
Nigeria	Dec, 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan, 1925	10	6	
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-May 30	6	5	
Straits Settlements.				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 20	1	1	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 23	21	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-June 27, 1925 Cases, 12, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 13		7	
Antung	May 11-June 7	2		
Canton	May 10-June 6			Present
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread
Foochow	May 9-June 6			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-May 23	13	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 7	107	16	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 6			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-June 6			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	2		
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 22	2		
France				February-April, 1925 Cases, 59
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain.				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-July 4	5		
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 44, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 24,401, deaths, 6,054
Bombay	Apr 26-June 6	123	92	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 6	50	45	
Karachi	May 18-June 13	5	1	
Madras	May 18-June 20	124	53	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	171	86	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan. 11-May 2, 1925 Cases, 116, deaths, 43
Bagdad	Apr. 26-May 2	3		
Italy	Dec 28-Apr. 18	44		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110, (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr. 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 13	121	16	
Tegal	Mar 29-Apr 4	2		
Malta	June 1-15	2		
Mexico				
Durango	June 1-20		11	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-July 13		2	
Mexico City	May 21-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal District
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-10	2	1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925 Cases, 421, deaths, 11
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 19
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880 January-February, 1925 Cases 1,355
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 23-May 30	16	10	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Mar 4, 1925 Cases, 8
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 23		26	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 21-30			Outbreaks
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925. Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
China				
Manchuria—Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 One case.
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Cairo	Mar 26-Apr 22	5	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Greece				January-April, 1925· Cases, 52; deaths, 6.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12.
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Morocco				January-April, 1925· Cases, 290

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Rumania				
Constanza	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 4,227. January-February, 1925 Cases, 9,721
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-June 6			Outbreaks.
Natal	May 3-9			Do
Durban	Feb 1-May 9	14		European
Orange Free State	Feb 1-May 30			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do			Do
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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THE LEGAL AUTHORITY AND LIMITATIONS GOVERNING FEDERAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

By J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

The basic authority under which the people of the United States take measures to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, emanates from the Federal Constitution ratified in 1789.

By their joint action the States then existent and those created since relinquished forever certain powers to the Federal Government. These powers are exercised through a legislative branch authorized to make laws, an executive branch to enforce the laws, and a judicial branch to interpret them.

Not all the powers of the States were thus relinquished to the Federal Government: those not so delegated by the Constitution nor prohibited by it were reserved to the States themselves This division of authority is difficult of full explanation; indeed, hard and fast lines of demarcation have been laid down only coincident with the growth and changing conditions of the country.

The fact that the Federal Government does not exercise a particular function affecting more than one State does not mean, however, that it is without power to act but that the time has not seemed ripe to do so. In other words, the Federal Government undoubtedly has potential as well as active powers, the former of which may not be exercised as long as the States individually exercise them.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Government in public-health matters extends over foreign intercourse, interstate intercourse, Federal Territory, and administrative affairs. including protection of the Indian tribes As examples of these fields of activity and the methods of covering them, the District of Columbia may be cited as a strictly Federal Territory wherein local health matters are specially legislated for by Congress. It has likewise enacted laws to safeguard the life and health of the Army and Navy—highly important agencies in the administrative affairs of the Government. Laws have likewise been enacted and agencies created to protect the Indians, the special wards of our Government.

In matters of health relating to international and interstate intercourse, the United States Public Health Service is the agency depended upon It operates through its own department—the Treasury—or in cooperation with other departments having to do with factors other than health affecting international or interstate commerce.

In the broad sense any law or measure having for its object the promotion of prosperity and the general welfare has a bearing on health As examples, may be mentioned the compilation of the decennial census and the control of the purity of foods and drugs. But both are essentially economic measures. It would take us far afield to consider these and many other governmental functions as they indirectly affect the general health.

Only those legal authorities relating to the United States Public Health Service and directly affecting health will be here considered. Their scope and limitations are an index of Federal governmental progress in times past in the field of public health

The question sometimes arises as to why the Federal Public Health Service is a branch of the Treasury Department But it should be remembered that with the foundation of the Government this fiscal branch was charged with many diverse functions relating to international commerce. It was then the only civil department of the Government having to do with the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and it is only under the constitutional authority providing such regulation that Federal sanitary police laws have been enacted and enforced.

One of the first Federal laws relating to the public health was enacted May 27, 1796. It authorized the President to direct the revenue officers and revenue cutters to aid in the execution of maritime quarantine and in the execution of the health laws of the States. Two years later a law for the relief of sick and disabled seamen was enacted. These two laws are representative of subsequent laws enacted pari passu, the former a direct means for the protection of life and health in the Republic.

RELIEF OF THE SICK AND DISABLED

All organized measures for the relief of the sick and disabled have some public health bearing, but the law of 1798 above mentioned has special significance because it was the first one enacted to safeguard the lives and health of any industrial group. Under its provisions any American seaman taken sick or injured while following his calling is entitled to relief in hospitals and dispensaries of the service. These provisions were extended in 1894 to include life-saving crews and lighthouse keepers, all of whom are civil employees of the Government.

Never since the enactment of the original law of 1798 has any legal limitation except in size of appropriations been imposed in respect to this meritorious function On the contrary, the supervision of the health of seamen and the civil government employees mentioned was long ago extended to include visual examinations of masters and pilots of vessels, and physical examinations of lighthouse keepers, without which new appointees are not entitled to care and treatment when sick

An act of September 7, 1916, of even greater importance, authorized medical and hospital services to any employee of the Government injured in the performance of his duty By judicial interpretation the occupational diseases are injuries within the meaning of this law. The hospitals of the United States Public Health Service are open to all such cases

These measures in the interest of governmental employees are the nearest approach to official sickness insurance in this country. Supplemental laws will in all probability be enacted, in time, to require physical examinations of all Government employees before entrance on duty in the interest of efficiency. Even now these examinations are performed, but not by Government medical examiners.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

The Federal health laws as enacted from time to time are the direct results of repeated epidemics. On account of smallpox, vaccine virus was introduced voluntarily by an officer of the service in 1807. In 1813 a law was passed to encourage vaccination by providing for the distribution of vaccine virus.

The first permanent quarantine law, enacted April 29, 1878, followed a severe and widespread epidemic of the previous year. The passage of the law of February 15, 1893, was intimately associated with the cholera outbreak in Europe in 1892, and the quarantine act of June 19, 1906, followed the epidemic of yellow fever in the Southern States in 1905. Under these and a few minor laws the national system of maritime quarantine was developed.

A peculiar feature of this system is that existing regulations automatically become operative on the occurrence of epidemics in foreign ports, thus obviating the necessity for the promulgation of quarantine against a particular port.

The enforcement of the maritime quarantine laws and the regulations issued thereunder is a strictly Federal function, performed by the United States Public Health Service. In the interest of health and commerce, its officers may be detailed for duty at American consulates abroad. Their duties comprise the reporting upon quarantinable diseases, the issuance of bills of health, and the surveillance of the health aboard ships destined to America.

As a means of preventing the introduction of diseases over maritime and land borders, the Federal Government participates in the international sanitary agreements now in force in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Officers of the Public Health Service serve as representatives of the Federal Government at international conferences for the revision of these agreements, also as representatives at the International Office of Public Hygiene at Paris and the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics at Washington.

Of equal importance from the standpoint of the prevention of the introduction of exotic diseases is the inspection of arriving aliens. A long series of immigration laws has been enacted during the period March 3, 1891, to February 5, 1917.

The medical inspections under these laws by the Public Health Service is a Federal function, the object being to prevent the introduction of exotic diseases and to exclude the mentally unfit who will endow their offspring with an unstable mentality.

For a considerable period after the union of States, control of ~~both~~ quarantine and immigration was exercised by the several States. This was due to the policy of encouraging as full autonomy as possible on the part of States and municipalities in all matters affecting health. Eventually these and other functions affecting international relations were assumed by the Federal Government.

SUPERVISION OF SANITATION IN RELATION TO INTERSTATE TRAFFIC

While Federal powers in respect to traffic between the several States of the Union are far reaching, these in large part have been potential. The equity of our form of government predicates as full autonomy as possible of all its component parts. By reason of the fact that the exercise of sanitary police powers over matters within the States devolves on their authorities, it is only when these matters affect other States that they come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Even then the health authorities of the several States are relied upon, and it is only when they fail or refuse to take necessary measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases that the Federal Government may exercise its superior authority.

Under the quarantine act of February 15, 1893, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases from one State to another. These regulations may be enforced by the States, but the Public Health Service is authorized to cooperate in their enforcement, not only to prevent the spread of diseases, but to promote health. This is the means invariably taken. The wisdom of such a policy is shown by the substantial growth of State health agencies, the cordial spirit of cooperation that prevails, and the substantial advances made.

Examples of work of this character that may be mentioned are cooperative work in rural sanitation, examination of rodents to prevent plague, and examination of water supplies used on vessels and trains engaged in interstate traffic There are great possibilities of extending such work, and it is along these lines that work of the Public Health Service will advance The limitations of existing Federal laws in this respect may be determined only by future judicial interpretation.

In order to be in position to combat the spread of cholera yellow fever, smallpox, plague, typhus fever, trachoma, infantile paralysis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and influenza, Congress provides an emergency fund of approximately half a million dollars annually for expenditure by the Public Health Service in threatened or actual epidemics.

In order to prevent the spread of leprosy a law of February 3, 1917, provided for the segregation and care of lepers by the Public Health Service. Aside from its humane advantages, the benefits of this provision in the future may be expected to be greater than any single measure now in force for the control of this disease

On account of the danger to the public of the exploitation of contaminated or inert biologic products used in the prevention and cure of diseases of man, Congress enacted a law July 1, 1902, to regulate their propagation and sale in interstate traffic.

Under this law, regulations are issued governing inspections of establishments, examinations of their products, issue of licenses, and compliance with adopted standards of purity and potency. This law is representative of the regulatory measures enacted in the interest of commerce and to safeguard life and health.

Because of the biologic and unstable nature of the preparations, the law requires special scientific facilities for its enforcement. It is for this reason that the law is administered by the United States Public Health Service.

A type of authority somewhat different from all previous laws imposing sanitary duties upon the Public Health Service is that contained in the appropriation act providing for demonstration work in rural sanitation. This is popularly known as "the 50-50 plan," because the law states that no part of the appropriation shall be available in any community unless the State, county, or municipality in which the community is located agrees to pay one-half the expense of the demonstration work.

Such law with its enforcement has the indirect effect of preventing the interstate spread of disease through encouragement of the establishment of permanent full-time local health organization. It also partakes of the nature of investigational and educational work.

By reason of the special deleterious influence of venereal diseases on young troops mobilized for war, and in order to take cognizance of the dangers of these diseases to the civil population, Congress enacted a law July 9, 1918, to create a division of venereal diseases in the United States Public Health Service It is the duty of this division (*a*) to study the causes, treatment, and prevention of venereal diseases; (*b*) to cooperate with State departments of health in the prevention and control of venereal diseases within the States; and (*c*) to control and prevent these diseases in interstate traffic.

INVESTIGATION OF MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The conduct of research work is a fundamental function of the Federal Government. Public health research offers the broadest field it may occupy for the improvement of hygiene and sanitation. Nevertheless, Congress long delayed providing the necessary authority and funds for these particular activities, and such investigations as were made were accordingly conducted by officers of the Public Health Service incidental to their regular duty. However, an appropriation was made December 21, 1878, for investigating the origin and causes of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever and cholera, and the best method of preventing their introduction and spread in the United States

On March 2, 1899, Congress provided for a special investigation of leprosy, as to both its origin and prevalence This was followed March 3, 1905, by a law for the systematic investigation of the methods of transmission, cause, and treatment of leprosy in Hawaii.

By reason of the studies made under these acts, leprosy was shown to be far more prevalent both in the continental United States and Hawaii than had been suspected. In consequence the Territorial laws were added to so as to provide treatment at the receiving station near Honolulu before commitment by the Territory to the leper settlement on Molokai, and the study of this disease has been systematically pursued ever since at that station.

Furthermore, the law previously adverted to for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy was enacted February 3, 1917. Under its provisions lepers may be received into the "leper home" (*a*) upon presenting themselves, (*b*) upon being apprehended under the United States quarantine laws, or (*c*) upon being consigned to the care of the United States Public Health Service by the properly constituted authorities of any State.

This phraseology is necessary inasmuch as the citizen of a State is, from a sanitary standpoint, under the authority of that State. Upon delegating such authority in respect to leprosy, however, the United

States Public Health Service, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may transport lepers so consigned to the national "leper home" for detention and treatment

From the foregoing it is evident that the control of the quarantinable diseases had been responsible for laws authorizing their investigation. This led to the investigation of infectious diseases generally, but these studies were coincident to other work.

For example, a research laboratory was established by the United States Public Health Service at the marine hospital in New York in 1887. It was transferred to Washington in 1891, and 10 years later general authorization of law was obtained for investigations of contagious and infectious diseases and matters pertaining to the public health, and a building was provided in which to house the hygienic laboratory of the service.

From this laboratory extensive studies have been conducted, but, with a view to the general enlargement of research activities, a law of August 14, 1912, authorized the Public Health Service to study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States.

Authority was thus finally established as broad as necessary for the conduct of any investigations in the interest of the public health

Whereas regulatory measures had been limited by law in accord with the Constitution, the laws relating to research impose no such restrictions. Even in these latter activities, however, the interests of the States are kept in mind, and whenever practicable their facilities are taken advantage of in conducting such activities.

The existence of general law relating to research does not prevent Congress on occasion from enacting special laws prescribing particular investigations. For instance, an act of August 24, 1912, authorized the United States Public Health Service to make a special investigation into the prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians of the country, report, with recommendations, to be made within a specified period.

The extent to which research may be conducted is limited, therefore, only by the facilities annually provided. Within recent years these as represented by appropriations of funds have been increasing.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Public health data are of use only as they are disseminated and used. For more than 50 years, therefore, the United States Public Health Service has issued weekly the Public Health Reports, embodying abstracts of consular sanitary reports from ports throughout the world and other pertinent information bearing on the public health.

By a law of April 29, 1878, this function was made obligatory on the Surgeon General of the service. It was under this authority that such morbidity and mortality reports as existed were compiled and published.

The quarantine act of February 15, 1893, reiterated this authority and imposed on consular officers the duty of making weekly sanitary reports of the ports and places at which they are stationed Information of a public health nature was to be specially collected from State and municipal health authorities and published weekly.

A serious limitation of this authority was due to the fact that the cooperation of State and local authorities was to be voluntary. This limitation has never been removed. Indeed, under our system of Government it can not be except by constitutional amendment.

In order to encourage uniformity in the registration of morbidity, mortality, and vital statistics, a law of July 1, 1902, required the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to prepare and distribute regularly the necessary forms for the collection and compilation of such statistics, and required also that they be published and distributed. Inasmuch as the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census also had general authority in law to collect mortality statistics and the facilities with which to do so, this particular phase of public health endeavor has devolved on that bureau; only morbidity data and other sanitary information are collected therefore by the Public Health Service.

In addition to the weekly Public Health Reports, there is authority in law for the publication of scientific articles in bulletins of the hygienic laboratory, and since 1912 a series of publications known as the Public Health Bulletins has been issued from time to time. Authority in law also exists for the publication of an annual report, and it is obligatory on the Surgeon General to submit this report each year to Congress.

LAWS GOVERNING ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

It is seen from the foregoing that a considerable body of Federal laws bearing on public health has been enacted within a century. The great growth of public-health endeavor in the United States dates, however, from about 1870. Since this date public interest in sanitation has occured in waves, each one exceeding its predecessor. In consequence, greater progress has been made in the last 20 years than in all previous time since the founding of the Republic.

It is not pertinent here to advert to the remarkable growth of health organizations within the several States nor to describe their share in the work accomplished.

It remains, however, to refer briefly to the laws organizing and reorganizing the Public Health Service as the Federal health agency. With the beginning of its history it was known as the United States Marine Hospital Service—the only medical agency in the civil branch of the Government. Like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, it "just growed" until 1870. A law was enacted June 29 of that year reorganizing the service and authorizing the appointment of a Surgeon General with offices at Washington to supervise it. His duties were to administer the laws enacted up to that time and to make monthly reports of these transactions.

By a law of January 4, 1889, a further step was taken to increase the efficiency of the organization This law required that medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service should thereafter be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person was to be so appointed until after passing a satisfactory examination in the several branches of medicine and hygiene. Original appointments were to be made only to the rank of assistant surgeon, and orderly promotions authorized to the rank of passed assistant surgeon.

A law of July 1, 1902, further stabilized appointments and orderly promotions. Under this and previous laws, regulations were issued having the force of law to fix compensation, to govern leaves of absence, and to provide in effect for retirement in case of disability incurred in line of duty.

This law provided for the reorganization of divisions in the central bureau as they exist to-day It also provided for the organization of the hygienic laboratory, including an advisory board of nine members, five of whom are persons eminent in science and not connected with the Government. Finally, this law provided for annual conferences to be convened by the Surgeon General, each State and the District of Columbia being entitled to one delegate, respectively. This law changed the name to the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

By an act of August 14, 1912, the name was again changed to the United States Public Health Service, and the compensation of officers fixed by law. Since then, with the exception of the addition of a division of venereal diseases, the organization has remained the same.

The divisions as now existing are as follows:

(1) Personnel and Accounts.
(2) Hospitals and Relief.
(3) Foreign and Insular Quarantine.
(4) Interstate (sanitation) Quarantine.
(5) Sanitary Reports and Statistics.
(6) Scientific Research.
(7) Venereal Diseases.

These divisions are each presided over by an assistant surgeon general, the rank being equivalent to a colonel in the Army or a captain in the Navy

The legal authorization for the conduct of public-health activities and the laws providing for enlargement of the organization to carry them on, serve as a firm foundation which will no doubt be added to as future public-health needs arise. From time to time questions as to the reorganization and consolidation of agencies within the Government having to do directly or indirectly with public-health betterment have arisen, but the problem is one affecting many diverse functions, some of which have a minor bearing on problems of health and welfare. Decision in respect to such consolidation is a matter for the future

In general, the limitations of the Public Health Service have been mentioned. Those checks and balances necessary, however, under our form of government and operative in all bureaus and departments regardless of their particular duties and responsibilities, have not been outlined. Many of them are no doubt common to governments abroad. They must be recognized as necessary, but reduced to a minimum consistent with economy and efficiency.

HISTORY OF SMALLPOX IN AUSTRALIA, 1909-1923

The Minister of Health of Australia is publishing a history of smallpox in the Commonwealth for the period 1909–1923, prepared by Director-General of Health and Director of Quarantine J. H L. Cumpston, and Dr. F. McCallum, Quarantine Officer of the Department of Health. Through the courtesy of Doctor Cumpston, advance proof sheets of part of this interesting volume have been received.

In a previous publication, the history of smallpox in Australia was brought up to 1909, in which year the Federal quarantine was established; and it is the purpose of the present volume, as stated in the introduction, "to analyze the records of vessels quarantined and of the outbreaks which have occurred" in Australia during the 15-year period. The volume does considerably more than this, as is shown by the following chapter headings:

I. The present position of Australia in regard to the risk from smallpox.
II. The world course of smallpox, 1909–1923, in relation to Australia.
III–VIII. Smallpox in the various States of Australia.
IX. Vaccination in Australia.

X. Vessels arriving in Australian waters which have been infected with smallpox during the voyage, or which were infected on arrival.
XI. The epidemiology of smallpox on vessels bound for Australia.
XII. Occasions on which smallpox has been introduced into Australia from overseas by known or suspected vessels.
XIII. The epidemiology of smallpox in Australia.
XIV. Smallpox in Australia, 1788–1908.
XV. The compilation of records by ships' surgeons of smallpox cases occurring on vessels at sea

It is noted that the need for continuous study of smallpox in Australia is emphasized (1) by the fact that the disease will, at times, get by the best quarantine organization, and (2) because "the Australian community is fast becoming entirely unprotected by vaccination."

Although Australia has never had any cases of cholera or yellow fever except on arriving vessels, it has had serious epidemics of smallpox. After a quiescent period of 13 years a serious outbreak occurred at Sydney in 1881, and in 1884 the disease became prevalent in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia Prior to this time there had been outbreaks in Melbourne in 1857 and 1868 and in Sydney in 1877 These outbreaks together with the lack of uniform procedure in the different States, led to conferences which brought about the establishment of a Federal quarantine service and a system of quarantine for all Australia under the administration of the director of quarantine The Federal authority does not, however, embrace internal health administrations of the States, the control of an outbreak within the State is entirely a function of the State health departments, which provide for notification, segregation, vaccination, and control of contacts. In the event of an outbreak, however, the Federal and State authorities cooperate, and the State officers may be invested with the legal powers of "quarantine officers."

Smallpox is considered a major quarantinable disease in Australia. The quarantine act and the regulations are complete in their requirements for and standards of vaccination as regards both extent and age of vaccinated area, and ample powers are given the quarantine officer in dealing with persons quarantined, in enforcing vaccination of persons who have been exposed, and in providing for release, under surveillance, of persons properly vaccinated. The Quarantine Act of the Commonwealth, as amended in 1920, contains the following section:

"SECTION 75.—(1) A quarantine officer may require any person subject to quarantine, or performing quarantine, to be vaccinated or inoculated with any prophylactic or curative vaccine, and any person so required to be vaccinated or inoculated shall be vaccinated or inoculated accordingly

"Penalty Five pounds.

"(2) A quarantine officer shall not require any person to be vaccinated or inoculated unless in his opinion vaccination or inoculation is necessary for the protection of persons subject to quarantine, or performing quarantine, or for the prevention of the spread of the disease of smallpox."

In the regulations the following definitions are given:

"*Vaccinated* means successfully vaccinated with active vaccine over a total area of not less than one-half of a square inch, which area shall, when healed, show distinct foveation."

"*Properly vaccinated* * * * means *vaccinated* not less than 14 days nor more than seven years prior to examination"

In times of epidemic, quarantine areas, which may include large territories, may be proclaimed and all persons within that quarantine area may be declared subject to quarantine, and, consequently, vaccinated, and all persons who have been, or are suspected of having been, in contact with a smallpox patient are compulsorily vaccinated.

A summary of the quarantine measures applied to vessels from overseas for the prevention of the introduction of smallpox shows a rigorous procedure, including a quarantine period of 18 days from the date of last exposure for persons exposed and not properly vaccinated. On all ships arriving with smallpox on board, no person is released until he has produced satisfactory evidence that he has been vaccinated or has been vaccinated by the quarantine staff.

In order to show the ever-present danger of imported cases and contacts, the report reviews the world distribution of smallpox from 1909 to 1923 in relation to Australia. It calls attention to the epidemic extension in many countries of an exceptionally benign form, noting at the same time that the "classical" type of the disease has persisted during the same period and has even appeared side by side with the mild type. The data showing the occurrence of smallpox during the period 1909–1923 in some of the countries and ports in constant communication with Australia emphasize the necessity for quarantine vigilance. The data given are incomplete, several years being missing in many instances.

COUNTRIES

Country	Cases	Deaths	Country	Cases	Deaths
Ceylon	2,244	516	Java	108,006	20,974
England and Wales	5,314	219	Philippine Islands (Provinces)	----------	81,987
Egypt	41,739	7,244	United States:		
India (registration districts)	----------	951,225	States reporting	515,632	2,864
Italy	107,793	9,543	California	20,210	113
Japan	18,563	4,394			

PORTS

Port	Cases	Deaths	Port	Cases	Deaths
London	288	46	Samarang (residency, town only)	7,250	1,652
Liverpool (including imported cases)	103	6	Soerabaya (residency, town only)	4,890	1,414
Calcutta		13,605	Manila	1,676	
Bombay		7,581	Hongkong	4,409	
Rangoon		2,985	Shanghai		2,974
Colombo (town only)	1,020				
Singapore	1,369	399			
Batavia (residency, town only)	12,719	2,730			

OCCURRENCE OF SMALLPOX IN AUSTRALIA, 1909–1923

During the period 1909–1923 smallpox was reported in Australia as follows

New South Wales —Twenty-four hundred cases of smallpox, with four deaths, were reported in New South Wales during the period under study. In only one of the deaths, however, is smallpox ascribed as other than a contributory cause The occurrence by years was as follows 1913—1,073 cases; mild form, first case in May; origin traced to steamship *Zealandia*, which also carried the infection into New Zealand through Mormon missionaries from Utah. 1914—628 cases, 1915—471 cases, 1916—108 cases, 1917—119 cases, 1918—1 case. The incidence was significantly higher among males than among females The age incidence shows that 72 8 per cent of the cases occurred in persons 30 and under.

Interesting details are given regarding sex and age distribution, nationality, clinical features of the disease, incubation period, period of invasion, complications, and convalescence. Sixty-six per cent of the cases in which the information was available were infected by patients in the first to fourth day of eruption.

It is stated that "all the available evidence * * * pointed to the efficacy of vaccination in protecting against attack, and even in aborting or modifying the attack when performed shortly after exposure in the case of contacts." The report states that the evidence shows "that a single vaccination successfully performed does not confer lifelong protection, but that it certainly has a prophylactic effect for a number of years. It is a significant fact that no case occurred in a vaccinated person under 20 years of age or less than 13 years after vaccination; whereas in the unvaccinated, no less than 590 contracted the disease in the first 20 years of life."

The following is a résumé of the data regarding 1,628 cases treated at the Sydney Quarantine Station:

	Number
Total number of cases of smallpox treated	1,628
Number in which vaccinations had never been attempted (70 per cent)	1,135
Number of cases in which attempt at vaccination was made after exposure but without success	152

	Number
Number in which unsuccessful attempts at vaccination were made between childhood and appearance of disease	109
Total number of persons who had never been successfully vaccinated	1, 396
Number claiming infantile vaccination but showing no evidence thereof	19
Number in which no history was obtained	25
Number of persons in whom vaccination was attempted for the first time at varying periods after the eruption appeared	727
Number of such cases in which vaccination took	2
Number successfully vaccinated during infancy or more than 13 years prior to the attack	106

Of the 727 patients vaccinated for the first time at varying periods after the appearance of the eruption, vaccination was unsuccessful in all these cases except one in which the inoculation was performed on the second day of the eruption and in another case admitted as a contact and vaccinated on admission. This latter patient gave a history of headache, "shivering," and vomiting seven and one-half weeks previously, followed in a few days by a skin eruption, the staining of which was still apparent on the feet on admission Five days after admission the vaccination had taken

Victoria.—Smallpox appeared in Victoria in only one year, 1921, during the period under review. During that year nine cases were reported—two cases with one death in Melbourne and seven cases with one death in Geelong. The two patients who died were unvaccinated; the others had been vaccinated in infancy.

The Melbourne cases originated from a seaman landed in the preeruptive stage. The origin of the Geelong cases, although coincident in point of time with the Melbourne cases, is unknown.

Queensland.—Five cases occurred in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane, Queensland, during July and August, 1913, the origin of which was undetermined. Two cases had been vaccinated in infancy, and three had never been successfully vaccinated.

South Australia.—During the period under review only one case of smallpox occurred in South Australia among the shore community and originating from the infection on the steamship *Runic* December, 1914.

Western Australia.—Smallpox was introduced into Western Australia in 1914, by a seaman on the steamship *Kilchattan*, causing an outbreak of seven cases at Bunbury, a seaport of 4,000 inhabitants. Two of the patients had never been vaccinated. three had been vaccinated in infancy—one of whom had again been vaccinated in 1913—one had been vaccinated in 1903, and another in 1913. The latter two had very mild attacks.

Tasmania.—No case of smallpox occurred in Tasmania during the period under review.

STATUS OF VACCINATION IN AUSTRALIA

In 1909 compulsory vaccination was in force only in the States of Victoria and Western Australia. In 1911 a "conscientious objection" clause was inserted in the health act of Western Australia and in that of Victoria in 1919. In South Australia an act to suspend compulsory vaccination was passed in 1917.

New South Wales has never had any statutory provision for compulsory vaccination, but public vaccinators are appointed and receive a fee for each vaccination performed and reported In this State, excepting for the years 1913–1917 (period of smallpox outbreak), the vaccinations per 100 births varied from 0 02 to 0.7. In 1913 the proportion was 19 5 and in 1914, it was 12 4.

Infantile vaccination in Victoria continued up to 1919. From 1909 to 1919 the vaccinations in Victoria varied between 69 and 44 per 100 births, but in 1920, the year in which the "conscientious objection" clause went into effect, they dropped to 12 and in 1923 to 6

The compulsory vaccination provision of the health act of Queensland has never been proclaimed and vaccination has been voluntary. As medical practitioners do not notify vaccinations, no exact data on the proportion of the population vaccinated are available

Compulsory vaccination in South Australia practically ended in 1901 by the inclusion of a "conscientious objection" clause, and was abolished by an act of 1917. The number of vaccinations per 100 births dropped from 14.7 in 1909 to an annual average of 5 for the years 1918–1922. No vaccinations were reported in 1923.

In 1909 a bill revising the compulsory vaccination act of 1878 failed of passage in Western Australia, in which year it was stated that "only about 10 per cent of those born in recent years in Western Australia had been vaccinated." In the health act of 1911 a "conscientious objection" clause was adopted.

In Tasmania, under the vaccination act of 1898, all infants are nominally required to be vaccinated before the age of 12 months unless either (*a*) a statutory declaration of conscientious objection is made, or (*b*) a medical certificate of unfitness is received. No information regarding vaccination in recent years is available for Tasmania. No cases of smallpox occurred in Tasmania during the period 1903–1923.

For practical purposes, it is stated, the Commonwealth as a whole has been unprotected by vaccination during the period under study; and at the present time some concern is expressed because of this fact. It is difficult to estimate the proportion of vaccinated persons, even in terms of infantile vaccination, without any consideration of the revaccination necessary to insure immunity. In the first volume of this study it was estimated that in 1910 about 30 per cent of all persons in Australia had been vaccinated, and the best estimate from all figures available places the present proportion at about the same figure.

VESSELS INFECTED WITH SMALLPOX ON ARRIVAL OR DURING VOYAGE 1909–1923

During the period 1909–1923, 101 vessels were quarantined for smallpox. The classifications of these vessels were as follows.

(A)	Vessels which have arrived in Australian ports with smallpox on board	60
(B)	Vessels which have arrived in Australian ports, having landed one or more cases at an oversea port, or having had cases on board who died and were buried at sea	22
(C)	Vessel not quarantined, but subsequently shown to have been concerned with the introduction of smallpox into Australia	1
(D)	Coastwise vessels which have had smallpox cases developed on board	6
(E)	Vessels which have been quarantined, having on board one or more cases suspected to be smallpox	12

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

VACCINATION HISTORIES OF 376 CASES OF SMALLPOX

The following table gives the vaccination histories of the cases of smallpox which occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., during the first six months of 1925. The data were received from the city health officer of Milwaukee.

Type of case	Number of cases	Vaccinated within 7 years preceding exposure	Vaccinated more than 7 years before exposure	Never successfully vaccinated before exposure	Vaccination history uncertain
Fatal cases					
Hemorrhagic	21	0	2	19	0
Confluent	[1] 46	0	7	[1] 39	0
Discrete	19	0	1	18	0
Total fatal cases	86	0	10	76	0
Cases which recovered					
Hemorrhagic	0	0	0	0	0
Confluent	[2] 46	0	7	[2] 39	0
Discrete	149	2	15	130	2
Very mild	95	3	18	73	1
Total recovered	290	5	40	242	3
Grand total	376	5	50	318	3

[1] Two of the patients died during July, 1925

[2] The onset of the first case was in December, 1924.

DEATH RATES OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1924

The following table was prepared from the records of five of the largest industrial insurance companies of the United States, covering about 31,000,000 lives for the year 1924. The companies are as follows: Metropolitan (white business only), Prudential, John Hancock, Colonial, and Life Insurance Co. of Virginia (white business only).

Death rates per 100,000 for principal causes of death, entire year and by quarters (ages under 75 years), for combined companies, premium-paying business, 1924

Cause of death	Entire year 1924	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
All causes of death	834.5	923.7	899.7	735.6	787.1
Typhoid fever	3.4	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.4
Measles	5.6	9.7	9.8	2.3	.9
Scarlet fever	4.1	5.8	5.5	2.3	3.0
Whooping cough	5.9	6.0	6.9	6.6	4.1
Diphtheria and croup	12.8	17.8	12.2	7.7	13.4
Influenza	10.9	18.7	14.3	2.8	8.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	92.8	97.2	109.8	86.2	78.8
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	83.1	88.0	98.5	75.7	71.0
Cancer, all forms	72.5	70.9	74.2	71.4	73.4
Diabetes	14.9	16.8	15.4	12.6	14.8
Cerebral hemorrhage	52.3	62.8	50.6	43.8	52.2
Diseases of the heart	116.3	125.9	124.4	98.4	117.4
Pneumonia, all forms	82.5	125.8	99.7	35.3	71.8
Bronchopneumonia	35.6	54.5	43.3	15.9	29.8
Pneumonia, lobar and undefined	46.8	71.2	56.4	19.4	42.0
Diarrhea and enteritis	27.6	16.1	19.3	44.7	29.7
Appendicitis	13.1	12.6	13.5	14.7	11.5
Chronic nephritis	62.9	68.8	69.2	52.9	61.1
Puerperal state	14.9	15.8	16.7	13.2	13.6
Puerperal septicemia	5.0	6.2	5.4	3.8	4.4
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.6
Other disease of puerperal state	6.9	6.4	8.5	6.1	6.6
Suicides	8.6	6.9	10.0	8.5	9.0
Homicides	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.9
Accidents	62.1	57.7	60.2	71.2	59.0
Accidental drowning	7.3	3.7	6.9	15.1	3.5
Automobile accidents	16.2	11.8	14.9	19.3	18.3
All other causes	168.0	183.1	182.3	153.5	156.9

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 1, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended August 1, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 4, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended August 1, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,384,891	56,648,917
Number of death claims	9,621	9,276
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.3	8.5

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 1, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, August 4, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended August 1, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended August 1, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended August 1, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5,630	10.6	[4] 10.3	729	[3] 754	[4] 58
Akron	23			3	4	34
Albany [5]	22	9.6	11.0	1	3	22
Atlanta	60			5	14	
Baltimore [5]	218	14.3	13.4	38	31	114
Birmingham	49	12.4	16.6	6	11	
Boston	178	11.9	10.6	27	20	71
Bridgeport	20			2	4	32
Buffalo	110	10.4	9.8	16	13	65
Cambridge	22	10.2	10.2	1	5	17

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 65 cities.

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, July 31, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 1, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 4, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended August 1, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended August 1, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended August 1, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Camden	22	8.9	14.9	7	13	111
Chicago [5]	504	8.8	9.0	65	68	58
Cincinnati	93	11.8	12.0	14	11	83
Cleveland	145	8.1	8.0	18	15	45
Columbus	58	10.8	10.7	9	8	83
Dallas	59	15.9	8.9	13	6	---
Dayton	35	10.6	12.0	3	3	47
Denver	72	13.4	10.8	16	7	---
Des Moines	20	7.0	9.7	0	5	0
Detroit	210	---	---	31	43	53
Duluth	16	7.5	8.2	1	0	22
El Paso	27	13.4	16.6	7	8	---
Erie	16	---	---	2	3	39
Fall River [5]	19	8.2	7.8	0	2	0
Flint	14	5.6	5.0	2	4	32
Fort Worth	22	7.5	7.7	2	1	---
Grand Rapids	28	9.6	6.3	1	1	16
Houston	49	15.5	11.4	8	4	---
Indianapolis	91	13.2	10.8	11	17	78
Jersey City	49	8.1	11.5	7	10	50
Kansas City, Kans	25	10.5	14.6	1	8	21
Kansas City, Mo	86	12.2	12.6	18	13	---
Los Angeles	195	---	---	26	15	72
Louisville	80	16.1	13.1	12	5	105
Lowell	30	13.4	11.3	1	6	17
Lynn	15	7.5	8.0	0	2	0
Memphis	70	20.9	23.0	8	15	---
Milwaukee	91	9.5	7.2	18	12	84
Minneapolis	55	6.7	9.4	4	7	21
Nashville [5]	63	24.1	21.1	5	10	---
New Bedford	19	7.3	8.3	4	3	66
New Haven	30	8.7	10.1	4	2	52
New Orleans	155	19.5	15.4	19	25	---
New York	1,108	9.5	9.2	151	136	61
Bronx Borough	123	7.1	6.7	16	13	55
Brooklyn Borough	415	9.7	8.2	60	60	62
Manhattan Borough	434	10.0	10.8	61	53	64
Queens Borough	96	8.7	9.0	10	8	46
Richmond Borough	40	15.6	16.0	4	2	72
Newark, N J	89	10.3	9.4	21	17	96
Norfolk	37	---	---	3	4	55
Oakland	44	9.0	10.6	5	6	58
Oklahoma City	16	---	---	0	7	---
Omaha	48	11.8	10.8	5	8	51
Paterson	29	10.7	7.4	4	1	67
Philadelphia	350	9.2	10.4	35	53	44
Pittsburgh	150	12.4	10.4	23	12	76
Portland, Oreg	53	9.8	9.6	2	2	20
Providence	49	10.4	12.2	7	12	56
Richmond	47	13.1	15.9	9	12	108
Rochester	71	11.2	7.1	11	3	88
St Louis	183	11.6	10.7	22	25	---
St. Paul	51	10.8	7.9	4	6	34
Salt Lake City [5]	20	8.0	12.2	0	7	0
San Antonio	59	15.5	11.2	10	11	---
San Diego	38	18.7	18.9	1	2	23
San Francisco	137	12.8	13.5	6	7	35
Seattle	64	---	---	4	7	39
Somerville	8	4.1	6.2	0	2	0
Spokane	25	12.0	12.0	0	3	0
Springfield, Mass	27	9.2	10.2	5	1	74
Syracuse	30	8.2	10.5	3	3	38
Tacoma	17	8.5	8.1	1	1	23
Toledo	52	9.4	11.3	5	6	45
Trenton	30	11.8	15.3	3	7	49
Utica	20	9.7	---	4	---	86
Washington, D C	153	16.0	12.0	14	16	79
Waterbury	21	---	---	2	4	43
Wilmington, Del	18	7.7	10.0	2	9	45
Worcester	39	10.2	7.7	3	2	35
Yonkers	19	8.9	8.6	2	3	44
Youngstown	25	8.2	9.4	4	5	49

Deaths for week ended Friday, July 31, 1925

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended August 8, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	6
Malaria	100
Measles	5
Mumps	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	33
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	20
Tetanus	5
Tuberculosis	96
Typhoid fever	103
Whooping cough	26

ARIZONA	
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	4

ARKANSAS	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	1
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	28
Malaria	90
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	10
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	21

CALIFORNIA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Long Beach	1
Riverside	1
Diphtheria	73
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	18
Poliomyelitis:	
Berkeley	1
Corona	2
Del Norte County	1
Fresno	1
Fresno County	1
Gilroy	1
Grass Valley	1
Hemet	1
Kern County	1
Long Beach	4
Los Angeles	17
Los Angeles County	7
Lynwood	1
Modesto	1
Oakland	2
Orange County	1
Pasadena	1
Sacramento	2
San Anselmo	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	8
San Gabriel	1
San Mateo County	2
Santa Cruz	1
Sonoma County	2
Stockton	1
Susanville	1
Scarlet fever	53
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	15
Oakland	14
Orange	6
Scattering	13

CALIFORNIA—continued

	Cases
Typhoid fever	
San Joaquin County	7
Scattering	20

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	33
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	31

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	18
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	16
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	24
Septic sore throat	3
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	16
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	83

DELAWARE

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3

FLORIDA

	Cases
Diphtheria	11
Malaria	10
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	6

GEORGIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	11
Dysentery	5
Hookworm disease	11
Influenza	8
Malaria	106
Mumps	9
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	16
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	1
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	91
Typhus fever	3
Whooping cough	16

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Cook County	1
Sangamon County	1
Diphtheria	
Cook County	50
Scattering	15
Influenza	26
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	1
Measles	47
Pneumonia	67
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	3
La Salle County	1
Stark County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	35
Scattering	30
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	202
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	9
Scattering	60
Whooping cough	191

INDIANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	25
Influenza	29
Measles	11
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	
Dearborn County	2
Delaware County	1
Huntington County	1
Scarlet fever	25
Smallpox	18
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	61

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Sherrington	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	6
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis—Kansas City	1
Malaria	2
Measles	3
Mumps	13
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	21
Poliomyelitis	
Earleton	1
Garnett	1
Kansas City	1
Ottawa	3
Wilder	1
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	76

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Anthrax	8
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	16
Malaria	20
Pneumonia	11
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	103
Whooping cough	18

MAINE

Diphtheria	7
German measles	2
Measles	3
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	3
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	11

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	15
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	11
Diphtheria	37
Dysentery	4
German measles	7
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	90
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	8
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	17
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	62
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	84
Tuberculosis (other forms)	10
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	119

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	49
Measles	32
Pneumonia	36
Scarlet fever	74
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	270

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	29
Diphtheria	54
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	56

MINNESOTA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	62
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	23

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	5
Influenza	13
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	86

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	26
Malaria	1
Measles	3
Mumps	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	51
Trachoma	55
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	43

MONTANA

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	3
German measles	1
Mumps	5
Poliomyelitis—	
Havre	4
Malta	1
Wagner	1
Ynot	1
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	18

NEW JERSEY

Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	63
Dysentery	1
Measles	54
Pneumonia	36
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	28
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	120

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	2

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	47
Measles	122
Pneumonia	56
Poliomyelitis	38
Scarlet fever	62
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	193

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	48
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	7
Trachoma	6
Typhoid fever	80
Whooping cough	55

OKLAHOMA

[Exclusive of Oklahoma and Tulsa]

	Cases
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	11
Malaria	63
Mumps	4
Pellagra	8
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis—Texas	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox—Logan	1
Typhoid fever	89
Whooping cough	12

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria:	
Portland	12
Scattering	7
Measles	2
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	[1] 3
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	13

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	23
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	2

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	18
Influenza	2
Leprosy	1
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	6
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	11
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	50
Typhoid fever	111
Typhus fever	4
Whooping cough	32

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	4
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	25

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	13
German measles	1
Mumps	16
Poliomyelitis—Seattle	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	74
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	65

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Wheeling	1
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	13

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	8
German measles	1
Measles	3
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	71
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	26
Diphtheria	34
German measles	11
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	96
Mumps	30
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	17
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	23
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	91

[1] Deaths.

Reports for Week Ended August 1, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Measles	3
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	2
Tuberculosis	25
Whooping cough	20
NEBRASKA	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
Mumps	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10

NEBRASKA—continued	Cases
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	17
NORTH DAKOTA	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	12
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	13

Report for Week Ended July 25, 1925

NORTH DAKOTA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	2
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	5

NORTH DAKOTA—continued	Cases
Scarlet fever	13
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	8

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
May, 1925										
Hawaii	5	22	19		71			3		9
June, 1925										
Utah	4	54	8		24		1	50	5	21
July, 1925										
Connecticut	2	80	9	10	358		8	75	0	17

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended July 25, 1925.

Number of rats trapped	2,386
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	973
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2,118
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, June 25, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended July 25, 1925

Number of rats trapped	1,163
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	508
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Totals

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to July 25, 1925	60,840
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to July 25, 1925	6,704
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925

Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended July 25, 1925

Number of vessels inspected	155
Number of inspections made	344
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	8
Number of rodents examined for plague	3,287
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0

Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to July 25, 1925

Number of rodents examined for plague	147,611
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925

Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920

POLIOMYELITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following tables show the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers of 33 States for the two weeks from July 19 to August 1, 1925, and from July 20 to August 2, 1924. These tables are supplementary to those published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of July 31, 1925, page 1614. The figures for both years are compiled from preliminary telegraphic reports.

State	1925	1924
Alabama	3	2
Arizona	2	0
Arkansas	0	0
California	97	2
Colorado	0	0
Connecticut	7	10
Delaware	0	0
District of Columbia	2	0
Florida	5	0
Georgia	1	0
Illinois	9	8
Indiana	1	6
Kansas	8	1
Louisiana	0	1
Maine	0	1
Maryland	4	13
Massachusetts	5	7
Minnesota	71	2
Missouri	11	0
Montana	5	2
Nebraska	3	0
New Jersey	24	3
New Mexico	0	0
New York	76	75
North Carolina	8	2
North Dakota[1]	5	0
South Dakota	0	0
Texas	3	0
Vermont	3	0
Virginia	3	1
Washington	5	3
West Virginia	1	0
Wisconsin	27	2
Wyoming	0	0
Total	389	141

[1] Week ended July 25, 1925, and July 26, 1924, only.

Week ended—	1925	1924
July 25, 1925, July 26, 1924	173	66
Aug 1, 1925, Aug 2, 1924	216	75
Total, 2 weeks	389	141

South Carolina reported 146 cases of poliomyelitis from April to August 5, 1925

Oklahoma reported 8 cases from May 31 to August 1, 1925.

North Dakota reported 27 cases from May 31 to July 25, 1925.

States which did not report for both years are omitted from the tables.

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary of reports for the eight weeks ended August 1, 1925, and for the corresponding period of 1924.—The following tables show the numbers of cases of typhoid fever reported by State health officers of 33 States for the eight weeks from June 7 to August 1, 1925, and from June 8 to August 2, 1924. Improvement in the percentage of cases reported may account, in part at least, for the apparent increase in some States. States which did not report for the entire eight weeks of both years are omitted from the tables.

Cases of typhoid fever reported by State health officers for the eight weeks ended August 1, 1925, compared with reports for the corresponding period of 1924

State	1925	1924	State	1925	1924
Maine	22	91	West Virginia	39	48
Vermont	2	3	North Carolina	458	461
Massachusetts	106	85	Georgia	747	187
Connecticut	35	42	Florida	139	116
New York	415	481	Alabama	678	411
New Jersey	171	87	Arkansas	358	155
Indiana	203	101	Louisiana	590	198
Illinois	332	188	Texas	260	96
Michigan	92	107	Montana	19	17
Wisconsin	20	30	Wyoming	7	9
Minnesota	33	40	Colorado	47	26
Missouri	264	97	New Mexico	49	44
South Dakota	16	17	Arizona	23	22
Nebraska	12	9	Washington	50	53
Kansas	180	83	Oregon	26	32
Delaware	12	9	California	144	184
Maryland	134	173			
District of Columbia	16	14	Total	5 699	3 716

Cases of typhoid fever reported by the health officers of 33 States and the District of Columbia, June 7 to August 1, 1925, and June 8 to August 2, 1924, by weeks

Week ended—	1925	1924	Week ended—	1925	1924
June 13, 1925, June 14, 1924	479	324	July 18, 1925; July 19, 1924	817	602
June 20, 1925, June 21, 1924	500	349	July 25, 1925, July 26, 1924	845	606
June 27, 1925, June 28, 1924	649	276	Aug 1, 1925; Aug. 2, 1924	970	656
July 4, 1925, July 5, 1924	612	368			
July 11, 1925, July 12, 1924	827	535	Total	5,699	3,716

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended July 25, 1925, 34 States reported 717 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended July 26, 1924, the same States reported 1,032 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,000,000, reported 422 cases of diphtheria for the week ended July 25, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 550 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 603 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 1,013 cases of measles for the week ended July 25, 1925, and 1,288 cases of this disease for the week ended July 26, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 563 cases of measles for the week this year, and 501 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 33 States reported 173 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended July 25, 1925. The same States reported 66 cases for the week ended July 26, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 34 States—this year, 707 cases, last year, 837 cases, 102 cities—this year, 314 cases; last year, 333 cases, estimated expectancy, 253 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended July 25, 1925, 34 States reported 214 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 406 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 57 cases; 1924, 108 cases; estimated expectancy, 56 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week this year—at St. Paul, Minn.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and forty-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended July 25, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 606 cases. One hundred and two cities reported 186 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 189 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 170 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 102 cities as follows: 1925, 280 deaths; 1924, 297 deaths.

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	--------	1	0	0	1	0	--------	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	23,613	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	14	38	12	1	0	25	3	11
Fall River	120,912	0	2	2	0	0	7	0	1
Springfield	144,227	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Worcester	191,927	2	2	0	0	0	21	0	3
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	5	1	0	0	10	0	1
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	1	4	5	0	0	2	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
New Haven	172,967	2	2	2	0	0	13	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	8	9	4	0	0	16	1	2
New York	5,927,625	36	166	86	3	5	101	18	63
Rochester	317,867	--------	4	4	0	0	22	0	2
Syracuse	184,511	3	3	1	--------	0	3	2	2
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	3	2	4	0	0	7	0	2
Newark	438,699	8	8	11	0	0	16	0	4
Trenton	127,390	0	3	1	0	0	5	0	2
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	15	36	55	--------	0	41	1	13
Pittsburgh	613,442	4	13	11	--------	0	28	1	10
Reading	110,917	0	1	2	0	0	14	0	2
Scranton	140,636	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	6	3	2	1	0	2	2
Cleveland	888,519	19	17	18	2	0	25	3	5
Columbus	261,082	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Toledo	268,338	3	4	2	--------	0	7	0	1
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	2	0	--------	0	1	0	1
Indianapolis	342,718	0	5	0	--------	0	2	2	5
South Bend	76,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	24	74	34	2	0	85	2	24
Cicero	55,968	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued		-							
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	12	33	17	2	1	8	0	10
Flint	117,968	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	3	2	-------	0	12	0	0
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	1	0	0	0	-------	2	0	-------
Milwaukee	484,595	12	9	12	0	0	15	6	4
Racine	64,393	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	0	1	0	-------	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis	409,125	8	9	22	0	0	1	5	3
St Paul	241,891	3	10	5	0	0	0	1	3
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	1	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Des Moines	140,923	0	2	1	0	-------	0	0	-------
Sioux City	79,662	0	1	0	0	-------	0	1	-------
Waterloo	39,667	0	0	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	3
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
St Louis	803,853	2	21	19	0	0	4	1	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Omaha	204,382	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	5
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wichita	79,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	0	10	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	9
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	4	4	0	0	9	0	6
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159,089	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Richmond	181,044	0	2	1	-------	0	7	1	3
Roanoke	55,502	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	1	0	-------	0	3	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29,171	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39,688	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	3
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisville	257,671	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	4
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	1	1	--------	0	1	0	3
Nashville	121,128	0	1	0	--------	1	9	0	1
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mobile	63,858	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	0	0	0	--------	0	2	0
Little Rock	70,916	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.									
New Orleans	404,575	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma.									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	2	1	--------	0	1	0	2
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	2	7	5	0	1	2	9	4
Pueblo	43,519	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	2	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	12	2	2	0	0	1	12	0
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	6	4	0	0	--------	1	5	--------
Spokane	104,573	6	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	10	30	20	0	0	4	23	12
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	539,038	4	11	8	2	0	2	4	3

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	15
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Massachusetts											
Boston	15	14	0	0	0	14	3	3	0	28	183
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	32
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27
Worcester	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	37
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Providence	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	47
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	27
Hartford	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	6	36
New Haven	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	24	35
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	8	10	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	12	118
New York	44	21	1	0	0	[1] 89	27	31	3	110	1,036
Rochester	4	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	69
Syracuse	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	28
New Jersey											
Camden	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	25
Newark	6	6	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	43	81
Trenton	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	29
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	20	25	1	0	0	35	9	3	1	39	343
Pittsburgh	8	13	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	10	126
Reading	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	27
Scranton	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	4	1	1	0	0	10	1	2	0	11	96
Cleveland	8	5	2	1	0	16	3	0	0	80	130
Columbus	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	7	59
Toledo	6	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	21	62
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
Indianapolis	3	3	1	1	0	8	2	0	0	66	95
South Bend	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Terre Haute	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Illinois											
Chicago	29	33	1	1	0	43	4	5	1	112	553
Cicero	0	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
Springfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Michigan											
Detroit	23	26	4	0	0	19	5	4	1	107	228
Flint	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	14
Grand Rapids	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Wisconsin:											
Madison	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Milwaukee	14	2	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	46	79
Racine	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10
Superior	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	6	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	7	17
Minneapolis	7	16	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	7	63
St Paul	5	7	2	2	1	4	2	2	0	21	--------

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[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—con											
Iowa											
Davenport	1	0	0	1	-------	-------	0	1	-------	0	-------
Des Moines	2	0	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Waterloo	1	0	1	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	3	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	5	2	0	0	2	3	3	0	23	75
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	24
St Louis	6	17	1	1	0	9	6	8	0	24	206
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Grand Forks	0	2	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	21
Omaha	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	4	54
Kansas											
Topeka	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	8
Wichita	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	26	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	22
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	-------	0	-------	0	20	7	-------	1	-------	164
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	3	0	0	0	11	5	1	0	20	117
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	8
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	-------
Richmond	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	10	51
Roanoke	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	11
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	15
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Winston-Salem	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	24
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	25
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	4	10
Georgia											
Atlanta	1	0	3	0	0	5	3	2	0	4	48
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	36
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Louisville	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	7	1	3	65
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	7	0	2	4	10	4	29	58
Nashville	0	1	0	0	0	7	5	11	1	3	45
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	39
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	18
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	12

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Scarlet fever: Cases reported	Smallpox: Cases, estimated expectancy	Smallpox: Cases reported	Smallpox: Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever: Cases reported	Typhoid fever: Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0			0	1		1	
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	5	0	0	0	13	4	18	5	9	139
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	29
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	29
Texas											
Dallas	2	2	1	0	0	3	5	6	1	0	57
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	10
Houston	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	[illegible]
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	[illegible]
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Great Falls	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	6
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Missoula	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Colorado											
Denver	4	6	2	0	0	8	2	2	0	25	69
Pueblo	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	6
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	5
Arizona											
Phoenix		0		0	0	5		0	0	1	21
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	23
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	4	1	2	3			0	0		25	
Spokane	1	2	3	0			1	0		6	
Tacoma	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	5	28
Oregon											
Portland	3		4				0				
Salem	0		0				0				
California											
Los Angeles	6	8	1	16	0	17	4	6	1	49	203
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	21
San Francisco	5	5	1	1	0	11	2	1	0	3	115

Division, State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis: Cases	Cerebrospinal meningitis: Deaths	Lethargic encephalitis: Cases	Lethargic encephalitis: Deaths	Pellagra: Cases	Pellagra: Deaths	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis): Cases, estimated expectancy	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis): Cases	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis): Deaths	Typhus fever: Cases	Typhus fever: Deathss
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York City	2	1	2	2	0	0	5	16	5	0	0

City reports for week ended July 25, 1925—Continued

Division State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—continued											
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin											
Racine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
St Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina											
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
PACIFIC											
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	3	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended July 25, 1925 The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 17 to July 25, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25
105 cities	153	[2] 149	158	120	119	[3] 116	[4] 93	[3] 96	[5] 79	[6] 78
New England	127	114	129	94	97	127	117	62	62	62
Middle Atlantic	203	211	244	156	166	163	96	127	[7] 97	91
East North Central	108	106	99	95	93	[3] 84	[3] 87	[3] 89	[3] 73	[3] 68
West North Central	251	197	189	145	133	114	131	93	85	[8] 107
South Atlantic	87	[2] 77	91	57	51	73	41	55	26	[9] 32
East South Central	40	11	11	11	6	34	6	23	11	11
West South Central	42	65	42	70	74	46	60	42	28	70
Mountain	134	143	76	181	191	105	181	105	124	115
Pacific	165	168	145	165	113	107	[10] 145	125	99	104

MEASLES CASE RATES

	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25
105 cities	601	[2] 593	619	582	434	[3] 303	[4] 228	[3] 193	[5] 158	[6] 105
New England	1,051	867	872	892	634	407	350	283	261	216
Middle Atlantic	617	704	774	727	544	382	258	249	[7] 197	128
East North Central	954	913	893	844	592	[3] 404	[3] 321	[3] 225	[3] 191	[3] 119
West North Central	236	145	114	135	87	60	31	35	29	[8] 19
South Atlantic	327	[2] 256	410	297	349	278	262	211	148	[9] 93
East South Central	337	217	132	212	114	132	97	120	80	63
West South Central	23	14	23	14	19	5	5	0	0	5
Mountain	181	248	38	95	76	95	38	57	29	38
Pacific	131	165	165	87	84	52	[10] 37	41	64	20

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25
105 cities	307	[2] 278	267	174	165	[3] 117	[4] 96	[3] 90	[5] 61	[6] 58
New England	350	211	266	179	142	107	112	147	80	72
Middle Atlantic	265	271	263	156	145	100	79	81	[7] 46	43
East North Central	413	346	317	204	217	[3] 157	[3] 122	[3] 97	[3] 67	[3] 67
West North Central	556	531	481	325	328	184	168	143	108	[8] 121
South Atlantic	146	[2] 122	130	61	61	45	59	45	47	[9] 20
East South Central	246	183	126	160	160	91	74	126	80	29
West South Central	23	65	88	46	37	56	46	9	23	32
Mountain	324	410	334	277	143	210	105	153	86	162
Pacific	162	139	151	162	116	107	[10] 71	52	61	46

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25
105 cities	60	[2] 48	46	37	36	[3] 25	[4] 14	[3] 16	[5] 15	[6] 11
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
Middle Atlantic	2	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	[7] 1	0
East North Central	70	58	65	42	45	[3] 20	[3] 14	[3] 12	[3] 10	[3] 8
West North Central	68	70	95	52	60	37	17	21	17	[8] 13
South Atlantic	65	[2] 110	39	22	30	18	10	24	8	[9] 20
East South Central	440	423	114	297	200	132	63	80	46	40
West South Central	130	56	32	5	19	0	5	5	14	5
Mountain	29	57	38	29	19	29	29	19	19	0
Pacific	186	168	191	148	154	171	[10] 89	102	119	67

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Charleston, W Va., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Cicero, Ill., not included.

[4] Cicero, Ill., and Spokane, Wash , not included.

[5] Camden, N. J., and Cicero, Ill., not included.

[6] Cicero, Ill , Fargo, N. Dak , and Baltimore, Md., not included.

[7] Camden, N. J., not included.

[8] Fargo, N Dak., not included.

[9] Baltimore, Md , not included.

[10] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 17 to July 25, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 26	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25
105 cities	19	[2] 16	25	28	22	[3] 27	[4] 35	[5] 35	[5] 38	[6] 35
New England	25	17	30	25	20	17	22	25	32	22
Middle Atlantic	19	9	26	17	14	18	15	17	[7] 26	21
East North Central	5	7	10	10	4	[3] 9	[3] 10	[3] 14	[3] 12	[3] 8
West North Central	4	10	8	25	12	10	21	44	44	[8] 40
South Atlantic	39	[2] 41	41	65	49	71	69	59	55	[9] 64
East South Central	74	51	40	120	80	91	200	177	223	177
West South Central	65	74	88	116	130	148	246	185	134	172
Mountain	19	10	76	48	38	0	10	29	19	48
Pacific	6	9	9	15	6	20	[10] 22	17	32	29

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

105 cities	14	[2] 12	11	7	6	[3] 6	[3] 4	[3] 2	[5] 2	[6] 2
New England	5	7	2	5	2	7	2	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	11	9	11	6	4	6	2	2	[7] 2	3
East North Central	12	14	10	7	7	[3] 6	[3] 5	[3] 2	[3] 3	[3] 1
West North Central	18	18	4	9	7	4	0	0	0	[8] 4
South Atlantic	6	[2] 12	6	4	6	2	6	0	4	4
East South Central	86	40	54	17	34	17	11	17	0	6
West South Central	24	31	5	20	10	10	10	10	10	0
Mountain	19	0	29	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Pacific	25	8	12	4	4	4	4	0	4	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

105 cities	128	[2] 117	128	104	81	[3] 66	[3] 58	[3] 61	[5] 57	[6] 50
New England	119	114	72	117	62	60	45	45	50	52
Middle Atlantic	144	146	168	130	93	75	62	64	[7] 63	52
East North Central	125	119	114	89	81	[3] 42	[3] 45	[3] 59	[3] 47	[3] 40
West North Central	79	59	57	59	33	50	42	39	55	[8] 40
South Atlantic	134	[2] 157	146	122	77	96	75	67	51	55
East South Central	137	172	126	63	103	120	97	91	74	63
West South Central	84	76	66	87	92	76	61	61	76	66
Mountain	172	76	95	105	143	57	67	76	86	57
Pacific	135	82	131	49	65	53	82	74	45	65

[2] Charleston, W Va, not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Cicero, Ill, not included
[4] Cicero, Ill, and Spokane, Wash, not included
[5] Camden, N J, and Cicero, Ill, not included
[6] Cicero, Ill, Fargo, N Dak, and Baltimore, Md, not included.
[7] Camden, N J, not included
[8] Fargo, N Dak, not included
[9] Baltimore, Md, not included
[10] Spokane, Wash, not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Ontario—June 28–July 25, 1925 (comparative).—During the four-week period ended July 25, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, as follows:

Disease	June 28–July 25, 1925		June 29–July 26, 1924	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis		4	2	1
Chancroid	1			
Chicken pox	330		179	
Diphtheria	151	19	220	12
German measles	6		28	
Gonorrhea	144		124	
Influenza		5		2
Lethargic encephalitis		10	1	1
Measles	642		1,045	8
Mumps	108		141	1
Pneumonia		77		68
Poliomyelitis	4			
Scarlet fever	252	3	267	3
Smallpox	8		7	
Syphilis	65		45	
Tuberculosis	158	82	137	60
Typhoid fever	57	3	77	4
Whooping cough	315	9	109	4

Smallpox distribution.—The eight cases of smallpox were reported in four municipalities, with three cases at Trenton and three at Arthur Village.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—May, 1925.—Cases of diseases were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the month of May, 1925, as follows:

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis		5					5
Chicken pox		25		4	5	3	37
Diphtheria		25		1			26
Malaria		22		1	11	365	399
Measles	16	279	9	10	5	5	324
Paratyphoid fever	6	13	8	4			31
Scarlet fever		13					13
Typhoid fever	9	47	36	48	16	11	167

ECUADOR

Plague-infected rats found—Guayaquil—June 16–July 15, 1925.—The finding of plague-infected rats at Guayaquil has been reported as follows: June 16 to 30, 1925—rats taken, 9,380, found infected, 17; July 1 to 15, 1925—rats taken 9,926; found infected, 16.

EGYPT

Plague—Port Said—July 2–8, 1925—Summary, January to June, 1925, inclusive.—During the week ended July 8, 1925, three cases of plague with one death, occurring at Port Said, were reported in Egypt. From January to June, 1925, inclusive, 81 cases were reported in Egypt, as compared with 323 cases reported during the corresponding period of 1924.

LATVIA

Typhus fever—Libau—July 14–20, 1925.—During the week ended July 20, 1925, a case of typhus fever, occurring in the civilian population, was reported at Libau, Republic of Latvia The infection was believed to have been imported from a village in the interior of the country.

RUSSIA

Plague—Reappearance in certain localities.—Information has been received under date of June 16, 1925, of outbreaks of plague in several localities in the Kalmyk District in southeastern Russia, with 10 reported cases and 8 deaths occurring between May 19 and 31. On June 6 and 7 two fatal cases were reported in the north Caucasus region.

A case of plague occurred May 25, 1925, at Urts, Province of Bukeevsk, in the person of a physician who contracted the disease in laboratory work. The case terminated fatally May 29. A fatal case of plague was reported June 3 in a contact.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Malay Camp at Kimberley—June 14–20, 1925.—During the week ended June 20, 1925, a fatal case of plague was reported at Kimberley, Union of South Africa, in a Malay camp.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended August 14, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India:				
Rangoon	June 14–20	6	5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	June 1–7	1		Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 31–June 6	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 14, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador				
Guayaquil				June 16-30, 1925 Rats taken, 9,380, rats found infected, 17 July 1-15, 1925 Rats taken, 9,926, rats found infected, 16
Egypt				July 2-8, 1925 Cases, 3, one death Total, January 1 to June 30, 1925—cases, 81, corresponding period, 1924—cases, 323
Port Said	July 2-8	3	1	
India				
Rangoon	June 14-20	15	15	
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 31-June 6	6		May 17-23, 1925 One case
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case, one death
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	May 31-June 13	5	4	
Union of South Africa				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-July 4	2		
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	June 21-27	4		
Canada:				
Ontario	June 28-July 25	8		
China				
Amoy	do			Present
Antung	June 29-July 5	1		
Canton	June 6-13			Do
Swatow	June 7-20			Stated to be endemic.
Do	June 28-July 4			Do
Great Britain				
England and Wales	July 12-18	90		
Newcastle	do	4		
Greece				
Athens	June 24-30	27	3	
India				
Rangoon	June 14-20	17	8	
Japan				
Nagasaki	July 6-12	1		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	July 21-27	2		
Mexico City	July 5-11	3		
Tampico	July 11-20	1		
Portugal				
Lisbon	June 28-July 11	8	6	
Siam.				
Bangkok	May 31-June 13	8	7	
Spain				
Malaga	July 5-11		3	
Tunis:				
Tunis	July 8-14	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Latvia:				
Liban	July 14-20	1		
Mexico				
Mexico City	July 5-11	6		
Portugal:				
Oporto	do	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	July 8-14	4	1	
Union of South Africa.				
Cape Province	June 6-13			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal	do			Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 14, 1925—Continued

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

Reports Received from June 27 to August 7, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-May 2, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 13
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 26,273 deaths 16,115
Bombay	May 10-16	1	1	
Calcutta	May 3-9	78	49	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Madras	June 6-20	4	1	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2. Received out of date
Indo-China				
Saigon	May [illegible]-31	3	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Camarines Sur—				
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-May 30	7	3	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	10	10	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form.
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 15, 1925 Rats examined, 20,967, found infected, 75
Egypt				Jan 1-July 1, 1925, Cases, 78 Corresponding period 1924—cases, 320
City—				
Alexandria	June 17	1	1	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-30	3	2	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	Mar -Apr	3	3	
Hawaii,				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925 Plague-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation.

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 7, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 22,405, deaths, 18,356
Bombay	Apr 26-June 13	56	51	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 30	5	3	
Rangoon	May 3-June 13	80	65	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-30	2		
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 12	25	25	
Cheribon	Apr 2-May 16		54	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			
Pekalongan	Apr 9-May 16		60	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-May 31	199	171	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Nigeria	Dec 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan 1925	10	6	
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-May 30	6	5	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Brazil				
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 20	1	1	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 23	21	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-12	3		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-June 27, 1925 Cases, 12; deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China:				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Antung	May 11-June 21	4		
Canton	May 10-June 6			Present.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-June 20			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-May 23	13	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr. 13-June 7	107	16	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 27			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-June 6			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 7, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 22	2		
France				February-April, 1925 Cases, 59
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28-July 11, 1925 cases, 153.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-July 11	3		
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 44, deaths, 8.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925. Cases, 24,401, deaths, 6,054
Bombay	Apr 26-June 13	137	100	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 13	68	62	
Karachi	May 18-June 13	5	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Rangoon	May 3-June 13	181	86	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 2, 1925 Cases, 116, deaths, 43
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Italy	Dec 28-Apr 18	44		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110, (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province.
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawodanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 27	201	20	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Mexico				
Durango	June 1-30		11	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-July 20		9	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-10	2	1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925 Cases, 421; deaths, 11
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 19
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880. January-February, 1925: Cases, 1,355
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-May 30	16	10	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 7, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Mar 4, 1925 Cases, 8.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-7		8	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
TYPHUS FEVER				
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925 Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-16		1	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925· 1 case
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Cairo	Mar 26-Apr 22	5	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Esthonia				Apr 1-30, 1925 Cases, 4
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 52, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-July 4	9		
San Luis Potosi	July 26-July 4		1	
Morocco				January-April, 1925 Cases, 290
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr. 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr. 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74.
Portugal·				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Rumania.				
Constantza	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 4,227. January-February, 1925. Cases, 9,721.
Spain·				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Apr. 19-June 6			Outbreaks.
Natal	May 3-9			Do.
Durban	Feb 1-May 9	14		European.
Orange Free State	Feb 1-May 30			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do			Do.
Yugoslavia:				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Brief History of International Health Organizations
Typhoid Fever Outbreak Caused by Cross Connections

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

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Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

By BROCK C HAMPTON, Assistant Editor, United States Public Health Service

International congresses and conferences on various subjects pertaining to health, and having representation from various countries of the world, have been held at more or less irregular intervals for a great many years These conferences have been forerunners of, and have led up to, two important international health bureaus of to-day—the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, at Paris, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics. A third international health organization, the Health Organization of the League of Nations, is of more recent origin, having come into existence since the formation of the League following the World War.

International congresses on hygiene and demography have been held from time to time since 1852, in which year the first congress was held in Brussels The last such congress (fifteenth) to be convened was held in Washington, D C., in 1912 The purpose of these congresses was "to promote the knowledge and practice of hygiene and demography," the division of hygiene including, among the subjects of international importance, the control of communicable diseases, State and municipal hygiene, relation of traffic and transportation to health, and military, naval, and tropical hygiene. A permanent international commission was created which, to date, has met only once—at Washington in 1912. These congresses were interrupted by the World War and have never since been resumed.

In 1851 an international sanitary conference was held in Paris, and another in 1859 Succeeding conferences were held as follows: In Constantinople in 1866; in Vienna in 1874; in Washington, D. C., in 1881, in Rome in 1885; in Venice in 1892; in Dresden in 1893; in Paris in 1894; in Venice in 1897; in Paris in 1903; in Washington, D. C., in 1905; and in Paris in 1912.

The conference of 1881, held in Washington, was called by the United States Government, which invited the maritime powers to meet for the purpose of considering an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of ports and places under the jurisdiction of such powers. Later, similar conferences had for their purpose the formulation of international sanitary regulations, and conventions pertaining to such regulations were signed at Venice in 1897, and in Paris in 1903, and again in 1912.

The Paris conference of 1903 was proposed by the Italian Government for the purpose of condensing in one text the then existing conventions, with such modifications as the progress of science, the interests of commerce, and the requirements of public health should dictate. It was at this conference that assent was given (article 181) for the creation of an international sanitary bureau at Paris; and it was agreed that the French Government should, when it judged opportune, submit propositions to this effect through diplomatic channels.

THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL d'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE

In accordance with the above-mentioned article of the Convention of 1903, the agreement between the powers creating the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, at Paris, was signed at Rome, December 9, 1907, and provision was made for headquarters, funds, personnel, for the issuing of a monthly bulletin, for internal regulation, and for a permanent committee of the Office which should meet at least once a year. This was the first official world-wide international organization for public health.

Following is the agreement, together with the organic by-laws:

ARRANGEMENT

The Governments of Belgium, Spain, the United States, the French Republic, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, deeming it expedient to organize the International Office of Public Hygiene, referred to in the Paris Sanitary Convention of December 3, 1903, have resolved to conclude an arrangement to that effect and agreed upon the following

ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties engage to found and maintain an international office of public hygiene with headquarters at Paris

ARTICLE II

The office will perform its functions under the authority and supervision of a committee composed of delegates of the contracting Governments. The membership and rights and duties of the committee, as well as the organization and powers of the said office, are determined by the organic by-laws which are annexed to the present arrangement and are considered as forming an integral part thereof

ARTICLE III

The costs of installation, as well as the annual expenses for the conduct and maintenance of the office, shall be covered by the quotas of the contracting States determined in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws referred to in Article II.

ARTICLE IV

The sums representing the quotas of the several contracting States shall be deposited by the said States through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, at the beginning of every year in the "Caisse des dépôts et consignations" at Paris, from which they shall be drawn as needed against warrants of the director of the office.

Article V

The high contracting parties reserve the right to make, by joint agreement, in the present arrangement any change of which the usefulness shall have been demonstrated by experience.

Article VI

Governments that have not signed the present arrangement are, on their request, admitted to adhere thereto Their adhesion shall be notified, through the diplomatic channel, to the Royal Government of Italy, and, by the latter, to the other contracting Governments, it will imply a pledge to contribute to the payment of the expenses of the office in the manner referred to in Article III.

Article VII

The present arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Rome as soon as possible, it shall be put into operation from the date on which the deposit of ratification shall have been effected

Article VIII

The present arrangement is concluded for a term of seven years At the expiration of that period, it shall continue in force for new periods of seven years between the States that shall not have notified, one year before the expiration of each period, their intention to terminate the effects so far as they are concerned.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly empowered thereto, have drawn up the present arrangement to which they have affixed their seals

Done at Rome, the ninth of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven, in one copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Royal Government of Italy, and duly certified copies thereof shall be delivered, through the diplomatic channel, to the contracting parties

For Belgium.	E Beco O Velghe
For Brazil	Dr Lgydio de Salles Guerra Dr Henrique de Rocha Lima.
For Spain·	Manuel de Tolosa Latour. Pablo Soler.
For the United States·	A. M. Laughlin. R. S Reynolds Hitt.
For France.	Camille Barrere. J. de Cazotte. Er. Ronssin.
For Great Britain:	Theodore Thomson. B Franklin.
For Italy·	Rocco Santoliquido. Adolfo Cotta.
For the Netherlands:	H de Weede.
For Portugal:	M de Carvalho e Vasconsellos.
For Russia·	Baron Korff.
For Switzerland:	J. B. Pioda.
For Egypt:	Ibrahim Neguib. Marc Armand Ruffer.

ANNEX

Organic By-Laws of the International Office of Public Hygiene

Article I

There is established in Paris an international office of public hygiene under the States which accept participation in its operation.

Article II

The office can not in any way meddle in the administration of the several States

It is independent of the authorities of the country in which it is placed

It corresponds directly with the higher health authorities of the several countries and with the boards of health.[1]

Article III

The Government of the French Republic shall, on the application of the international committee referred to in Article VI, take such steps as may be requisite to have the office recognized as an institution of public utility.

Article IV

The main object of the office is to collect and to bring to the knowledge of the participating States facts and documents of a general character concerning public health and especially regarding infectious diseases, notably the cholera, plague, and yellow fever, as well as the measures to check these diseases.

Article V

The Government shall inform the office of the measures taken by them toward the enforcement of the international sanitary conventions

Article VI

The office is placed under the authority and supervision of an international committee consisting of technical representatives designated by the participating States in the proportion of one representative for each State

Each State is allowed a number of votes inversely proportioned to the number of the class to which it belongs as regards its participation in the expenses of the office (See Article XI.)

Article VII

The committee of the office meets periodically at least once a year, the length of its sessions is unlimited

The members of the committee elect, by secret ballot, a chairman, whose term of office shall be three years

Article VIII

The business of the office is conducted by a salaried staff, including.

A director.

A secretary general.

Such force as may be necessary to perform the work of the office

The personnel of the office shall not be permitted to fill any other salaried office.

---

[1] It is understood that the phrase "boards of health" applies to the sanitary councils of Alexandria, Constantinople, Tangier, Teheran, and to any other councils that may be charged with the duty of enforcing international sanitary conventions.

The director and secretary general shall be appointed by the committee

The director shall attend the meetings of the committee in an advisory capacity.

The appointment and dismissal of employees of all classes appertain to the director, and shall be reported by him to the committee

Article IX

The information collected by the office shall be brought to the knowledge of the participant States by means of a bulletin or of special communications addressed to them either in regular course or at their request

In addition, the office shall show periodically the results of its labors in official reports to be communicated to the participating Governments

Article X

The bulletin, which shall be issued at least once a month, shall include especially

1. The laws and general or local regulations promulgated in the several countries in regard to contagious diseases
2 Information concerning the progress of infectious disease
3 Information concerning the work done or measures taken toward the sanitation of localities
4 Statistics concerning public health.
5. Notices of publications.

The official language of the office and bulletin shall be the French language The committee may order parts of the bulletin to be published in other languages.

Article XI

The expenses necessary for the performance of the duties of the office, estimated at 150,000 francs per annum, shall be defrayed by the States signatory to the convention, their quotas being determined according to the following classes

First class, Brazil, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, British India, Italy, Russia, at the rate of 25 units.

Second class, at the rate of 20 units.

Third class, Belgium, Egypt, the Netherlands, at the rate of 15 units

Fourth class, Switzerland, at the rate of 10 units

Fifth class, at the rate of 5 units

Sixth class, at the rate of 3 units

This sum of 150,000 francs can not be exceeded except by consent of the signatory powers.

Every State is at liberty to have itself entered into a higher class at some future time

The States that may hereafter adhere to the convention shall select the class in which they wish to be entered.

Article XII

A sum intended to form a reserve fund shall be taken from the annual resources. The total sum of said reserve, which can not exceed the amount of the annual budget, shall be invested in first-class State securities.

Article XIII

The members of the committee shall receive, out of the working funds of the office, an allowance for traveling and other expenses. They shall also receive an attendance counter for each meeting which they attend.

Article XIV

The committee shall fix the amount to be set aside annually from its budget for a fund intended to secure a retirement pension for the office force.

Article XV

The committee shall draw up its annual estimates and shall approve the account of expenditures It shall make the organic regulations governing the personnel, as well as all the arrangements necessary for the performance of the duties of the office.

The regulations as well as the arrangements shall be reported by the committee to the participant States and can not be modified without their assent.

Article XVI

A statement of the financial management of the office shall be submitted annually to the participant States at the close of the fiscal year.

For Belgium:
E Beco.
O Velghe.

For Brazil:
Sr. Egydio de Salles Guerra.
Dr Henrique de Rocha Lima.

For Spain:
Manuel de Tolosa Latour.
Pablo Soler

For the United States:
A M. Laughlin.
R. S. Reynolds Hitt.

For France:
Camille Barrere.
J de Cazotte.
Er Ronssin

For Great Britain:
Theodore Thomson
B Franklin

For Italy:
Rocco Santoliquido.
Adolfo Cotta

For the Netherlands:
H de Weede

For Portugal:
M de Carvalho e Vasconcellos

For Russia:
Baron Korff.

For Switzerland:
J. B. Pioda.

For Egypt:
Ibrahim Neguib.
Marc Armand Rufer.

Twelve nations ratified the agreement, but many other nations have adhered since the original ratifications, and on January 1, 1925, the following 41 countries (including dominions, colonies, and protectorates) were participating in the work of the office.

Algeria.
Argentine Republic.
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia.
Brazil
British India.
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark
Egypt
France
French Africa
French Indo-China.
Great Britain
Greece.
Italy
Japan
Madagascar
Mexico
Morocco
Monaco (Principality of)
Netherlands.
Norway.
Peru.
Persia
Poland
Portugal
Rumania.
Russia
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Kingdom of).
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunis
Turkey.
United States of America.
Uruguay.

Article 4 of the organic by-laws specifically states the principal purpose of the International Office, which is "to collect and to bring to the knowledge of the participating States, facts and documents of a general character concerning public health, and especially regarding infectious diseases, notably the cholera, plague, and yellow fever, as well as the measures to check these diseases." Definite rules of procedure were adopted for the reporting of the appearance of cholera and for the treatment of vessels and passengers from infected places. These rules of procedure were later ratified by the signatory Governments and (until denounced) assume the force of international treaties, and at the conference of 1912,, in Paris, even more extensive agreements were adopted regarding international health and quarantine measures and procedures.

The Permanent Committee, which is composed of representatives designated by the participating countries—one representative for each country—controls the work of the Office, and has usually held two meetings each year—one in April and the other in October. At the fall meeting the budget is made and instructions regarding administration outside of the sessions are given to the president, who is appointed for three years. The director and an assistant director constitute the permanent personnel. The Office is maintained by the contributions of each participating State, the contributions originally varying in amount, according to the schedule comprising six classes (Article XI, by-laws), from 3,125 francs to 20,000 francs per year (apportionment increased at October-November session of the permanent committee).

WORK OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The first session of the committee was held April 6, 1909, and regular sessions continued to be held until the meeting in April, 1914, up to which date nine regular sessions had been convened. The World War interrupted the work of the committee, and no sessions were held between April, 1914, and June, 1919. At the latter date an extraordinary session was called. Following is a brief résumé of the more important work and resolutions of the committee up to 1914·

Plague.—The session of October 1909, considered a report upon the methods employed for the destruction of rodents and their parasites This report was discussed in the session of April, 1910, at which time the committee adopted resolutions (1) that the destruction of rats in ports and on vessels should be a matter of first importance among prophylactic measures, (2) that buildings in maritime ports should be made rat proof; (3) that each port should provide for prompt bacteriological examination of all rats caught or found dead, (4) that these resolutions should be included in the international sanitary conventions in the form of recommendations, (5) that the deratization of vessels before their departure from a contaminated port should also be recommended; (6) that where deratization of a potential plague vessel is judged necessary at port of arrival, the process employed should be one that destroys fleas as well as rats.

At the session of April, 1914, the committee took up the question of periodic deratization of vessels and proposed to assemble the various laws and regulations on the deratization of national and foreign vessels which call at the ports of the various participating countries.

Cholera, plague, and yellow fever.—In the extraordinary session of March, 1911, the committee made inquiry into the progress of science in the prevention of cholera, plague, and yellow fever made since the convention of 1903, and the conclusions and general suggestions were presented at the International Sanitary Conference at Paris, November 7, 1911, to January 17, 1912. The committee, using the report of the commission of bacteriologists charged with the study of bacteriologic technique as a basis of its study, concluded that to that date no new scientific study had modified the recommendations of the committee regarding the prophylaxis of cholera, plague, and yellow fever.

Serums.—The session of October, 1910, considered the international standardization of vaccines, serums, and biologic products, at which time it was decided to deal with antidiphtheritic serum only. The attention of the participating nations was called to the matter, and studies were undertaken to determine a basis for standardization.

Water supplies.—At the session of April, 1912, the committee took up the subject of the purification of water supplies and the disposition of industrial wastes, and instituted a study of the various methods. It made recommendations regarding the supervision of water supplies and emphasized the necessity for making constant examinations of the water from its source to final delivery to consumer It concluded that where a source served many communities, protection of the public health would be best subserved by placing the supervision of examination and control in the State

At the October session of 1912, a study was undertaken of waters carrying industrial wastes.

In 1910, the committee recommended the disinfection of water ballast taken from localities infected or suspected of being infected with cholera; and the Sanitary Conference of 1911–1912 inserted this recommendation in the Sanitary Convention for ratification.

Tuberculosis.—At the sessions of April and October, 1913, the committee took up the study of the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis and the measures taken in the various countries to combat the former. The laws of the different countries relative to these measures were published in the procès-verbal of the April, 1914, session. A resolution was adopted setting forth that the fight against tuberculosis could be made effective only where cases and deaths were properly reported

Typhoid fever.—At the session of April, 1914, the question of antityphoid vaccination was presented, and, after a thorough consideration of the reports of the various countries and of army experiences, a resolution was adopted which, in effect, stated that since laboratory studies and practical experience had proved its efficacy, typhoid vaccination deserved to be recommended as a prophylactic measure. Before being recommended for universal application as in the case of smallpox vaccination, it recommended the consideration of the following questions: (1) Duration of immunity; (2) contraindications; (3) dangers of spread among nonvaccinated by vaccinated persons contracting light cases; and (4) questions of technique. It was recommended that wherever antityphoid vaccination should be adopted, accurate records be kept of the results.

Malta fever.—A study of Malta fever was inaugurated at the October, 1913, session, and a detailed report was published in the Proceedings of the April, 1914, session. This report dealt with the geographic distribution of the disease, a special study of its occurrence in Portugal being presented, together with information regarding the condition of the goats of that country and the sanitary and prophylactic measures employed. The data contained in this report were augmented by reports furnished by Spain, Italy, Algeria, and Tunis.

Trachoma.—At the sessions of April, 1910, and October, 1912, the committee assembled the results of a study of prophylactic measures as regards trachoma, and issued appropriate instructions and advice for immigrant hotels and all persons coming in contact with the infection.

Leprosy.—At the session of April, 1914, the subject of leprosy was discussed, especially the means of contagion, the actual foci, the methods of combating the disease, and the control measures applied by the various countries. Resolutions were passed, in substance, (1) that investigation revealed no new foci in Europe outside the countries in which old foci have existed for a long time, (2) that the situation in Europe in regard to leprosy was not alraming; (3) that, nevertheless, the persistence of old foci and the increase in the amount of travel made control of leprosy important, and (4) that the control measures employed are obligatory notification, special observation, isolation, and the exclusion of foreign lepers.

Other inquiries undertaken during the first five years of the International Office of Public Hygiene include a study of frozen foods (April, 1914, Proceedings), the rôle of insect carriers in the transmission of disease and eradicative measures employed by the various countries (April, 1913, Proceedings), and a study of the methods of combating venereal diseases based on a detailed questionnaire concerning the laws, regulations, and methods of prophylaxis sent to the participating countries. The results of this inquiry were published in the Proceedings of April, 1914.

On June 3, 1919, the committee met in extraordinary session and resumed its work interrupted during the World War. At that session Dr. Cazotte, director of the Office, presented a résumé of the activities of the office from the time of its creation. Mr. Velghe, of Belgium, was chosen chairman of the committee.

A review of the proceedings of this session and the subsequent sessions shows a continuation of the work interrupted during the war—an interchange of reports on various subjects of international importance in the field of public health, especially the health conditions of the various countries, the sanitary measures taken by the respective Governments, new methods of prophylaxis and treatment, special reports on epidemiological and other investigations, and resolutions and recommendations based on this exchange of sanitary information. The subjects of the reports and discussions include the communicable diseases that are important from an international health standpoint, preventive measures employed, laws and regulations, etc. Following are, briefly, some of the other matters taken up by the committee:

June, 1919.—A proposal was adopted to begin revision of the sanitary convention of Paris of 1912 (not then ratified). A committee was appointed to draw up a questionnaire to be used in an inquiry regarding influenza. Voted to have the Office placed under the direction of the League of Nations.

October–November, 1919.—Reports were submitted from the various countries on the influenza questionnaire, dealing especially with the origin and epidemiology of influenza and the prophylactic measures employed.

A resolution was adopted recommending early treatment of the venereal diseases, and recommending that free treatment be made accessible to all infected persons; that, from the standpoint of prophylaxis, these diseases should be treated as other dangerous communicable diseases, applying the general rules of prevention, obligatory notification, obligatory treatment, penalty for transmitting the disease to others, and requiring a certificate before marriage. It was recommended, however, that laws and regulations should be preceded by an educational period.

Owing to the diminished purchasing power of the franc, the committee found it necessary to increase the financial quotas of the various Governments contributing to the expenses of the Office. This new apportionment went into effect during the year 1919–1920.

April, 1920.—Discussed the necessity for immediate publication of current sanitary information. Report was submitted on experiments on antituberculosis vaccination in Spain.

Adopted a resolution that the French Government consult the other Governments relative to the revision of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris of 1912.

October, 1920.—Report was submitted of the ratification of the Sanitary Convention of Paris—the deposit of ratifications taking place with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France on October 7, 1920. The convention was ratified by the following Governments: Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

A memorandum was presented by the delegates of Great Britain submitting a revision of the Paris Sanitary Convention.

The committee adopted a proposal to increase the expense allowances of delegates not resident at Paris and increasing the salaries of the personnel of the International Office.

April–May, 1921.—Adopted proposals relative to obligatory notification of typhus fever, smallpox foci, and epidemic influenza. Recommended that all Governments institute rat-eradicative measures at ports and communicate information regarding rat prevalence to the international office. Infected district was defined as one in which a nonimported case of plague or yellow fever occurs, or where cases of cholera constituting a focus occur. In event of the failure of notification, Governments were instructed to request data through the International Office Periodic deratization was recommended. At this session it was decided that the international office was not permitted by its by-laws to place itself under the direction of the League of Nations

October, 1921.—A commission was designated for the study of international regulation of therapeutic serums, and the revision of certain sections of the International Sanitary Convention was considered, among which were the following

Approved proposal to extend from 5 to 10 days the period of time which must elapse after a death from or a new case of plague or cholera before a district may be considered no longer contaminated.

Added to the category of potentially dangerous merchandise that which may be the means of carrying fleas, plague-infected rats, and infected *Stegomyia* mosquitoes, and proposed certain changes in the International Sanitary Convention of 1912 dealing with merchandise and disinfection. Included in designation of "infected vessel," a vessel "on board of which infected rats have been discovered following systematic search"; and included as "suspicious," a vessel on which there has been unusual mortality among rats. It was recommended that "suspicious" vessels as regards cholera should so remain until, in a suitably equipped port, measures provided for in the convention shall have been applied. To the category of uninfected vessels was added, " * * * and on board of which, following systematic search, neither plague-infected rats nor unusual rat mortality was discovered; or in case of unusual mortality, examination by experts shows the deaths not due to plague."

The period in which deratization by fumigation should be performed was reduced from 48 hours to 24 hours. Proposals were adopted regarding isolation of infected vessels; the period of observation of personnel was extended from 5 to 7 days; and obligatory periodic deratization was recommended.

May, 1922.—The standardization of bills of health was discussed, and reports on anthrax, deratization, influenza, and lethargic encephalitis were submitted. The revised draft of Title I (General Provisions)[2] of the International Sanitary Convention was concluded.

October–November, 1922.—Revised draft of Titles II and III of the International Sanitary Convention was concluded. (II. Special provisions applicable to oriental and Far Eastern countries; III. Provisions especially applicable to pilgrimages.) The revision was based on the report of a mission sent by the health committee of the League of Nations early in 1922 to study conditions in the Near East.

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[2] Containing all the provisions relating to measures concerning prophylaxis of plague, cholera, and yellow fever.

The International Classification of Diseases, drawn up by an international conference in 1900, revised in 1909, and again revised in 1920, was approved, in its latest revision, by the committee and recommended to the signatory Governments The subjects of toxic symptoms following administration of arsenobenzol derivatives and of therapeutic serums were discussed; and in the study of the latter question, collaboration with the health section of the League of Nations was decided upon. Other subjects considered at the session were standard bills of health; records of sanitary conditions *en voyage*; codes by means of which vessels, on arrival in port, can signal the sanitary conditions on board; the fight against alcohol and narcotics; child welfare: and epidemiological information.

May, 1923—Proposals relative to the standardization of antidiphtheritic serum and standard bills of health and permanent ship's medical journal were submitted to the signatory Governments. Other subjects discussed were the control of arsenobenzol derivatives; the international study of cancer statistics; prophylaxis of typhoid and other intestinal diseases; and goiter. Reports were presented by the delegates regarding the sanitary conditions and the health services of their countries.

October, 1923.—Changes and correction of errors were made in the text of the 1920 International Classification of Diseases, and a corrected copy was given to the French Government, which published new texts.

Among the other subjects considered were primary plague; the relation of lethargic encephalitis to epidemic influenza; pellagra; "alastrim"; and yellow fever.

Reports were submitted regarding the sanitary conditions of the various countries.

Approved the plan of agreement and cooperation with the health organization of the League of Nations, drawn up by a mixed commission of the International Office and of the Provisional Health Committee of the League.

May, 1924.—The proposal drawn up at the October, 1923, session regarding the standardization of antidiptheritic serum and submitted to the various health services of the participating countries was amended on the basis of suggestions from the different health services. The standard bill of health was declared ready to be submitted to the interested governments.

The following subjects were among the reports presented and discussed:

Venereal diseases. It was shown that the prophylactic measures recommended by the committee had played a large part in the reduction of these diseases, especially syphilis.

Plague It was shown that the origin of the outbreaks of pneumonic plague was not well understood, and that although the development of primary pneumonic cases from bubonic cases complicated with pneumonia was logical such a relation was not always shown. A South African report dealing with plague among wild rodents showed that species of wild mice completed the epidemiological liaison between various species of rodents and man; and also that these wild rodents had increased as a result of the systematic destruction of their natural enemies—wild cats, owls, snakes, etc. A study was inaugurated on the world distribution of animal species (and their cutaneous parasites) susceptible of playing a rôle in the propagation of plague.

Typhoid fever: A report presented showed a reduction of, in some instances, from 80 to 90 per cent in the number of cases of typhoid fever during the preceding 30 years. The case fatality rate, on the other hand, had remained stationary. Certain cities were believed to have reduced their typhoid cases to a minimum below which the sanitary measures employed could not further reduce the disease.

Among other subjects included were the prophylaxis of goiter, the identity of alastrim (holding that it had not been proved that alastrim was a form of smallpox), typhus and recurrent fevers, malaria (reports showing variance between the spleen and blood methods), diphtheria, scarlet fever, lethargic encephalitis, and leprosy.

October, 1924.—Reports were submitted from various countries, together with data gathered from recent publications, listing the species of rodents and cutaneous parasites which are factors in plague transmission in the various countries

A report was also made showing that larvae of certain flies developing on plague cadavers contained in their intestines large numbers of the Yersin bacillus. These bacilli were reported to persist through the nymph stage of the fly and were found in the adult insects dying after 24 hours with the appearance of death from plague infection.

Reports were submitted on scarlet fever and alastrim, and it was concluded that, from a practical standpoint at least, alastrim should be treated as smallpox.

Isolation was stated to be the choice of prophylaxis for leprosy, and chaulmoogra oil was considered to give the best results in treatment.

Among other subjects dealt with were the use of iodized salt in the prophylaxis of goiter in Switzerland; tabes and general paralysis; and sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis).

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

The International Office publishes the Monthly Bulletin, in which are printed matters pertaining to the office, sanitary conventions, laws, and regulations of the various countries, original communications and abstracts of articles on subjects pertaining to preventive medicine, sanitation, and the public health, epidemiological reports, statistical tables of the world prevalence of cholera, plague, and yellow fever, and bibliographies of sanitary subjects The first number of the Monthly Bulletin was issued for the month of January, 1909, since which date it has been published regularly each month, publication being uninterrupted during the World War.

In addition to the Bulletin, the International Office publishes official statements and the reports of the meetings of the Permanent Committee. In the proceedings of the committee can be found the reports and documents submitted and the discussions and resolutions of the various sessions.

THE HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The authority for the international health organization of the League of Nations is found in the following articles of the covenant of the League, the text of which covenant was formally adopted at a session of the Preliminary Peace Conference on April 28, 1919, and which went into effect with the official deposit of the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles by the 14 original members, at the French Foreign Office at Paris, January 10, 1920·

ARTICLE 23 (par. f). [The members of the League] will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24. There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent * * *.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable

ARTICLE 25 The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

In order to conform to these articles of the covenant, the assembly, in the course of its first session, passed a resolution (December 10, 1920) establishing what is collectively known as the International Health Organization. The resolution provided that—

It will be the task of the organization to deal with such matters as affect individual countries only in their relation to other countries.

The main functions of the organization may be summarized under the following headings

(*a*) To advise the League of Nations in matters affecting health

(*b*) To bring administrative health authorities in different countries into closer relationship with each other

(*c*) To organize means of more rapid interchange of information on matters where immediate precautions against disease may be required, and to simplify methods for acting rapidly thereon

(*d*) To promote the conclusion of international agreements necessary for administrative action in matters of health, and their revision when required, and to collect information as to their fulfillment

(*e*) To cooperate with the International Labor Office in matters affecting labor and health.

(*f*) To confer and cooperate with Red Cross societies and other similar societies.

(*g*) To advise, when requested, other voluntary organizations in health matters of international concern.

(*h*) To organize missions in connection with matters of health.

In June, 1919, the International Office of Public Hygiene, at Paris, voted to be placed under the direction of the League, and on April 13, 1920, the Council of the League was convened to draft the scheme of organization for its health activities as set forth above, and to determine the relationship between the new health organization and the International Office at Paris. It was provided that the latter should be maintained and that its delegates should be members of the general committee of the League.

The International Office found itself unable to take the part outlined for it in the program of the health organization of the League, and unable to accept the invitation of the council to appoint representatives to sit on the proposed committee. It was found that it would have been necessary to change the organic by-laws of the International Office, which are definite and limiting and do not permit the office to leave its rôle of counselor and informant to assume a rôle of execution. Moreover, the question of resources offered an obstacle; and certain Governments not taking part in the League did not approve of the scheme. This stand was taken by the International Office on April 25, 1921.

Following this action on the part of the International Office, the Council of the League resumed consideration of the question on June 22, 1921, and it decided that, in view of the inability of the International Office to participate in its program, and in the presence of the immediate danger which Europe was undergoing from the spread of typhus fever and other dangerous communicable diseases in Russia, making urgent the creation of a commission on epidemics, prompt action was necessary, and it appointed a provisional health committee. This action was confirmed by a resolution of the Assembly in its second session on September 23, 1921. At the same time there was organized in the secretariat of the League, a health section, with a medical director charged with the application of the measures suggested by the Provisional Health Committee. There was reserved to the International Office, with which conferences were continued, the possibility of a future liaison in which the office might become, in general, the "consulting organization," especially qualified to prepare international agreements, while the health committee of the League, more restricted in this field and being able to meet frequently, would become rather an "organization of execution," charged with matters demanding urgent action.

In view of the inability of the International Office to participate in the activities of the league, the council decided (June 22, 1921) that the Provisional Health Committee should be composed of persons individually invited to serve on the committee on the basis of their technical qualifications and not on the basis of nationality, together with a representative nominated by the International Labor Office and a representative nominated by the League of Red Cross Societies.

In the meantime, the Provisional Health Committee had occasion to demonstrate its ability to function actively by the impulse which was given to the epidemic commission. Early in 1919, the League of Red Cross Societies drew the attention of its constituent societies to the serious epidemic conditions in eastern Europe, and a commission was sent to investigate the situation. This commission reported that the task was beyond the means and resources of the local administrations and of private voluntary organizations. Accordingly, the council, on March 13, 1920, requested the London Health Conference to draw up a program for the control of the situation. The epidemic commission of the League was organized as a result of the action taken by the council on May 19, 1920, and it immediately set to work. In full accord with the Red Cross and the International Health Board, it gave immediate assistance to the local authorities in the victorious struggle against the communicable diseases which were theatening Poland, Russia, and Central Europe. It organized, also, a "Service of epidemiological information and sanitary statistics."

Cooperation was established in 1922 with other commissions of the League, notably, the opium commission, the commission of communication and travel, and the commission of mandates.

In these and various other fields of activity to be mentioned later, the health organization of the League of Nations continued to function. The dual existence, however, of the International Office and the Provisional Health Committee of the League and the lack of coordination of effort of these two international health bureaus continued to concern the various Governments and the members of the Assembly of the League, who believed that better results would be possible if some means could be found to bring about an effective cooperation that would still leave to each organization its definite rôle and its autonomy.

On January 30, 1923, the Council of the League of Nations passed a resolution by which it was proposed that a mixed commission, composed of an equal number of members of the International Office and of the Provisional Health Committee of the League, be instructed to prepare a constitution of a permanent health organization of the League. This mixed commission reassembled in Paris May 27–June 2, 1923, and drew up a plan of agreement and cooperation, which was approved by the Council on July 7, 1923, and by the Fourth Assembly of the League on September 15, 1923, and by the Permanent Committee of the International Office at its session of October, 1923.

Under this plan the present health organization of the League of Nations was formed. It is constituted similarly to other technical services of the league and is composed of the following three d [illegible]n branches.

1. *A Consultative Council* represented by the Permanent Comm of the International Office, which retains its regulations, its pow and its seat at Paris.
2. *A Permanent Health Committee.*
3. *A Health Section* in the secretariat of the League, with headquarters at Geneva.

The *Consultative Council* investigates matters submitted to it by the Permanent Health Committee, and turns over to the latter all matters concerning which it considers the solution would be more rapidly attained by such action.

The *Permanent Health Committee* is composed of 16 members follows: Ten technical or sanitary personnel, including the presi of the Permanent Committee of the International Office at Paris, and nine members chosen for three years by that committee, and six technical members chosen by the Council of the League on consultation with the Permanent Health Committee, also for thre years. The League Council may appoint four additional members, experts in health matters, who sit for a period of three years and who enjoy the same prerogatives as the other members.

The Permanent Health Committee functions as an advisory body to the Council and Assembly of the League on all health matters and its work is subject to their approval. Besides the investigation of health questions with which the League is concerned, and which are submitted to it, it may also undertake investigations on its own initiative. It may appoint duly qualified outside experts to aid in its work. It maintains direct contact with the International Office, with which it regularly exchanges all publications and sanitary information.

The *health section* forms a part of the league's secretariat, and, operating under the supervision of a medical director, Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, it is the executive body of the Health Committee. Its function is to insure the application of the determinations of the committee. The health section, being an integral part of the secretariat-general, is subject to the secretary-general of the League and is bound by the rules and policy established by the League for all its technical organizations.

In the above scheme of cooperation the autonomy of the International Office remains complete. No members of the Office have raised any objection, and countries not members of the League have accepted representation on the Health Committee. It is believed that complete accord will continue between the two organizations and that cooperation will be cordial and effective.

The chief activities of the health organization of the League of Nations may be outlined under five broad heads

(1) Measures for the control of epidemics.

(2) The standardization of certain laboratory products and procedures.

(3) Cooperation with other League of Nations organizations in matters that involve medical or public health questions.

(4) Promotion and improvement of public health work by the interchange of health officers between the various countries, and by technical advice to various Governments.

(5) The collection and dissemination of epidemiological information, the coordination and improvement of vital statistics for international use, and epidemiological research.

WORK OF THE HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The fight against typhus fever in Poland and Russia.—The work of the epidemic commission in combating typhus fever in Poland and Russia in 1920 and 1921 is characteristic of one of the activities of the health organization of the League. This commission, organized as a result of the London Health Conference in March, 1920, functioned by assisting the national health services of the countries concerned, to which it furnished such material aid as it could provide. The work was intergovernmental, differing in this respect from aid given by private organizations operating directly through their own agents. The chief measures adopted in this work were the establishment of quarantine stations, the equipping of hospitals, the providing of facilities for disinfection, and the supplying of food, clothing, and transportation along the eastern frontier of Poland.

Work of the epidemic commission in Greece.—Later, in the autumn of 1922, vast numbers of refugees fleeing from Asia Minor to Greece created a problem demanding immediate action. The epidemic commission assisted the Greek Government in organizing a staff of physicians, medical students, and inspectors in establishing vaccination stations in the refugee camps, and in other measures effective in preventing the spread of epidemic diseases among the refugees.

Other preventive action.—In 1922 an investigation was made into the incidence of epidemic diseases in the Far East, together with a study of the work and organization of the sanitary services of the ports, with the special object of preventing the spread of diseases susceptible of transmission by sea traffic. One important recommendation of the commission has recently been achieved; namely, the establishment in Singapore of a branch office of the epidemiological intelligence service of the health organization of the league. Weekly wireless messages are now being sent from this far eastern bureau at Singapore to headquarters at Geneva. The first message was sent April 3, 1925, and included reports for the week ended March 28, 1925

In 1922 a commission was sent to the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea ports to inquire into the international arrangements for the prevention of epidemic diseases in the Near East, which action led to recommendations for the revision of the Paris Sanitary Convention. A committee of experts was also appointed to collect all available data on the incidence of trypanosomiasis and tuberculosis in Equatorial Africa, the findings of which have been published in a formal report.

Other investigations of special diseases and work in epidemic control that have been carried out by the Health Committee include the inquiry into malaria control in a number of eastern European countries, in which the disease has shown a great increase since the World War; the study of sleeping sickness and tuberculosis in Equatorial Africa, a preliminary study having been made by experts of Great Britain, Belgium, and France; a study of the transmission of diseases by international waterways; port sanitation, and the grading of ports from a sanitary standpoint; and an inquiry into the causes of the great differences in certain forms of cancer mortality in the various countries. In all of its work it has been the policy of the Health Committee to achieve its purposes by enlisting the aid of the various national health services, by securing the temporary services of their experts, and by acting as a clearing house and coordinating agency for them.

Standardization of laboratory products and procedures.—The provisional, and, later, the permanent health organization of the league have undertaken to secure the standardization of the units and the methods in the production of preventive and therapeutic serums, and of certain serodiagnostic procedures. To establish international standards that would insure uniformity in sera, the health committee convened a conference in London in December, 1921, which was attended by delegates from the serologic institutes of the various countries. A scheme of coordinated investigation of the problems involved was agreed upon, for which the Institute of Copenhagen was to act as a coordinating center. A second conference convened at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in November, 1922, preceded by an intermediate conference at Geneva in September, which had determined certain antitoxin units. The foundation has now been laid for the various Government serological institutes and laboratories the world over to adopt a uniform technique and procedure. Recommendation regarding the international unit of diphtheria antitoxin and the dosage has been made. It is believed that the standardization of antitetanic serum is practicable and that the differences still existing between the various standards may soon be abolished. Similar work has been done with regard to antidysenteric serum. A conference of technical experts was held in Edinburgh in 1923, at which was discussed the standardization of such products as digitalis, pituitary extract, thyroid extract, the arsphenamins, and insulin.

Interchange of sanitary personnel.—In 1922 the health organization instituted an interchange of public health personnel, having for its ultimate purpose the general advancement of public health administration in the different countries and the promotion of international cooperation. This interchange is not an actual exchange of public health officials between the countries, but consists, in general, of courses of "travel studies" by the technical personnel for a period of six to twelve weeks. Under this plan officials of the various health administrations are brought together in a particular country, given a course of lectures on the health administration of that country by the technical experts and responsible public health officials, and are shown the hospitals, water supplies, sewerage systems, laboratories, and other interesting phases of public health administration. In addition to the interchanges of general health officers, interchange studies are also provided for special workers, such as those interested in school hygiene, tuberculosis, serological work, etc.

The first such interchange took place October 9–December 17, 1922, and included nine weeks in Belgium and Italy, with a few days devoted to international health problems at Geneva. Twenty-two public health officials of Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Russia, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the Ukraine participated. Other collective interchanges of public health officials have occurred as follows:

February 24–May 11, 1923· Twenty-nine Government medical officers of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Sweden, and the United States studied public health organization in England and America.

May 21–June 12, 1923 Sixteen specialists in malaria studied methods of fighting malaria in Italy.

September, 1923: Bacteriologists and laboratory workers of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the United States were exchanged between the laboratories of the respective countries.

September, 1923–January, 1924 Twenty-four public health officials of Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russia, Salvador, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Spain studied medical and public health activities in the United States, visiting Washington, D. C., Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

February 1–April 12, 1924: Collective interchange of 25 health officers, from 20 countries, in Great Britain.

February 6–April 30, 1924· Sixteen tuberculosis experts from 13 countries studied in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

February 6–April 30, 1924: Thirteen school health officers of 12 countries studied in Great Britain, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

April 24–July 14, 1924: Collective interchange of 27 public health officials of 21 countries in the Netherlands and Denmark.

August 10–September 20, 1924: Collective interchange of health officials in Switzerland.

February 9–March 27, 1925: Fifteen medical officers, commissioned by their respective public health services, studied local conditions in England.

March–May, 1925: Nine medical inspectors of conditions of labor from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the United States studied industrial hygiene in Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. This study was made in conjunction with the international labor office.

May 4–June 24, 1925: Fourteen health officers from Austria, Danzig, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Switzerland studied public health organization in Belgium.

March–June, 1925: Latin-American health officers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela studied public health practice in Cuba, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy.

Some of these interchanges have been made possible through a grant from the international health board

Epidemiological intelligence service—A service of epidemiological intelligence and public health statistics has been developed by the health organization of the League Its work includes a study to evolve simple and reliable methods for collecting information regarding the incidence of communicable diseases, a study of the comparability of vital statistics of the various countries; a comparative study of the character and significance of observed differences in the prevalence of particular diseases in different countries; the preparation and distribution of special periodic publications, a survey of the public health work of the principal countries of the world, and the issuance of monographs on this work, and the organization of a rapid interchange of information on epidemic diseases in cases in which prompt action may be necessary.

The health section issues monthly the Epidemiological Report, printed in two languages, French and English, containing a résumé of the most recent data available regarding the prevalence of the principal communicable diseases (case incidence and mortality) in the countries furnishing data to the league. A comprehensive annual report in similar form is also compiled.

The health section is also working toward the establishment of a uniform method of classifying joint or contributing causes of death, and of a standard population for the adjustment of crude death rates.

Relations are maintained between the health section and the International Statistical Institute, and exchanges of statisticians were made in 1923 and 1924, having for their purpose the unification, as far as possible, of the vital statistics of the various countries in order to make them more nearly comparable with each other.

MEETINGS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Meetings of the Provisional Health Committee and of the Permanent Health Committee as reconstructed under a plan approved by the council on July 7, 1923, and by the fourth assembly, September 15, 1923, have been held as follows:

Provisional Health Committee

(1) August 25–29, 1921, at Geneva.
(2) October 20–22, 1921, at Paris.
(3) May 11–16, 1922, at Paris.
(4) August 14–21, 1922, at Geneva.
(5) January 8–13, 1923, at Geneva.
(6) May 26–June 6, 1923, at Paris.

(1) February 11-21, 1924, at Geneva.
(2) May 7-10, 1924, at Paris.
(3) September 29-October 4, 1924, at Geneva.
(4) April 20-25, 1925 at Geneva

Fourth session of the Permanent Health Committee.—The following are among the important actions taken by the Permanent Health Committee at its fourth session held at Geneva, April 20-25, 1925:

Approved the program of interchanges of health personnel for 1926; decided to arrange for an interchange (for the first time) of sanitary engineers in 1926, devoted considerable time to plans for the further development of the epidemiological intelligence service; approved the work of the various commissions, resolved to continue the study of the differences in tuberculosis mortality in the various countries, reviewed the work of the cancer commission (which has established the fact that the differences in cancer mortality between certain countries are real), and outlined the investigation to be carried on in the United States and Switzerland under the direction of the respective national health authorities, initiated an investigation into the abuses arising from the use of patent medicines, adopted a report of the permanent standards committee on the standardization of sera and serological tests; received the report of the opium committee which recommended that two new derivatives of morphine and codeine, namely, eucodal and dicodid, be added to the preparations dealt with by the opium conference, referred to the International Office the question of the advisability of inserting in the international sanitary convention articles relating to emigrants, decided to send to the permanent committee of the International Office a propos for the formation of a preparatory committee to compare the text of the conventions for submission to the international sanitary co ference to be convened by the French Government The Hea Committee also expressed its appreciation to the Governments Czechoslovakia and Rumania for evidence of their interest in th work of the health organization of the League as shown by the establishment of special bureaus in their health administrations to facilitate cooperation with the Health Committee and the advisory council—the Permanent Committee of the International Office.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Besides the minutes of the meetings of the Health Committee, the publications of the health organization include the following:

The Monthly Epidemiological Report, issued the 15th of each month.

The Prevalence of Epidemic Disease and Port Health Organization and Procedure in the Far East (report).

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases for 27 European countries, 15 African countries, 14 American countries, 12 Asiatic countries, and for Australasia for 1923.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases for 29 European countries, 17 African countries, 20 American countries, 16 Asiatic countries, and for Australasia for the year 1924.

INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS

Interim Report on Tuberculosis and Sleeping Sickness in Equatorial Africa, submitted to the health committee at its sixth session, May 26, 1923.

Rapport d'ensemble relatif à la Campagne de Vaccination éxecutée en Grèce au cours de l'année 1923 par le docteur Aimé Gauthier, médecin principal de l'armée française délégué de la Commission des Epidémies de la Société des Nations. Geneva, 1924

Organization of the Public Health Services in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

L'Organisation Sanitaire des Pays-Bas. Vingt-neuf Conférences données à l'occasion du voyage d'études organisé par l'Organisation d'Hygiène de la Société des Nations, avril-mai, 1924.

Public Health Services in Austria

Public Health Services in Germany.

SERA

Investigations on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis. Report of the Technical Laboratory Conference (held at Copenhagen, November 19 to December 3, 1923).

Report of the Technical Conference for Consideration of Certain Methods of Biological Standardisation, Edinburgh, July 19–21, 1923.

The Prophylaxis of Diphtheria by the Determination of Susceptibles and their active Artificial Immunization in the United States.

The Standardization of Dysentery Serum. First Report by Kiyoshi Shiga, H. Kawamura, and K. Tsuchiya, the Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU AND THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCES OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the International Sanitary Conferences of the American Republics are the outgrowth of a series of international conferences of North and South American States which date back over 100 years. The early conferences, however, were not concerned with international sanitary matters.

In 1821, Colombia suggested a union between the United States and the Spanish colonies of Central and South America, at that time engaged in a revolution against Spain. The purpose of this union was entirely political In 1825, Símon Bolívar, the Venezuelan patriot and South American "Liberator," made an attempt to put into practice his idea of a series of international conferences which should take place between the American republics for the purpose of discussing questions affecting their relationship with each other. Such an international conference was proposed by Bolívar, then President of Colombia, to be held that year in Panama, at that time a part of Colombia. This conference took place in Panama on June 22, 1826. One of the American delegates died of "malignant fever" en route, and before the other delegate arrived, the conference had adjourned to Tacubaya near the city of Mexico, because of "the hazards occasioned by the climate of Panama to the delegates." Strange to say, in spite of the reason for adjournment, the minutes of the 24-day session of the representatives of Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru do not disclose any other reference to health matters. Similar conferences held in Lima, Peru, in 1847, 1864, and in 1878 dealt only with questions of state.

As commercial intercourse between the seaports of the world increased, however, and as many of the seaports were infected with cholera and yellow fever, the necessity for some international system of notification of the sanitary conditions of the important ports of the world was realized; and on May 14, 1880, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference to meet at Washington, D. C., "to which the several powers having jurisdiction of ports likely to be infected with yellow fever or cholera shall be invited to send delegates, properly authorized, for the purpose of securing an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of ports and places under the jurisdiction of such powers and of vessels sailing therefrom" On January 5, 1881, there assembled in Washington, D. C., upon invitations addressed by the Government of the United States, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, delegates from the following countries: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hawaii, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Venezuela. This congress is known as The Sanitary Conference of Washington of 1881. It adopted resolutions providing, among other things, for the exchange of current sanitary information, regulations governing bills of health, and the creation of a sanitary commission for the study of yellow fever.

One of the delegates of Spain to this conference was Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana, and it was at the session of February 18, 1881, that he announced his famous theory that mosquitoes were the carriers of yellow fever.

On May 28, 1888, an "act to promote the establishment of free commercial intercourse among the nations of America, etc.," was approved by the President of the United States. This law authorized the President to call a conference to meet in Washington, D. C., the second Monday in March, 1889, and stipulated that the conference should consider, among other questions, "the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine." This conference assembled on October 2, 1889, and remained in session until April 21, 1890. It is referred to as the First International Conference of American States. Every American Republic was represented. A committee on sanitary regulations recommended for adoption the International Sanitary Convention of Rio de Janeiro of 1887, or the Convention of the Congress of Lima of 1887–88.

The Second International Conference of American States was held in the City of Mexico, October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. At this conference the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics was created.[1] This bureau is a permanent executive board, originally consisting of five members, but increased to seven members in 1920. The permanent headquarters of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau are at Washington, D. C.

The second International Conference of American States adopted a series of resolutions relative to international sanitary policy, providing, among other things, (1)[2] that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics should be called by the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics (now the Pan American Union) to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year of the date of the adoption of the resolutions by the conference; (2) that each Government represented at this conference should designate one or more delegates to attend such conference; (3) that authority should be conferred by each Government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said conference might be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein; (4) that voting should be by Republics; (5) that each Republic represented should have one vote; (6) that the conference should provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conferences at such times and at such places as might be deemed best by the conference; (7) that it should designate a permanent, active board of at least five members who should hold office until the next subsequent conference and that this executive board should be known as the International Sanitary Bureau, with permanent headquarters at Washington, D C.

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[1] At the meeting of the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, from March 25 to May 3, 1923, the name International Sanitary Bureau was changed to Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

[2] The information presented here regarding the various conferences and resolutions, excepting that relative to the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, is taken from an article by Assistant Surgeon General B J Lloyd, published in *The Military Surgeon* for March, 1924, and is reprinted here by permission.

It was further provided that, in the interest of economy, the International Union of American Republics (now the Pan American Union) should be utilized by the conferences and by the International Sanitary Bureau to the fullest extent possible for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing, and the preservation of records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions The States signatory to these resolutions were Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States of America.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The first general International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics. pursuant to these resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, was held in the city of Washington, D C., December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics. The resolutions passed at Mexico City were accepted as the basis of work of the first conference. There were present delegates from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the United States. At this meeting, permanent organization was effected by providing for and electing a president (of the conference), one vice president for each Republic represented, a secretary, and an advisory council of six delegates, the presidents being made ex officio the presiding officer of the council. Upon recommendation of the advisory council, the International Sanitary Bureau was increased from five to seven members, and the following were appointed members of that bureau:

Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, chairman.

Dr. Eduardo Moore, of Chile.
Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Cuba.
Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, of Costa Rica.
Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, of Mexico.
Dr. Rhett Goode, of the United States.
Dr. A. H. Doty, of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

This First International Sanitary Conference adopted resolutions concerning the time of detention and methods of disinfection at quarantine, measures to destroy the yellow fever mosquito, measures to control typhoid fever, cholera, etc.

Among the most important resolutions passed was the following:

Whereas the Second International American Conference of the Pan American States, held in the city of Mexico, October, 1901, to January, 1902, provided that a sanitary conference should be held in Washington within one year from the signing of the resolutions on sanitation and quarantine, and should elect an International Sanitary Bureau with permanent headquarters at Washington for the purpose of rendering effective service to the different Republics represented at this conference: It is hereby

Resolved, (*a*) That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to urge each Republic to promptly and regularly transmit to said bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary conditions of their respective ports and territories;

(*b*) And to furnish said bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics

(*c*) *It is further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics in order that disease may be eliminated and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated,

(*d*) *It is further resolved by this conference*, That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin,

(*e*) *It is also recommended by this conference*, That in order to carry out the above measures, a fund of $5,000 shall be collected by the Bureau of American Republics in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions of the Second International American Conference above referred to.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Second International Sanitary Conference, called by the chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, was held in Washington from the 9th to the 14th of October, 1905, and assumed a more formal character than the previous one. This conference resulted in the subscription to a sanitary convention *ad referendum*, concluded on October 14, 1905, which codified all the measures designed to guard the public health against the invasion and propagation of yellow fever, plague, and cholera. This sanitary convention *ad referendum* was, prior to December, 1907, ratified by at least nine Republics. It was provided that Governments which had not signed the convention were to be admitted to adherence thereto upon demand, notice of this adherence to be given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the United States of America and by the latter to the other signatory governments.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

The Third International Conference of American States, held in Rio de Janeiro, July 21 to August 26, 1906, recommended the adoption of the sanitary convention by all the countries therein represented and indicated, among other measures, matters for consideration by the Sanitary Conference to be held in the City of Mexico in December, 1907.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Among other resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro by the Third International Conference of American States were (1) that (as a rule) the countries represented at Rio de Janeiro should adopt the International Sanitary Convention of Washington, adhering to the same and putting its precepts into practice, (2) that they should adopt the measures intended to bring about the sanitation of cities and especially of ports, as well as to disseminate, as far as possible, a better knowledge of, and effect a better observance of, hygienic and sanitary principles The conference also expressed the desirability of having all American countries represented at the coming International Sanitary Conference which was to be held in the City of Mexico in December, 1907. It further proposed (*a*) that the respective delegates to the sanitary conference should be asked to study and suggest practical means for securing the adoption of measures intended to effect the sanitation of the cities and especially of seaports, (*b*) the establishment in each of the American countries of a commission composed of three public, medical, and sanitary officials in order that under the direction of the International Sanitary Bureau, established in Washington, these might constitute an international bureau of sanitary information throughout the American Republics with power to collect and communicate all data relating to public health and such other data as the conference might consider desirable. The Conference of States recommended the establishment and organization in such place in South America as the International Sanitary Conference might designate, of a Bureau of Sanitary Information. The purpose of this bureau would be to furnish to the International Sanitary Bureau (at Washington) the necessary data to comply with recommendations relative to sanitary police (adopted by the Second International Conference of American States), and also to establish relations between the International Sanitary Bureau and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique of Paris, these cooperative measures being designed to obtain the best information possible on sanitary subjects and conditions and to reach agreements which would facilitate the objects for which both offices were established. The city of Montevideo was designated as the permanent site of the Bureau of Sanitary Information. This third conference also drew up a provisional program for the International Sanitary Conference in Mexico City in December, 1907.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Third International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics was held at the National Palace, City of Mexico, December 2 to 7, 1907. Reports were presented by delegates from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Third International Sanitary Conference adopted, among others, resolutions, in effect, (*a*) to request the representatives of the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay, in accordance with the full powers with which they were invested by their respective Governments, to approve and adhere to the Sanitary Convention of Washington of 1905, (*b*) to recommend to the Governments of the American Republics represented at this conference the codification of all the sanitary measures and laws of their respective countries and to send copies of such codification to the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington; (*c*) to authorize the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington to establish relations with the Office International d'Hygiène Publique at Paris; (*d*) to carry out the resolutions of the Third International Conference of American States, held at Rio de Janeiro, August, 1906; (*e*) to recommend to the American Governments the advisibility of agreeing upon compulsory vaccination against smallpox, (*f*) to recommend to the American Governments certain provisions for the purpose of preventing the spread of tuberculosis in railroad cars and on vessels; (*g*) to recommend the advisability of suggesting that European nations adopt the Sanitary Convention of Washington of 1905 with respect to such colonies as they may have in America, and especially with regard to matters relating to yellow fever; (*h*) that the adoption of measures intended to obtain the sanitation of the cities, and especially of the ports, recommended by the Third International Conference of American States, at Rio de Janeiro, be made the subject of consideration by the members of the International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, to be held in Costa Rica, and that the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington be authorized to make investigations and to take such action as might be necessary to present these measures in a satisfactory form at the Conference in Costa Rica.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics was held at San Jose, Costa Rica, December 25, 1909, to January 3, 1910. Delegates were present from Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States of America, Mexico, and Venezuela. Committees were appointed on sanitation of ports and cities, malaria, and yellow fever, measures for protection of passengers, and on sanitary documents reported at this conference.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

Thirteen resolutions were adopted by the Fourth International Sanitary Conference. Among other things, this conference recommended to the various governments that they employ all possible means at their disposal to secure effective sanitation of seaports to the end that the introduction of plague, cholera, and yellow fever might be prevented, and in the event that a case of any of these diseases reaches a port, that it be promptly isolated and measures taken to prevent its spread It also recommended ordinances for the proper construction of rat-proof buildings, the use of galvanized iron garbage cans, properly equipped laboratories at all seaports for the periodical examination of rats, and a crusade against mosquitoes. It recommended that careful statistics on population, morbidity, and mortality be kept in each port, such data to be compiled at regular intervals of not more than one month. It recommended appropriate measures for use by masters of vessels to rid their vessels of rats. It recommended that no person be allowed to embark who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other communicable disease. It set down rules for permitting the embarkation of passengers and crews presumably exposed to infection. It recommended that the Fifth International Sanitary Conference determine what should constitute immunity from yellow fever. It recommended to the governments represented the importance of disseminating information as to the best measures by which the people may protect themselves against malaria and tuberculosis. It recommended that the countries adopt the models of sanitary documents presented by the committee and requested the Bureau of Sanitary Information, at Montevideo, to forward to the International Sanitary Bureau, at Washington, all its transactions since the Third International Sanitary Conference. It resolved to request the Governments of the American Republics that they favor the establishment at seaports and important cities of laboratories where not only diagnosis may be made to comply with requirements contained in the resolutions of the Sanitary Conference, but where also investigations in tropical medicine and general pathology could be made along lines which the sanitary authorities deem practicable.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics was held at Santiago, Chile, November 5 to 11, 1911. Delegates were present from the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, the United States, and Venezuela. Reports were received from the committees on bubonic plague, malaria, yellow fever, cholera, sanitation of coast and frontier towns, prophylaxis of acute transmissible diseases, and prophylaxis of chronic transmissible diseases.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY

The Fifth International Sanitary Conference passed 26 resolutions. Among these, it resolved that each nation should transmit regularly to the Central Committee at Montevideo, and to the International Sanitary Bureau, at Washington, all documents and reports relating to sanitation in that country, these documents to include demographic conditions in the chief ports and cities and data relating to all kinds of contagious diseases. The conference also recommended that the International Sanitary Bureau, at Washington, should study the resolutions, and include in the program of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference such amendments to the Washington Convention as it might deem necessary and submit the proposed amendments. It resolved also that nations wherein leprosy exists be asked to keep accurate and detailed statistics of lepers, to organize colonies for the isolation of the patients, and to enact laws to control this disease Also it recommended that prostitution should be regulated in cities and especially in seaports, intrusting the sanitary inspection to physicians especially prepared on the subject, discharging their duties in dispensaries or polyclinics provided with all necessary facilities, and that persons actively infectious be confined in hospitals until cured. It recommended that the governments establish in their respective countries a permanent commission on tuberculosis; that the Pan American Union at Washington should through the diplomatic representatives of the various countries, request of those governments the organization of such a commission; that the nations adhering to the Washington Convention amend their rules of hygiene of ports and on frontiers, so as to agree with the terms of the convention. It further recommended that upon the arrival of a vessel a bulletin should be posted advising the passengers on board as to the sanitary rules to which they are subject and as to the laws or regulations by virtue of which such rules are enforced; that each government adhering to the sanitary convention give special attention to those seaports and cities where the presence of endemic and infectious diseases shows clearly that the health of the world would be improved by the introduction in such places of modern hygienic and sanitary water supplies and drainage. The conference also resolved to renew the recommendations made by the Third International Sanitary Conference of Mexico, of 1907, to the effect that laws be adopted enforcing vaccination and revaccination against smallpox.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Sixth International Sanitary Conference was held at Montevideo, Uruguay, December 12–20, 1920, Dr Ernesto Fernandez Espiro, of Uruguay, presiding. The following countries were represented: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU

By vote of the conference, the International Sanitary Bureau was reorganized as follows:

The bureau shall be composed of seven members consisting of a director, a vice-director, and a secretary to be named by the Sixth International Sanitary Conference and thereafter by each successive conference.[1] Each international sanitary conference shall elect an honorary director of the International Sanitary Bureau, who shall be selected from among the heads or chiefs of the departments of hygiene or public health of the American republics. In the intervals between the conferences, vacancies occurring in the personnel of the International Sanitary Bureau shall be filled at once by a vote of the majority of the remaining members.

The powers of the International Sanitary Bureau shall be in accordance with the principles approved by the First and Second International Sanitary Conferences.

The bureau shall publish in English and in Spanish a monthly bulletin which shall be called the Monthly Sanitary Reports of the International Sanitary Bureau (Informes Mensuales de Sanidad Panamericana de la Officina Sanitaria Internacional).

An appropriation of $20,000 was voted for the use of the bureau, the funds to be prorated in the same manner as the funds which support the Pan American Union.

The International Sanitary Bureau is authorized to make regulations for its administration which shall become immediately effective but which shall be submitted to the Seventh International Sanitary Conference for approval.

The members of the international sanitary conference who live at a distance from Washington may be represented, in case it is not possible for them to attend its meetings, by their respective diplomatic agents or by other persons who may be designated by the corresponding government.

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[1] Correspondence should be addressed to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

1. Recommends to the delegates of the conference cooperative study and propaganda against tuberculosis as an important factor in the struggle against said disease

2. Recommends to the governments situated in tropical America, which have cities located on elevated tablelands, that they should keep detailed statistics of pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia and whooping cough, the conclusions from which are to be discussed at future sanitary conferences.

3 Advises that, in the countries which have established measures for the prevention of syphilis only, gonorrhea also be included

4. Recommends exemption from all duty or tax on imports or sale of specific products or remedies which, in the judgment of competent authorities, are considered efficacious in the control of syphilis, as a means of cooperation in the prevention of that disease.

5. Advises the intensification of the struggle against venereal diseases, unifying the administration of prophylactic measures, treatment and popular education on sanitation, establishing free dispensaries and raising special funds for this work of social hygiene.

6 Recommends to the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington the centralization therein of all the data that might contribute to a better understanding concerning everything relating to malaria, its extent, damage caused, clinical and epidemiological methods and prophylactic measures for its control.

7. Proposes that there be included in the program of the Seventh International Sanitary Conference the following topics.

(*a*) Unification, in accordance with the suggestions of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, of scientific studies and investigations relating to the control of malaria.

(*b*) Topic for study. "Malaria in America and Its Extinction."

8. Recommends to the governments of the countries of America in which malaria exists, experiments in the use of calcium hydroxide in the water or on the land in destroying mosquito larvae or preventing their propagation, in order that the results obtained may be brought before the Seventh International Sanitary Conference.

9. Decides that it is desirable to include exanthematic typhus in the group of diseases enumerated in Article 1 of the International Sanitary Conference of Washington of 1905.

10. Decides that exanthematic typhus should be included among the notifiable infectious diseases.

11. Recommends to the American governments the preparation of a Sanitary Code with specific provisions concerning the international prophylaxis of communicable diseases.

12. Also requests the governments represented in this conference, which have not already issued orders concerning the compulsory

notification of infectious-contagious diseases, that they do so without delay for the purpose of effectively protecting the public health and of facilitating at the same time the systematizing of sanitary statistics.

13 Also requests the same Governments to give particular attention to the organization of bureaus charged with the compilation of sanitary and vital statistics which should be published regularly.

14. Recommends that there be included in the program of the seventh conference, with the object of discussing same at a special meeting, the following topics

(*a*) A study, from the sanitary and social point of view, of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and leprosy.
(*b*) A study of problems relating to industrial hygiene.

15. Recommends to the seventh conference the inclusion in its program, if it should be deemed expedient, of these three points:

(*a*) Unpreventable occupational diseases.
(*b*) Preventable occupational diseases.
(*c*) Relations of the people to the sanitary authorities, adapting same to the laws of the country.

16. Submits to the consideration of the seventh conference all the reports which are considered of interest, presented by the delegates, and which were not included in the program of this conference.

17. Recommends the following prophylactic measures against bubonic plague and typhoid fever·

BUBONIC PLAGUE

(*a*) The observance of the provisions contained in Article 24 of the International Sanitary Convention of Washington of 1905 concerning the destruction of rats.
(*b*) A systematic bacteriological examination of rodents.
(*c*) The concreting of ground areas in the vicinity of dwellings and the construction of rat-proof habitations.
(*d*) In special cases the disinfection of packing materials or used sacks which might contain infected fleas.

TYPHOID FEVER

(*a*) Urge the installation of water supplies for all towns.
(*b*) Provide said towns with a system of sewers.
(*c*) Establish systematic campaigns against flies.
(*d*) Enforce antityphoid vaccination in cases of epidemic foci.

18. Advises the American Governments to intensify the war against rats, flies, mosquitoes and other vermin or animals that may be carriers of pathogenic germs; and recommend, at the same time, that persons suffering from communicable diseases be protected from insects which bite and suck; and especially so in those cases in which it is known or suspected that the germs of such disease are found in the blood.

19. Recommends that the countries represented in this conference report to the next conference on the methods employed in the struggle against flies and the results obtained

20. Recommends to the American Governments:

(*a*) Scientific investigations in all centers of population suspected of being infested with intestinal worms and particularly with hookworm

(*b*) That they submit in the next conference a report on the percentage of persons infected and their geographic distribution, stating the method of treatment that has shown the most rapid, simple and efficient result.

21. Recommends to the seventh conference the study of the investigations obtained in each country concerning proof of the existence of germ carriers, and the precautionary measures which must be observed to render them unable to transmit the contagion

22 Recommends to the American Governments, through the proper channels, the holding of a special conference with the following objects.

(*a*) Study the manner of making uniform the means of defense against the invasion of plague, typhus fever, and influenza.

(*b*) Declare as an international obligation the immediate notification of cases of bubonic plague, typhus fever, and influenza occurring in their respective territories, and especially in their ports.

(*c*) Standardize the international prophylaxis of cholera.

(*d*) Establish as a general rule vaccination and revaccination against smallpox on board ships.

(*e*) Standardize sanitary laws concerning the rejection of immigrants.

23. Recommends to the American Governments:

(*a*) That the principal officers of their national institutions be considered *ex officio* members of boards of health or sanitation of their respective countries.

(*b*) In countries under the federal system having such boards the directors of sanitation or health of each State shall be considered members.

(*c*) The committees on national sanitation or the national health authority shall submit a monthly report on the spread of contagious diseases, and of the vital statistics of the principal cities and ports. Said reports shall be sent to the International Sanitary Bureau in Washington or the Information Bureau in Montevideo, as the case may be.

24. Recommends including in the program of the seventh international sanitary conference the desirability of amending the text of the International Convention of Washington of 1905, in the part of same which refers to yellow fever, or submit it to the consideration of the first Pan American conference that may meet prior to the seventh sanitary conference.

25 Recommends that in the program of the seventh conference the following topic be included:

Morbidity and mortality from infectious-contagious diseases among school children of the age from 6 to 14 years.

26. Recommends that in the program of the seventh conference the following topic be included

Morbidity and mortality in infectious-contagious diseases on vessels which arrive at the ports of each country, the measures adopted and their results.

27 Recommends to the American Governments that they maintain in all their important ports a constant inspection of rodents by means of an organized force for catching rats intended for bacteriological examination.

28 Advises these same Governments to adopt measures capable of making rat-proof wharves, warehouses, and other buildings in the vicinity of their principal ports.

29. Recommends to the American Governments that their respective sanitary authorities note on bills of health the contagious-infectious diseases present in the port at the time of the clearance of the vessel.

30. Recommends to the American Governments the necessity of establishing a complete health inspection service in the ports, with the object of avoiding the pollution of the waters with excreta of human origin coming from persons on the ships and from refuse and waste foods which are thrown into the water.

31. Advises that the countries interested, place on passenger vessels, when they deem expedient, physicians versed in sanitation.

32. Recommends to the Governments that they encourage the establishment of courses in public health and hygiene.

33. Reminds the American Governments of the recommendations made by the fifth conference concerning the supplying of potable water to towns.

34. Advises including in the program of the seventh international sanitary conference the plan submitted by the delegation of the United States of America proposing modifications of the International Sanitary Convention of Washington of 1905.

35. Advises that the offices of sanitary information of the American Republics be located in the central offices of the national health or sanitary service of each country.

36. Recommends that the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington study a plan for founding and maintaining an "International Bulletin of the American Republics," and that said plan be included in the program of the seventh conference.

37. Provides that the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington be reorganized in the following manner·

(*a*) The bureau shall be composed of seven members one of whom shall be the director, another the vice director, and a third a secretary all appointed by the seventh conference and by each succeeding conference

(*b*) In each conference there shall be selected an honorary director who shall be appointed from among the chiefs of the Department of Hygiene or of Public Health of the American Republics

(*c*) In the interval between the conferences the vacancies of members which may occur shall be filled immediately by a majority vote of the remaining members.

(*d*) The duties of the International Sanitary Bureau shall be in accord with those which were approved by the Second International Sanitary Conference of American States and in the first international sanitary conference, and shall publish a monthly bulletin entitled "Informes Mensuales de Sanidad Panamericana de la Officina Sanitaria Internacional."

(*e*) The said publication shall be in the English and Spanish languages.

(*f*) For carrying out the foregoing a credit of $20.000 shall be available, which sum shall be apportioned among the signatory Governments following the system of prorating used for the maintenance of the Pan American Union.

(*g*) The International Bureau shall formulate rules and regulations for its internal administration, which it shall put in force immediately, but which shall be submitted to the seventh international sanitary conference for ratification and approval.

(*h*) The members of the International Sanitary Bureau who reside at a long distance from Washington, in case of inability to attend may be represented by their respective diplomatic agents, or by persons appointed by the respective Governments.

38. Again recommends to the American Governments which have not regularly sent the sanitary data to the International Sanitary Bureau in Washington or to the Bureau of Information of Montevideo to kindly send regularly said data to these bureaus, bearing in mind that such data should refer to the spread of contagious diseases and to the vital statistics of the principal cities and ports.

39. Recommends to the sanitary authorities of the American countries popular demonstrations as an active and appropriate part of the work of these conferences.

40. Recommends to the proper authorities that they should establish in school programs the obligation of teaching the elements of hygiene and prophylaxis of communicable diseases, employing preferably visual illustrative methods.

41. Suggests to the seventh conference the advisability of including in its program teaching in the schools concerning the means of spreading communicable diseases.

42. Recommends to the respective sanitary authorities consideration of the plan for facilitating imports and standardizing the rules and regulations concerning the same as submitted to the Pan American Financial Congress by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States, Dr. Rupert Blue.

43. Advises the American Governments—

(*a*) That the programs of the conferences be prepared principally in relation to the study of matters relating to international prophylaxis of such nature as may readily be incorporated into continental sanitary laws, duly informing the Governments in due time.

(*b*) That there be included in the programs of future sanitary conferences a rule which prescribes the criteria which shall obtain for the admission of the topics for discussion and the requisites necessary to the fulfillment of the program.

44 Advises that the conference meet periodically and, when possible, within periods of two years, and that the date chosen for holding it be fixed by the Government of the country where it is to convene.

45 Advises the Governments to appoint as their representatives to this class of conferences officials well known or experienced in the field of sanitation.

46. Advises the American Governments that the appointment of persons who will represent them in future conferences be physicians versed in matters of hygiene and sanitation, or of persons who have specialized in these subjects.

THE SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN (INTERNATIONAL) SANITARY CONFERENCE[1]

The Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference was held at Habana, Cuba, November 5–15, 1924, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Sixth Conference. The following countries were represented:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. A number of important sanitary subjects were discussed at this conference, and an international sanitary convention, known as the Pan American Sanitary Code, was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

1. Approves the Pan American Sanitary Code.

2. Commends the sanitary organization of Cuba, and recommends that all Governments of America give their national health services the standing of Departments of Hygiene and Public Health.

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[1] This conference was designated "The Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference of the American Republics"

3. Recommends to American Governments importance of campaign against alcoholism through legislation and education.

4. Recommends the establishment of special public health schools, not to interfere with intensive public health courses for all physicians, but to perfect the specialty of public health

5. Recommends as fundamental subject for the next conference bubonic plague—nosological, epidemiological, and medico-social aspects—and recommends to the Governments the appointment of technical committees to institute studies in their respective countries.

6. Calls attention to the importance of infant welfare, recommends the guardianship of the State over infants, and designates infantile morbidity and mortality as one of the principal subjects for the next conference

7 Recommends the building of good roads as a factor contributing to the improvement of the public health.

8 Adopts a model drug and food law.

9. Includes in the program of the next conference the study of intestinal parasitosis occurring in the American continents.

10. Recommends to the Governments represented at the conference the storage, clarification, and chlorination of drinking water.

11. Recommends to the respective Governments serious fight against typhoid fever.

12. Agrees to substitute concurrent disinfection during the course of disease, exclusively of articles coming in contact with patient, instead of terminal disinfection in homes after death or cure of patient.

13. Recommends that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau publish the principal points brought out regarding flies in the reports of Doctors Llambías and Ramos.

14. Recommends that the next conference consider and establish proper rules regarding vegetal sanitation and quarantine.

15. Invites the Governments to prevent pharmacological quackery and deceptive medical advertisements.

16. Declares that venereal disease prophylaxis should include the following three points: (1) Eradication of contagion through hygienic, therapeutic, and educational means; (2) the abolition of the regulation of prostitutes and the eradication of prostitution as the chief factors in venereal diffusion; (3) exemption from duties and taxes of all specific medicines for venereal diseases

17. Declares that American Governments ought to take steps favoring and stimulating the development of families.

18. Recommends continuation of study of the rôle of "carriers" in communicable diseases, and that reports be made on the subject at the next conference.

19. Recommends that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau publish all reports submitted by the various delegations.

20. Declares that in the fight against *Bilharzia* the use of alkalies (potash or soda) in the destruction of the intermediate host (a mollusk, *Planorbis*), is the most useful present method of eradicating the disease, and recommends that the Governments verify this whenever bilharziasis exists, and that they report their experiences at the next conference.

21. Declares that it is necessary to continue studying cooperative methods of fighting tuberculosis in America.

22 Considers that reports of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau concerning malaria are useful in the fight against that disease and invites all countries of America to send such data to the bureau.

23. Declares that all countries in America producing Peruvian bark ought to give protection and encouragement to the quinine industry as a fundamental factor in the fight against malaria.

24. Declares that the general conclusion regarding the use of calcium hydroxide against the development of mosquito larvae is that results obtained are negative.

25. Declares that no reports were submitted regarding tuberculosis and the venereal diseases, and that while chaulmoogra esters are the most effective treatment for leprosy, the results from their use are not entirely satisfactory. Also invites the Governments to further study and to report to the next conference.

26. Declares present methods of fighting the fly are unsatisfactory, and recommends study of new methods directed toward the prevention of fly breeding.

27. Declares campaign in the various countries against intestinal worms and parasites should be intensified, and invites Governments to report, at the next conference, further data regarding methods employed and results obtained.

28. Accepts proposal of Social Hygiene Committee recommending the following subjects for the next conference: (1) Sexual hygiene and education; (2) Industrial hygiene, (3) Report concerning vital statistics, (4) Study of the fly (*a*) as a factor in infant mortality, and (*b*) a study of the methods for the extermination of flies

29. Recommends that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau publish a notice of the resolution of the Argentine delegation regarding venereal prophylaxis.

The city of Lima, Peru, was designated as the place for holding the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

The Pan American Sanitary Code.—An international sanitary convention was signed, on November 14, 1924, by representatives of the following American countries: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela

The convention creates a sanitary code, of which the following are among the more important provisions

Reciprocal notification of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, lethargic encephalitis, influenza, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and other diseases which may be added by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau

Each Government agrees to provide for the collection of vital statistics, through compulsory notification and proper statistical offices

The signatory Governments obligate themselves to publish immediately the preventive measures considered necessary to be taken by vessels, or other means of transport, at infected places.

Ports are classified as "infected," "suspected," and "clean"; and these classifications are defined.

Rules are laid down for the proper treatment of infected vessels and for quarantine charges.

A standard bill of health is adopted

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is designated as the central coordinating sanitary agency of the various member Republics of the Pan American Union

It is provided that Governments not signing the convention are to be admitted to adherence thereto upon demand

The ratification of the International Sanitary Convention creating the Pan American Sanitary Code was advised by the Senate of the United States on February 13, 1925, and the President's instrument of ratification was deposited with the Government of Cuba on April 13, 1925.

TYPHOID OUTBREAK AT WINONA LAKE, IND., DUE TO CROSS CONNECTIONS

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Winona Lake, Ind., during the latter part of June and the early part of July which is now believed to have been caused by cross connections which permitted polluted water to enter the mains carrying the public water supply.

The number of cases resulting is not known, as many cases occurred among persons from other States who attended a conference held at Winona Lake from June 4–12. Reports received by Doctor King, State commissioner of health of Indiana, show that cases have occurred among persons in attendance at the conference from eight States other than Indiana. On July 2 there were reported at least 11 cases of typhoid fever in Winona Lake and community, and several additional doubtful cases.

From the data available, it seems very probable that the infection was carried into the public water supply of Winona Lake through two cross connections between the public water supply system and a system used for pumping surface water from a canal for use in sprinkling lawns and flushing toilets at the comfort stations on the parkway where the conference was held. Information obtained from residents in a house-to-house canvass in the area surrounding these cross connections, revealed that, in practically each instance, the water used from the city mains during the time when the conference was in session, was bad in taste. It was also learned that there were many cases of severe gastro-intestinal attacks, as well as cases of typhoid fever, either in the homes or among persons visiting them. Canvasses made in other sections of the city showed, on the contrary, that few persons noticed any change in the taste of the water and that there were few cases of gastro-intestinal trouble and no cases of typhoid except among persons who had drunk water from faucets in the area near the cross connections

The taps nearest the cross connections were a row of drinking-water faucets which had been installed for the use of the public while the conference was in session. This probably accounts for the greater prevalence of typhoid fever among the visitors than among the residents, as seems to have been the case. A barber shop in the vicinity of the cross connections was visited by the investigator, and the barber stated that the water obtained from the city mains during the time of the conference was unfit for use, and that it had an odor similar to that of the canal water.

Investigation revealed that there were two cross connections between the canal water system and the public supply system. There was no evidence that the valves had been tampered with There was evidence, however, that a closed valve in the canal system was leaking. Tests made on July 1, before the cross connections were broken, of the water obtained from a tap in one of the houses in the suspected area, showed that it was highly contaminated. Tests made July 12 and July 21, after the connections had been broken and the water chlorinated, showed the water to be satisfactory bacteriologically.

Additional evidence that the canal water had been entering the city mains is presented by the fact that a large meter recording the flow of water in the area involved was shown to have been turning backwards.

In order to remove the danger from the above-mentioned cross connections, and any others possibly existing, the pump on the canal bank was dismantled and removed. The canal water is stated to be unfit even for sprinkling purposes, since contamination might be spread by such use.

It appears that these cross connections had been installed in spite of an order made by the State Board of Health of Indiana more than two years ago that all physical connections between public water supplies and other supplies obtained from surface sources should be discontinued and making it unlawful for any such physical connections as those at Winona Lake.

Many States now have laws and regulations regarding cross connections. Some require double check valves where there is a connection between industrial supplies and the public supply main. In view of the fact that many outbreaks of typhoid fever and gastro-intestinal disturbances have resulted from such connections between the potable supplies and polluted sources, and since check valves can not always be depended upon, it is of interest to present here the resolution passed at the American Water Works Association convention in Louisville in April, 1925, concerning this subject:

> Whereas cross connections between potable public water supplies and supplies from other sources have been the cause of a large number of outbreaks of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases, and
>
> Whereas check valves and other similar protective devices can not always be depended upon; Be it
>
> *Resolved*, That no physical connection should be permitted between a potable public water supply and any other supply except as follows
>
> 1 With another potable public supply
>
> 2 With a potable supply which is regularly examined as to its quality by those in charge of the potable public supply to which the connection is made
>
> This prohibition to apply to all piping systems either inside or outside of any building or buildings, and be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That definite programs should be inaugurated in each municipality to permanently eliminate all other connections

DUAL WATER SYSTEM RESPONSIBLE FOR TYPHOID CASE

A case of typhoid fever occurring in an employee of an industrial plant in Niagara Falls has been traced to polluted water in one of the supplies of a dual water system, according to the Health News of August 3, 1925, issued by the New York State Department of Health.

Investigation of the case by Dr. Edward E Gillick, city health officer of Niagara Falls, eliminated all probable sources outside the factory where the patient was employed. When representatives of the health department visited the factory they discovered that, in addition to the municipal water supply connected with the drinking fountains, the company had a private water supply which was obtained directly from the Niagara River. This water was filtered but not chlorinated before being used for commercial purposes. Water faucets for the washbasins in the rest rooms were found to be connected with this private supply. As no warning notices had been posted, it was stated to have been common practice for the employees to use this water for drinking purposes. Analysis of the water showed it to be badly polluted. Warning notices stating that the water was unfit for drinking purposes were posted by the company as soon as it learned that this was the cause of the typhoid case.

As other cases of typhoid fever had previously been traced to factories using raw river water for commercial purposes, the health officer issued a circular letter to 25 manufacturing establishments having such dual systems, warning them that the river water was unfit for drinking purposes and indicating their responsibility in case infection occurred, if such water was made available to employees without notice as to its dangerous quality.

BIRTH REGISTRATION CARDS AND VACCINATION REQUIRED OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notes are taken from a recent health news release issued by the State Department of Health of Virginia

SCHOOLS ARE REQUIRING REGISTRATION CARDS

"Virtually all Virginia schools are now requiring that new students produce their birth registration cards. This is in conformity with statute law. Every year large numbers of children apply for admission and are delayed because their parents have either failed to get registration cards or have mislaid them.

"The rush for these cards usually swamps the vital statistics bureau of the State board of health; and Doctor Plecker, State registrar, urges parents to be more forehanded this year. Parents who have children who will enter school in September are requested to apply for registration cards at once."

MOST SCHOOL BOARDS REQUIRE VACCINATION

"Unless the local school board decides to set aside this provision requiring the vaccination of all public-school children, no unvaccinated child is permitted to attend a Virginia public school. While vaccination, as at present administered, causes comparatively little inconvenience, still the State board of health advises that this protection against smallpox be secured before the school term begins, in order that there may be no possibility of interference with the child's attendance at school. Only a few local boards permit unvaccinated children to attend school, so the advice to be vaccinated now is applicable to almost every county in the State."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 8, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended August 8, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 11, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended August 8, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	59,810,079	56,683,926
Number of death claims	9,296	9,119
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.1	8.4

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 8, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 11, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Aug 8, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 8, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Aug 8, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5,712	10.7	[3] 10.6	813	[3] 828	[4] 66
Akron	37			4	1	45
Albany[5]	23	10.0	16.3	4	2	87
Atlanta	45			5	11	
Baltimore[5]	185	12.1	12.8	29	34	87
Birmingham	62	15.7	15.6	12	8	
Boston	180	12.0	10.5	26	29	69
Bridgeport	22			2	3	32
Buffalo	110	10.4	10.8	9	17	36
Cambridge	17	7.9	7.9	3	2	52
Camden	22	8.9	10.3	0	4	0
Chicago[5]	589	10.3	8.6	98	76	87
Cincinnati	119	15.2	16.1	14	16	83
Cleveland	147	8.2	7.8	16	19	40
Columbus	65	12.1	12.4	10	6	92
Dallas	38	10.2	11.7	8	5	
Dayton	32	9.6	11.7	4	7	63
Denver	76	14.1	12.4	11	9	
Des Moines	28	9.8	7.9	0	2	0
Detroit	218			51	41	88
Duluth	18	8.5	5.3	1	1	22
El Paso	30	14.9	18.1	9	12	
Erie	23			2	3	39
Fall River[5]	23	9.9	9.9	5	7	72
Flint	25	10.0	5.5	7	5	111
Fort Worth	19	6.5	6.3	3	2	
Grand Rapids	26	8.9	7.0	5	4	79
Houston	48	15.2	19.2	7	10	
Indianapolis	108	15.7	13.8	15	11	107
Jersey City	64	10.6	10.0	10	6	71
Kansas City, Kans	33	13.9	14.6	6	10	127
Kansas City, Mo	103	14.6	13.9	13	15	
Los Angeles	172			17	10	47
Louisville	77	15.5	10.9	14	8	122
Lowell	24	10.7	14.0	3	4	52
Lynn	18	9.0	8.0	1	0	27
Memphis	42	12.6	18.2	3	10	
Milwaukee	79	8.2	9.3	6	13	28
Minneapolis	76	9.3	10.1	6	8	32
Nashville[5]	33	12.6	26.2	3	8	
New Bedford	24	9.3	13.8	7	8	116
New Haven	35	10.2	12.2	8	10	104
New Orleans	138	17.4	16.8	23	14	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 65 cities

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Aug 7, 1925

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 8, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 11, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Aug 8, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 8, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Aug 8, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,108	9.5	9.3	149	136	60
Bronx Borough	143	8.4	7.1	15	13	52
Brooklyn Borough	523	7.5	8.0	46	45	47
Manhattan Borough	468	10.8	10.9	69	65	72
Queens Borough	113	10.3	9.9	12	10	56
Richmond Borough	59	23.0	15.6	7	3	125
Newark, N J	75	8.6	9.8	11	10	50
Norfolk	26			2	2	37
Oakland	25	5.1	10.8	1	6	12
Oklahoma City	20			5	3	
Omaha	51	12.6	12.0	14	7	144
Paterson	31	11.4	8.2	3	1	50
Philadelphia	348	10.5	10.7	62	68	78
Pittsburgh	149	12.3	13.2	18	32	60
Portland, Oreg	50	9.2	7.9	2	[illegible]	20
Providence	38	8.1	11.6	7	14	56
Richmond	42	11.7	14.5	5	13	60
Rochester	56	8.8	9.8	7	10	56
St Louis	209	13.3	12.0	38	22	
St Paul	42	8.9	8.8	6	5	51
San Antonio	55	14.5	11.4	13	12	
San Diego	25	12.3	15.7	1	1	23
San Francisco	117	10.9	11.5	7	4	40
Schenectady	16	8.2	12.5	1	2	28
Seattle	45			5	2	48
Somerville	14	7.2	6.2	3	1	80
Spokane	15	7.2	10.5	1	2	22
Springfield, Mass	31	10.6	7.0	2	7	30
Syracuse	41	11.2	7.2	6	4	75
Tacoma	30	15.0	10.1	5	3	117
Toledo	60	10.9	9.5	12	7	108
Trenton	27	10.7	8.8	2	5	33
Utica	23	11.2	0	5	0	107
Washington, D C	138	14.5	11.9	12	16	67
Waterbury	12			4	0	86
Wilmington, Del	20	8.5	9.6	5	11	113
Worcester	44	11.5	12.0	3	12	35
Yonkers	10	4.7	7.6	2	6	44
Youngstown	30	11.7	11.1	11	6	136

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended August 15, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	16
German measles	1
Influenza	3
Leprosy	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	159
Measles	5
Mumps	6
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	20
Pneumonia	22
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	15
Tetanus	4
Tuberculosis	63
Typhoid fever	86
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	14

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Paratyphoid fever	2
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	2
Influenza	17
Malaria	234
Measles	8
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	54
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	49
Whooping cough	11

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Presidio	1
Diphtheria	69
Influenza	7
Measles	17
Poliomyelitis:	
Bakersfield	1
Beaumont	1
Berkeley	2
Butte County	2
Fresno County	1
Inyo County	1
Los Angeles	11
Los Angeles County	1
Morgan Hill	1
National City	1
Oakland	6
Orange County	1
Sacramento	1
San Francisco	2
Santa Cruz County	1
Venice	1
Scarlet fever	44
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	9
San Francisco	11
Scattering	18
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	147

COLORADO

	Cases
Diphtheria	15
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	14

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	15
German measles	3
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	11
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis (all forms)	20
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	46

DELAWARE

Measles	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	4

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	13
Influenza	33
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Malaria	32
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	62
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	4
Tetanus	7
Tuberculosis	80
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	9

GEORGIA

Actinomycosis	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	15
Dysentery	7
German measles	1
Hookworm disease	6
Influenza	15
Malaria	69
Measles	1
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	8
Scarlet fever	5
Septic sore throat	5
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	83
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	9

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Cook County	2
Henry County	1
Diphtheria	
Cook County	46
Scattering	13
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	
Cook County	2
Knox County	1
Pike County	1
Measles	45
Pneumonia	79
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	4
Henry County	2
Jo Daviess County	2
Kane County	1
Peoria County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	28
Scattering	31
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	196
Typhoid fever	60
Whooping cough	199

INDIANA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	14
Influenza	42
Measles	3
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	18
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	48
Whooping cough	32

IOWA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Poliomyelitis—Derby	1
Smallpox	1
Whooping cough	1

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Hutchinson	1
Jennings	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	2
German measles	2
Influenza	10
Malaria	1
Measles	3
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	22
Poliomyelitis:	
Chanute	1
Kiowa	1
Manhattan	1
Wilder	1

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	5
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	58

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Leprosy	1
Malaria	23
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	54

MAINE

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	9
German measles	7
Measles	12
Mumps	8
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	80
Typhoid fever	6
Vincent's angina	2
Whooping cough	12

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	16
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	3
Measles	12
Mumps	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	22
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	61
Typhoid fever	45
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	81

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	17
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	2
Diphtheria	69
German measles	8
Hookworm disease	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	119
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia (lobar)	13
Poliomyelitis	3

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	33
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	140
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	140

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	43
Measles	20
Pneumonia	42
Scarlet fever	52
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	96
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	142

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	58
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	78
Scarlet fever	57
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	20

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Diphtheria	12
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	62

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	12
Influenza	4
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	10
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	36
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	38

MONTANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chickenpox	3
Diphtheria	7
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis—Malta	1
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	6
Tularaemia	5
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	10

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	46
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	39
Pneumonia	33
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	110

NEW MEXICO

Diphtheria	
Bernalillo	13
Scattering	4
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Rabies in animals	1
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	4

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	50
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	71
Pneumonia	55
Poliomyelitis	34
Scarlet fever	44
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	179

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	63
Measles	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	9
Typhoid fever	102
Whooping cough	59

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma and Tulsa)

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	8
Influenza	14
Malaria	61
Measles	3
Mumps	4
Pellagra	10
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	102
Whooping cough	31

OREGON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	12
Dysentery	4
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	[1] 5
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	5

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	3
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	3

TEXAS

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	4
Trachoma	8
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	58
Typhus fever	8
Whooping cough	19

VERMONT

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Measles	11
Mumps	12
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	12

VIRGINIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Wise County	1
Poliomyelitis—James City County	1
Smallpox	1

WASHINGTON

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	15
German measles	3
Measles	2
Mumps	10
Poliomyelitis	
Pierce County	1
Seattle	2
Spokane	1
Tacoma	1

[1] Deaths.

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	41

[illegible]RGINIA

Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	25

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	10
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	66

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Scattering	
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	22
German measles	1
Influenza	[illegible]
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	7
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	[illegible]
Smallpox	[illegible]
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	[illegible]

WYOMING

Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	[illegible]
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	2

Reports for Week Ended August 8, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Measles	4
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	21

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	3
Whooping cough	4

MARYLAND[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	12
Dysentery	31
German measles	1
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	4
Measles	18
Mumps	14
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia (broncho)	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	11
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	121

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	[illegible]
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	2

NORTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	5
German measles	3
Influenza	2
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	14

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	5
Diphtheria	26
Influenza	49
Malaria	393
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	104
Whooping cough	53

WYOMING

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
Mumps	3
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	6

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[1] For eight days ended August 8

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
June, 1925										
California	6	336	59	4	258	1	66	368	399	70
July, 1925										
Arizona	--------	5	--------	--------	13	--------	3	2	0	11
Delaware	--------	1	--------	7	28	--------	--------	1	2	11
Florida	3	51	29	75	2	14	9	4	9	81
Indiana	2	54	67	0	--------	0	0	129	--------	147
Massachusetts	7	259	6	1	1,037	3	11	269	--------	82
Missouri	2	114	11	9	39	0	14	155	34	168
Vermont	--------	10	--------	--------	112	--------	4	18	--------	1
Wisconsin	5	167	40	0	568	0	42	266	79	14

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Aug. 1, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2,428
Number of rats found plague infected	1
Number of squirrels examined	972
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	1,972
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 1, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Aug 1, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1,059
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	573
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	61,899
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7,277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La

Week ended Aug 1, 1925

Number of vessels inspected	22
Number of inspections made	37
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	8
Number of rodents examined for plague	3, 354
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0

Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to Aug 1, 1925:

Number of rodents examined for plague	227, 036
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925

Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans Aug 20, 1920

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary of reports for the nine weeks ended August 8, 1925, and for the corresponding period of 1924.—The following tables show the numbers of cases of typhoid fever reported by State health officers of 33 States for the nine weeks from June 7 to August 8, 1925, and from June 8 to August 9, 1924. Improvement in the percentage of cases reported may account, in part at least, for the apparent increase in some States. States which did not report for the entire nine weeks of both years are omitted from the tables.

Cases of typhoid fever reported by State health officers for the nine weeks ended August 8, 1925, compared with reports for the corresponding period of 1924

State	1925	1924	State	1925	1924
Maine	25	95	West Virginia	52	57
Vermont	6	4	North Carolina	538	540
Massachusetts	114	96	Georgia	838	238
Connecticut	43	48	Florida	158	134
New York	489	558	Alabama	786	514
New Jersey	185	104	Arkansas	405	198
Indiana	245	127	Louisiana	693	233
Illinois	401	223	Texas	371	126
Michigan	116	134	Montana	22	18
Wisconsin	28	40	Wyoming	9	10
Minnesota	45	48	Colorado	70	39
Missouri	307	122	New Mexico	55	52
South Dakota	22	18	Arizona	27	24
Nebraska	16	9	Washington	54	68
Kansas	208	108	Oregon	35	36
Delaware	15	9	California	171	210
Maryland	177	207			
District of Columbia	19	17	Total	6, 745	4, 473

Cases of typhoid fever reported by the health officers of 33 States and the District of Columbia June 7 to August 8, 1925, and June 8 to August 9, 1924, by weeks

Week ended—	1925	1924	Week ended—	1925	1924
June 13, 1925, June 14, 1924	479	324	July 25, 1925, July 26, 1924	845	606
June 20, 1925, June 21, 1924	500	349	Aug 1, 1925, Aug 2, 1924	970	656
June 27, 1925, June 28, 1924	649	276	Aug 8, 1925, Aug 9, 1924	1, 046	757
July 4, 1925, July 5, 1924	612	368			
July 11, 1925, July 12, 1924	827	535	Total	6, 745	4, 473
July 18, 1925, July 19, 1924	817	602			

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended August 1, 1925, 34 States reported 789 cases of diphtheria For the week ended August 2, 1924, the same States reported 899 cases of this disease. Ninety-eight cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,050,000, reported 421 cases of diphtheria for the week ended August 1, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 451 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 572 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 664 cases of measles for the week ended August 1, 1925, and 941 cases of this disease for the week ended August 2, 1924. Ninety-eight cities reported 397 cases of measles for the week this year, and 399 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 33 States reported 389 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended August 1, 1925. The same States reported 141 cases for the week ended August 2, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: thirty-four States—this year, 678 cases; last year, 820 cases; 98 cities—this year, 309 cases; last year, 357 cases; estimated expectancy, 247 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended August 1, 1925, 34 States reported 173 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 315 cases. Ninety-eight cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 53 cases; 1924, 113 cases; estimated expectancy, 33 cases. Two deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at St. Paul, Minn.

Typhoid fever.—One thousand and seventy-five cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended August 1, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 709 cases. Ninety-nine cities reported 213 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 185 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 195 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 98 cities as follows: 1925, 327 deaths; 1924, 293 deaths.

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Manchester	81, 383	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	11	35	10	3	0	30	4	14
Fall River	120, 912	0	3	4	0	0	7	0	0
Springfield	144, 227	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Worcester	191, 927	1	2	2	0	0	11	0	1
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242, 378	0	5	4	0	0	17	0	2
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	--------	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Haven	172, 967	2	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	1	9	2	1	0	12	0	6
New York	5, 927, 625	34	147	101	3	2	61	7	74
Rochester	317, 867	2	4	4	0	0	14	0	3
Syracuse	184, 511	5	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Newark	438, 099	2	8	16	0	0	15	2	6
Trenton	127, 390	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	7	34	41	0	0	21	1	23
Pittsburgh	613, 442	2	14	14	0	0	17	0	15
Reading	110, 917	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	1
Scranton	140, 636	0	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	4
Cleveland	888, 519	10	17	12	0	0	17	1	11
Columbus	261, 082	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toledo	268, 338	4	4	4	0	0	5	1	4
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342, 718	0	5	2	0	0	4	0	8
South Bend	76, 709	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute	68, 939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 866, 121	13	71	38	1	0	52	3	29
Cicero	55, 968	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61, 833	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Michigan.									
Detroit	995, 668	4	39	17	2	0	4	1	8
Flint	117, 968	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	1
Grand Rapids	145, 947	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	0	1	4	0	0	7	0	0
Milwaukee	484, 595	13	9	14	0	0	5	3	4
Racine	64, 393	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409, 125	15	9	19	0	0	1	0	2
St Paul	241, 891	3	11	5	0	0	2	0	4
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140 923	0	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79, 662	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39, 667	1	0	1	0	--------	0	1	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	8
St Joseph	78, 232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803, 853	1	21	18	0	0	11	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Grand Forks	14, 547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29, 206	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58, 761	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Omaha	204, 382	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas									
Topeka	52, 555	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Wichita	79, 261	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	0	1	2	0	0	10	0	1
Maryland:									
Baltimore	773, 580	1	13	12	1	0	14	7	11
Cumberland	32, 361	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
Frederick	11, 301	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia.									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	1	4	2	0	0	5	0	5
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30, 277	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159, 089	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richmond	181, 044	1	2	4	0	0	2	2	0
Roanoke	55, 502	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57, 918	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29, 171	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35, 719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56, 230	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71, 245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39, 688	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25, 789	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222, 963	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	6
Brunswick	15, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89, 448	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Florida:									
St. Petersburg	24, 403	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	56, 050	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington	57, 877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257, 671	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170, 067	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nashville	121, 128	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Alabama:									
Birmingham	195, 901	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
Mobile	63, 858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45, 383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923 estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	0	0	0	-------	0	1	-------
Little Rock	70,916	-------	0	0	0	0	0	-------	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	9
Shreveport	54,590	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2
Tulsa	102,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	-------	2	1	0	0	0	-------	8
Galveston	46,877	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Houston	154,970	-------	2	2	0	0	0	-------	1
San Antonio	184,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	12	8	12	0	0	10	6	6
Pueblo	43,519	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	-------	0	0	0	2	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	5	2	1	0	0	1	22	0
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	4	4	0	0	-------	2	6	-------
Spokane	104,573	4	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Tacoma	101,731	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	2
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	3	3	16	0	0	0	3	0
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	6	27	13	2	0	6	11	10
Sacramento	69,950	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	539,038	-------	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	----
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Vermont.											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND—continued											
Massachusetts											
Boston	12	11	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	40	178
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	19
Springfield	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	24
Worcester	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	27	39
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Providence	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	49
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Hartford	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Haven	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	3	1	9	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	7	7	0	0	0	12	2	4	0	5	102
New York	36	19	0	0	0	[1] 75	30	39	1	110	1,108
Rochester	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	67
Syracuse	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	19	30
New Jersey											
Camden	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	4	22
Newark	5	4	0	0	0	12	2	1	0	48	83
Trenton	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	30
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	17	22	0	0	0	42	11	7	1	65	350
Pittsburg	8	15	0	0	0	7	4	3	0	15	150
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	27
Scranton	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	1	-------	0	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	8	93
Cleveland	7	6	2	0	0	10	4	0	0	53	145
Columbus	2	4	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	14	58
Toledo	5	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	8	53
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Indianapolis	3	0	1	2	0	7	3	0	0	29	98
South Bend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Terre Haute	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Illinois											
Chicago	28	34	1	1	0	47	5	5	1	80	504
Cicero	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	17
Michigan											
Detroit	23	25	4	1	0	20	5	5	1	115	210
Flint	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14
Grand Rapids	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	28
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Milwaukee	12	4	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	59	91
Racine	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	21	9
Superior	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	8	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	16
Minneapolis	7	10	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	55
St Paul	5	11	2	4	2	1	2	4	0	20	54
Iowa:											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Des Moines	2	1	0	1	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	0	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	2	-------

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Contd.											
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	6	1	0	0	9	3	5	2	21	86
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	27
St Louis	6	18	1	0	0	4	7	11	2	28	183
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Sioux Falls	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
Omaha	1	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	48
Kansas											
Topeka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	18
Wichita	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	33
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware.											
Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	18
Maryland.											
Baltimore	6	2	0	0	0	20	9	9	1	126	218
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
District of Col.											
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	20	98
Virginia.											
Lynchburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	8	-------
Richmond	1	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	40
Roanoke	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	11
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	21
Huntington	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	14
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Winston-Salem	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	14
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	30
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	12
Georgia											
Atlanta	1	1	2	0	0	8	3	5	2	4	60
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Savannah	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	14
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tampa	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	2	80
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	1	0	0	9	5	11	2	12	70
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	8	0	3	63
Alabama											
Birmingham	1	7	0	4	0	3	6	8	1	5	49
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	11
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	-------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	6	-------	4	-------
Little Rock	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	-------	-------

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Contd											
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	4	0	1	0	16	4	11	6	13	155
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	19
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	16
Tulsa	0	1	0	1	--------	--------	5	4	--------	--------	--------
Texas											
Dallas	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	4	1	--------	59
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	20
Houston	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	--------	49
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	59
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Great Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	11
Helena	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Missoula	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Colorado.											
Denver	3	6	1	0	0	10	2	0	1	19	72
Pueblo	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Arizona											
Phoenix	--------	0	--------	0	0	7	--------	0	0	0	13
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	16	20
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	3	2	2	2	--------	--------	1	1	--------	19	--------
Spokane	1	6	3	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	7	--------
Tacoma	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	17
Oregon											
Portland	3	2	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	--------
California											
Los Angeles	5	4	0	25	0	18	4	5	0	40	195
Sacramento	1	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	27
San Francisco	5	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fall River	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New York	5	2	4	2	0	0	5	20	3	1	1
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
New Jersey.											
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0

City reports for week ended August 1, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Flint	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin											
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Waterloo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri:											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
Nebraska:											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kansas											
Topeka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Virginia											
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Savannah	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Oregon											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended August 1, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 24 to August 1, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 149	158	120	119	[3] 116	[4] 93	[3] 96	[5] 79	[6] 78	[7] 78
New England	114	129	94	97	127	117	62	62	62	[8] 62
Middle Atlantic	211	244	156	166	163	96	127	[9] 97	91	92
East North Central	106	99	95	93	[3] 84	[3] 87	[3] 89	[3] 73	[3] 68	[3] 74
West North Central	197	189	145	133	114	131	93	85	[10] 107	[10] 100
South Atlantic	[2] 77	91	57	51	73	41	55	26	45	[11] 50
East South Central	11	11	11	6	34	6	23	11	11	11
West South Central	65	42	70	74	46	60	42	28	70	46
Mountain	143	76	181	191	105	181	105	124	115	153
Pacific	168	145	165	113	107	[12] 145	125	99	104	[13] 75

MEASLES CASE RATES

	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 593	619	582	434	[3] 303	[4] 228	[3] 193	[5] 158	[6] 105	[7] 71
New England	867	872	892	634	407	350	283	261	216	[8] 199
Middle Atlantic	704	774	727	544	382	258	249	[9] 197	128	77
East North Central	913	893	844	592	[3] 404	[3] 321	[3] 225	[3] 191	119	[3] 72
West North Central	145	114	135	87	60	31	35	29	[10] 19	[10] 29
South Atlantic	[2] 256	410	297	349	278	262	211	148	95	[11] 71
East South Central	217	132	212	114	132	97	120	80	63	29
West South Central	14	23	14	19	5	5	0	0	5	0
Mountain	248	38	95	76	95	38	57	29	38	105
Pacific	165	165	87	84	52	[12] 37	41	64	20	[13] 37

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 278	267	174	165	[3] 117	[4] 96	[3] 90	[5] 61	[6] 57	[7] 57
New England	211	266	179	142	107	112	147	80	72	[8] 81
Middle Atlantic	271	263	156	145	100	79	81	[9] 46	43	37
East North Central	346	317	204	217	[3] 157	[3] 122	[3] 97	[3] 67	[3] 67	[3] 64
West North Central	531	481	325	328	184	168	143	108	[10] 124	[10] 126
South Atlantic	[2] 122	130	61	61	45	59	45	47	16	[11] 36
East South Central	183	126	160	160	91	74	126	80	29	63
West South Central	65	88	46	37	56	40	9	23	32	31
Mountain	410	334	277	143	210	105	153	86	162	86
Pacific	139	151	162	116	107	[12] 71	52	61	46	[13] 66

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Charleston, W. Va , not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill , not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash., not included.

[5] Camden, N J , and Cicero, Ill , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill., and Fargo, N Dak not included.

[7] Concord, N H , Hartford, Conn , Cicero, Ill., Fargo, N Dak , St Petersburg, Fla , Tampa, Fla., and San Francisco, Calif , not included

[8] Concord, N H., and Hartford, Conn , not included

[9] Camden, N J , not included.

[10] Fargo, N Dak , not included

[11] St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla., not included.

[12] Spokane, Wash., not included

[13] San Francisco, Calif., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 24 to August 1, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 26	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 48	46	37	36	[3] 25	[4] 14	[3] 16	[5] 15	[6] 10	[7] 10
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	[8] 0
Middle Atlantic	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	[9] 1	0	0
East North Central	58	65	42	45	[3] 20	[3] 14	[3] 12	[3] 10	[3] 8	[3] 4
West North Central	70	95	52	60	37	17	21	17	[10] 13	[10] 15
South Atlantic	[2] 110	39	22	30	18	10	24	8	16	[11] 2
East South Central	423	114	297	200	132	63	80	46	40	23
West South Central	56	32	5	19	0	5	5	14	5	5
Mountain	57	38	29	19	29	29	19	19	0	57
Pacific	168	191	148	154	171	[12] 89	102	119	67	[13] 120

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 26	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 16	25	28	22	[3] 27	[4] 35	[3] 35	[5] 38	[6] 35	[7] 40
New England	17	30	25	20	17	22	25	32	22	[8] 13
Middle Atlantic	9	26	17	14	18	15	17	[9] 25	21	30
East North Central	7	10	10	4	[3] 9	[3] 10	[3] 14	12	[3] 8	[3] 10
West North Central	10	8	25	12	10	21	44	44	[10] 40	[10] 48
South Atlantic	[2] 41	41	65	49	71	69	59	55	53	[11] 67
East South Central	51	40	120	80	91	200	177	223	177	183
West South Central	74	88	116	130	148	246	185	134	172	178
Mountain	10	76	48	38	0	10	29	19	48	57
Pacific	9	9	15	6	20	[12] 22	17	32	29	[13] 25

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 26	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 12	11	7	6	[3] 6	[4] 4	[3] 2	[5] 2	[6] 2	[7] 1
New England	7	2	5	2	7	2	0	0	0	[8] 0
Middle Atlantic	9	11	6	4	6	2	2	[9] 2	3	1
East North Central	14	10	7	7	[3] 6	[3] 5	[3] 2	[3] 3	[3] 1	[3] 0
West North Central	18	4	9	7	4	0	0	0	[10] 4	[10] 0
South Atlantic	[2] 12	6	4	6	2	6	0	4	4	[11] 2
East South Central	40	54	17	34	17	11	17	0	6	0
West South Central	31	5	20	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Mountain	0	29	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Pacific	8	12	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	[13] 0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 26	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1
105 cities	[2] 117	128	104	81	[3] 66	[3] 58	[3] 61	[5] 57	[6] 50	[7] 62
New England	114	72	117	62	60	45	45	50	52	[8] 56
Middle Atlantic	143	168	130	93	75	62	64	[9] 63	52	65
East North Central	119	114	89	81	[3] 42	[3] 45	[3] 59	[3] 47	[3] 40	[3] 52
West North Central	59	57	59	33	50	12	39	55	[10] 40	[10] 42
South Atlantic	[2] 157	146	122	77	96	75	67	51	55	[11] 63
East South Central	172	126	63	103	120	97	91	74	63	74
West South Central	76	66	87	92	76	61	61	76	66	111
Mountain	76	95	105	143	57	67	76	86	57	76
Pacific	82	131	49	65	53	82	74	45	65	[13] 85

[2] Charleston, W. Va., not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill., not included

[4] Cicero, Ill., and Spokane, Wash., not included

[5] Camden, N. J., and Cicero, Ill., not included

[6] Cicero, Ill., and Fargo, N. Dak., not included

[7] Concord, N. H., Hartford, Conn., Cicero, Ill., Fargo, N. Dak., St. Petersburg, Fla., Tampa, Fla., and San Francisco, Calif., not included

[8] Concord, N. H., and Hartford, Conn., not included.

[9] Camden, N. J., not included

[10] Fargo, N. Dak., not included

[11] St. Petersburg, and Tampa, Fla., not included.

[12] Spokane, Wash., not included

[13] San Francisco, Calif., not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,561	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Reports for the two weeks ended July 25, 1925—The following reports for the weeks ended July 18 and July 25, 1925, were transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva

WEEK ENDED JULY 18, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta		0		3	15	10
Bombay		1		3	3	3
Madras		0		1	28	6
Rangoon		12		1	11	8
Karachi		0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam		0	0	0	0	0
Singapore[1]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya[1]	0	0	0	0	1	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)					[2] 2	
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo[3]	3	3	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez						
Port Said						
Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Plague-infected rats taken
[2] In the interior of Sarawak, not at the port
[3] No infection found among rats examined

WEEK ENDED JULY 25, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	0	--------	10	9	7
Bombay	--------	0	--------	0	4	3
Madras	--------	0	--------	3	24	14
Rangoon	--------	16	--------	1	5	2
Karachi	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bangkok [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	1	0	0	1
Manila	0	0	6	0	0	0
Colombo [2]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freemantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	--------	1	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Plague-infected rats taken.

[2] No infection found among rats examined.

Plague and cholera reported to the health section of the League of Nations from French Indo-China

	Date	Number of cases
Plague		
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan	June, 1925	27
Phantiet	July 1-10, 1925	3
Pnom Penh	do	1
Cholera.		
Hanoi	do	1
Dalat	do	1
Bentre	do	1
Giadinh	do	1
Battambang	do	2

Errata—Report for week ended July 11, 1925.—No case of smallpox at Kuching (Sarawak). No death from cholera at Saigon and Cholon. This report was published in the Public Health Reports of August 7, 1925, page 1669.

CHINA

Cholera at Shanghai.—Under date of August 14, 1925, cholera was reported present at Shanghai, China.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—June, 1925—Cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the month of June, 1925, as follows

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis				2		2	4
Chicken pox		27	2	2		4	35
Diphtheria	1	18			1		20
Malaria	2	56	2	1	75	650	786
Measles	26	199	17	17	37	49	345
Paratyphoid fever	4	5	7	1		2	19
Scarlet fever		30					30
Tetanus (infantile)	1		1				2
Typhoid fever	12	62	24	27	28	35	138

Communicable diseases—Habana—July 1–31, 1925.—During July, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows

Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment July 31, 1925	Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment July 31, 1925
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	1		Measles	106		21
Diphtheria	8	5	1	Paratyphoid fever	3	1	1
Leprosy	2		10	Scarlet fever	16		6
Malaria [1]	63	3	8	Typhoid fever [1]	47	15	35

[1] Many of these cases were from the interior

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Cholera at Manila.—A cablegram from Manila dated August 8, 1925, reported 17 cases of cholera at Manila since June 1, 1925. There were no confirmed new cases during the week ended August 8.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended August 21, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				May 31-June 20, 1925. Cases, 8,049, deaths, 4,684.
Bombay	June 21-27	1		
Calcutta	June 14-20	12	11	
Madras Presidency	July 5-11	1	1	
Rangoon	June 21-27	6	3	
Do	June 28-July 4		1	
Philippine Islands				
Bulacan	June 14-20	1	1	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Manila	June 29-July 12	6	1	June 1-Aug 8, 1925. 17 cases.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 21, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				
Colombo	June 28-July 4	4	3	
Egypt				
Alexandria	June 18-24	1	1	
India				May 31-June 20, 1925 Cases, 1,262, deaths, 1,337
Bombay	June 21-27	6	5	
Rangoon	do	18	15	
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Java				
Cheribon	May 21-30		2	
Pekalongan	do		17	
Tegal	do		8	
Madagascar				
Tananarive Province	June 1-15	17	14	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British South Africa				
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-17	1		European
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	July 26-Aug 1	5		
Quebec—				
Quebec	do	2	2	
China				
Hongkong	May 31-June 6	1		
Egypt				
Cairo	May 7-13	1	1	
Germany				
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
India				May 31-June 20, 1925 Cases, 9,511, deaths, 2,428
Bombay	June 21-27	6	3	
Calcutta	June 14-20	20	19	
Madras	July 5-11	24	12	
Rangoon	June 21-27	9	5	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Java				
Batavia	June 19-26	1		
Mexico				
Durango	July 1-31		13	
Guadalajara	July 28-Aug 3		2	
Tampico	July 21-31	1	1	
Portugal				
Lisbon	July 12-18	5	1	
Spain				
Malaga	July 19-25		5	
Tunis				
Tunis	July 15-21		9	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chile				
Valparaiso	June 6-July 18		8	
Egypt				
Cairo	May 7-13	1		
Greece				
Kalamata	April 1-30		2	
Tunis				
Tunis	July 15-21	3	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May, 1925	39	5	
Natal	do	14		
Orange Free State	do	26	4	
Transvaal	do	11	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 14, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-May 2, 1925, Cases, 57, deaths, 43
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 26,273, deaths, 16,115
Bombay	May 10-16	1	1	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Madras	June 6-20	4	1	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2 deaths, 2 Received out of date
Do	June 14-20	6	5	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Camarines Sur—				
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 6	8	3	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	10	10	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-15, 1925 Rats taken, 9,926, rats found infected,-16
Egypt				Jan 1-July 8, 1925 Cases, 81 Corresponding period 1924—cases, 323
City—				
Alexandria	June 17	1	1	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-July 8	6	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	Mar-Apr	3	3	
Hawaii				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925 Plague-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925 Cases, 22,405, deaths, 18,356
Bombay	Apr 26-June 13	56	51	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 30	5	3	
Rangoon	May 3-June 20	95	80	Feb. 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13; deaths, 13. (Received out of date)
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 14, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 12	25	25	
Cheribon	Apr 2-May 16		54	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			
Pekalongan	Apr 9-May 16		60	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambo.
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-May 31	199	171	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case
Nigeria	Dec , 1924	17	13	
Do	Jan , 1925	10	6	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-June 13	11	9	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-July 4	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 3-June 27	5	1	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May 23	24	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-12	3		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925 Cases, 20, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Antung	May 11-July 5	8		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Present.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-June 20			Present
Hongkong	Apr. 19-May 23	13	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 7	107	16	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 27			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-July 4			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 14, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 6	4		
France				February-April, 1925 Cases, 59
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367 deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-July 4, 1925, cases, 243
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-July 18	7		
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 44, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
India				Apr 26-May 30, 1925. Cases, 24,401, deaths, 6,054
Bombay	Apr 26-June 13	137	100	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 13	68	62	
Karachi	May 18-June 13	5	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Rangoon	May 3-June 20	198	94	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 2, 1925 Cases, 116; deaths, 43
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Italy	Dec 28-Apr 18	44		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925, Cases, 110, (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-12	1		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-8	1		Province
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 27	201	20	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Mexico				
Durango	do		11	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-July 27		9	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-10	3	1	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925: Cases, 421, deaths, 11.
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 4, 1925: Cases, 19
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-July 11	8	6	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Russia				December, 1924. Cases, 880. January-February, 1925. Cases, 1,355.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 14, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 13	24	17	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24–June 20		15	
Do	July 5–11		3	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21–30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3–Mar 4, 1925 Cases, 8.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6–June 30		46	
Do	July 1–14		8	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16–22	2		
Union South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24–30			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18–25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3–June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria.				
Algiers	May 11–20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November–December, 1924 1 case January–March, 1925. Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28–June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10–16		1	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19–June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 7–June 3	3	1	
Cairo	Mar 26–Apr 22	5	4	
Port Said	May 14–20	1	1	
Esthonia				Apr 1–30, 1925 Cases, 4.
Greece				January–April, 1925 Cases, 52, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12.
Libau	July 14–20	1		
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24–June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28–July 11	15		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26–July 4		1	
Morocco				January–April, 1925: Cases, 290
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2–8	2		
Majdal	May 26–June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19–25	1		
Safad	June 9–15	1		
Peru.				
Arequipa	Apr. 1–30		2	
Poland				Mar. 1–Apr. 11, 1925. Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74.
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31–June 6	1		
Do	July 5–11	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1–31	1		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 4,227. January–February, 1925 Cases, 9,721.
Spain				
Valencia	June 7–13		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 14, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-14	4	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr. 19-June 13			Outbreaks
Natal	May 3-9			Do
Durban	Feb. 1-May 9	14		
Orange Free State	Feb. 1-June 13			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do			Do
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr. 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr. 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Mercurochrome Soluble 220 in the Treatment of Leprosy
Destruction of Cockroaches by Cyanogen-Chloride Mixture

WASHINGTON
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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 AUGUST 28, 1925 NO. 35

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS IN LEPROSY

Preliminary Report I—Mercurochrome Soluble 220

By OSWALD E. DENNEY, M. D., D. T. M., RALPH HOPKINS, A. B., M. D., JERALD G. WOOLEY, M. D., and BOYD G. BARENTINE, M. D.* United States Public Health Service

(Dr. HAROLD K. MARSHALL, because of absence from the Hospital, was prevented from collaborating in, this report. Due credit should be given him and Doctor Denney for having initiated the treatment.)

That leprosy is, in some measure, amenable to treatment, is a conclusion gaining recognition as a result of observations made during the last decade, but that a specific is known is not generally acknowledged. Methods of treatment favorably reported by one observer fail of success at the hands of another. The very numbers of medicaments used in the treatment of leprosy *de facto* suggest that no one drug or method of treatment has as yet proved to be completely satisfactory. In the last decade interest has centered largely in the administration of certain vegetable and animal oils and their derivatives. With the methods at present employed, it has been the experience in this hospital that final curative results may not be expected in a percentage sufficient to justify the exclusion of further therapeutic experimentation.

Among the remedial agents used in the treatment of leprosy, mercury early occupied a prominent position. More than 30 years ago its use was revived, the hypodermatic superseding the older methods of administration.

Brault (1), in 1898, reported on the treatment of tubercular leprosy with calomel; and (2) advocated mercurial treatment of leprosy for the reason that marked improvement had followed its use in many cases.

Haslund (3), in 1899, reported on the treatment of leprosy by the injection of *formamide de mercure*, and referred to a report of Radcliffe Crocker and to one case of Lustgarten showing considerable amelioration after injection of *sublime de mercure*.

De Luca (4), in 1903, reported two cases of leprosy treated by intravenous injection of *sublime de mercure*. He gave 12 injections of 5 mmgs. each.

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* Of the United States Marine Hospital No. 66 (National Leprosarium), Carville, La.

Meyer (5), in 1904, commented on the therapeutic value of mercury in leprosy and discussed several preparations—calomel, benzoate of mercury, bin-iodide, etc.

From the paucity of further reports, it is reasonable to assume that additional experimentation with the older preparations of mercury was not productive of curative results.

Renewed interest in mercury as a germicidal agent in diseases other than leprosy has recently been evoked by the introduction of mercurochrome.

Young and Hill (6), March 1, 1924, reported satisfactory results following the intravenous injection of mercurochrome in a series of seven (nonleprous) cases of septicemia.

Impressed by the action of mercurochrome in the ordinary types of septicemia, its experimental administration was determined upon to combat secondary infections in leprosy.

The first patient available for experimentation was a white woman, age 60, of the anæsthetic type, who presented a typical picture of terminal disease. She had been bedfast for eight weeks as a result of chronic osteo-myelitis of one foot, the condition gradually becoming more serious until March 6, 1924, when a gangrenous process became evident with coincident prostration from septicemia The patient was not considered amenable to surgical intervention. She was given an intravenous injection of 35 c. c. of a 1 per cent solution of mercurochrome (by Dr. H. K. Marshall) A severe reaction followed, with chill and profuse sweating, after which occurred slight vomiting and considerable diarrhea, accompanied by mild rectal tenesmus. Within 24 hours she showed marked improvement and made request that she be given additional injections. On the third day she received a second injection consisting of 17 c. c. of 1 per cent mercurochrome, which was followed by a similar reaction and improvement. The unsatisfactory progress of the gangrenous foot, however, continued unmodified by the treatment and the patient succumbed May 29, 1924

While the result of this experiment was without ultimate benefit to the patient, the unexpected prolongation of her life appeared to be ample justification for further study in patients with less serious infections. Several septic cases were selected and treated with encouraging results, and it seemed, from their improved appearance, that the course of leprosy was being favorably affected.

Forty-four lepers have been given injections of mercurochrome, and each patient has now been under observation for at least a year, warranting, it is believed, the submitting of a preliminary report.

The cases selected had the following status:

Twenty patients were of the active advanced type. Of these, 10 were terminal, mutilated, and steadily approaching dissolution. In this group of 10, 3 were semiambulant, 2 were blind, 2 were bedfast without intercurrent complication, 1 had advanced nephritis, 1 had tertiary lues, and 1 had terminal pulmonary tuberculosis. Seven active advanced lepers had ulcerating tubercles on the face, arms, and legs, and destructive laryngitis, as well as severe ophthalmia. Two were ambulant, but had destructive eye lesions. One was greatly mutilated by ulcerating fibrous nodules.

Sixteen patients had active, moderately advanced leprosy with a variety of symptoms, consisting in the main of ophthalmia, ulcerating tubercles, neuritis, laryngitis, and successive attacks of leprous fever with coincident outcroppings of evanescent tubercles

Six patients had active leprosy of comparatively short duration. Of these, three were accustomed to periodic attacks of leprous fever, associated with neuritis and outcroppings of evanescent tubercles, two were without symptoms, aside from macules widely distributed over the body, and one had fibrous tubercles scattered over the face and trunk.

Two patients were lepers in whom the disease showed no signs of activity and had left no stigmata. These patients served, therefore, as control cases.

A standard 1 per cent solution of mercurochrome in freshly distilled and autoclaved water was prepared for each day's use. The dosage was at first calculated on a basis of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, and injections were made by syringe into a cubital vein once weekly.

Within an hour after the first injection of the maximum dose the patient experienced a severe chill, followed promptly by fever ranging from 38° C. to 42° C. Nausea and vomiting ensued in from one-half hour to one hour, promptly followed by diarrhea of a rather severe nature, and, in a few instances, by rectal tenesmus. The symptoms reached a maximum intensity in a few hours and subsided almost completely within 24 hours, leaving the patient feeling better than he had felt for some time. Following the second or third injection, 57 per cent of the patients complained of salivation and aching in the gums or teeth. The distress in six patients reached the stage of severe stomatitis with marked buccal cellulitis and edema in the maxillary region. In the latter cases, injections were discontinued until the mouths returned to normal condition.

It shortly became evident that the lepers could not tolerate doses calculated at 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight without serious discomfort and possible danger, and the routine dosage was accordingly reduced to 2 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, with such slight variations as were indicated by the individual's condition. As a further prophylactic measure, each patient was given careful dental treatment. Further untoward reactions were rarely met with.

Phenolsulfonephthalein renal function tests failed to show evidence of damage to the kidneys as a result of mercurochrome injections in this experiment. It should be noted, however, that where definite kidney disorder was evidenced, by the presence of albuminuria or by low phenolsulfonephthalein output, the administration of mercurochrome was made with due caution.

RESULTS

Seven patients remain unchanged. Of these, one improved slightly and relapsed to his pretreatment condition, one was surreptitiously taking chaulmoogra oil and was dropped from the experiment; one had chronic nephritis and was given but 3 c. c weekly, two were without stigmata of leprosy and showed no change; one quiescent anæsthetic and one nodular case were unchanged

Six patients showed slight improvement. In one of these a change was evidenced by the healing of ulcerating tubercles—in one by the subsidence of an acute ophthalmia, in one by decrease in severity of neuritis, and in three by general improvement in health.

Six patients showed moderate amelioration by improvement in general health and morale, the healing of ulcers, the diminution in the severity of ophthalmia and laryngitis, and the fading in the inflammatory condition of macules.

Sixteen patients showed marked improvement either in general health or in the subsidence of certain leprous manifestations. These 16 cases appear to be of sufficient interest to warrant some individual description, which is submitted as follows.

Case No. 1, male, American, 25 years of age, active moderately advanced mixed type, with anæsthetic symptoms predominating. For several months patient had been steadily becoming worse, his most pronounced symptoms being painful ulcerations over arms and legs, inability to obtain satisfactory rest at night, and loss of 8 pounds in three weeks before treatment was started. At the end of five weeks' treatment he professed to feel fine and sleep well, appetite excellent, ulcers clean and nearly all about half healed; had returned to work as hospital orderly. At the end of five months' treatment was in excellent condition, although still evidently a case of active leprosy. Condition of leprosy at end of 12 months: Stationary; most of ulcers healed. Gain in weight, 3 pounds.

Case No. 2, male, American, 56 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Had been an infirmary patient for nine months, bedfast five months and practically helpless, with no appetite, and evidently steadily approaching dissolution. After five injections, averaging 20 c. c., was remarkably improved, with good appetite and normal interest in surroundings. Began spending time daily in wheel chair and later pushing himself around without assistance, the skin began exfoliating over forearms and legs, leaving an unpigmented nearly normal skin at the site of what was formerly almost black, indurated, parchmentlike skin. At the end of five months, while still a wheel-chair patient, was largely able to care for himself and appeared to be slowly gaining strength At the end of 12 months is somewhat stronger, able to walk short distances alone, and appears to be continuing his general improvement. In the last six months his leprosy appears to have become stationary. Gain in weight, 16 pounds

Case No 5, male, Greek, 46 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Had been a bed patient for three months with nearly constant leprous fever, increase in permanent tubercles, loss of appetite, marked lassitude, and extremely low morale. After four injections was evidently stronger, with excellent appetite, but with very severe stomatitis which interfered with mastication, necessitating liquid diet. Morale became excellent, permanent tubercles on face were clearing up, and he was no longer bedfast. Stomatitis continued, necessitating discontinuance of treatment for five weeks, after which time he was returned to treatment calculated at 2 5 milligrams per kilogram. Five months after treatment was begun was still improving in strength and general health and his leprosy appeared to be considerably ameliorated. At the end of 12 months his general condition is one of steady improvement, the unfavorable progress of leprosy having been apparently checked Gain in weight, 28 pounds. (Pl. I.)

Case No. 6, male, American, 26 years of age, active moderately advanced mixed type with anæsthetic manifestations predominating. Accustomed to having numerous outbreaks of evanescent tubercles accompanied by leprous fever, considerable malaise, nausea, and apparently tending toward dissolution. Had trophic ulcers of feet and hands, stubbornly resistant to routine medication. At the end of six weeks was having but a slight amount of fever and only an occasional new evanescent tubercle; many of the older ones had disappeared. At the end of five months ulcers on ankles were completely healed (Pl. II), and patient felt that his general trend was one of steady improvement. At the end of 12 months, is ambulant and is daily occupied with tasks about the hospital which require considerable physical stamina. No marked change in leprosy during the past six months. Loss in weight, 5 pounds.

Case No. 7, male, Greek, 31 years of age, active advanced mixed type with typical leprous nodules and with numerous ulcerations which may have been syphilitic. Wassermann reaction strongly positive with both the old and Kolmer techniques. Had been an infirmary patient for several months, accustomed to daily fevers and chills with both new permanent and evanescent tubercles, arms and hands swollen and painful, severe laryngitis and ophthalmia. At the end of one month, was ambulant, although still very weak and had moderate stomatitis; appeared to be generally improved. At the end of five months, showed marked general improvement, being ambulant and evidently much stronger physically, there being but slight change in his leprous condition. At the end of 12 months, is still ambulant and has gained slightly in strength, although there has been but slight improvement in his superficial ulcerations. (This patient has also had intensive antisyphilitic treatment). Gain in weight, 8 pounds.

Case No. 11, female, American, 24 years of age, active moderately advanced nodular type. At the time when treatment was started, was suffering from an acute erysipeloid dermatitis of face and both legs. Was markedly toxic, as evidenced by hyperpyrexia, nausea, and vomiting; also had a large ulcer on the right leg, of six months' duration, which had steadily become larger in spite of previous routine treatment. At the end of one month's treatment, the erysipeloid condition had practically disappeared and the leg ulcer had healed. After four months' treatment, the patient's general condition was markedly improved, leprosy ameliorated. At the end of 12 months, patient's general condition is excellent and her leprosy appears to be further ameliorated. Weight during the year was approximately stationary.

Case No. 13, male, Italian, 57 years of age, active moderately advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. For more than a year previous to treatment, had suffered from ophthalmia, with some ulnar neuritis, general malaise, poor appetite, and inability to obtain satisfactory sleep because of the ophthalmia and neuritis. At the end of one month, pain had almost completely disappeared from the eye; had suffered no neuritis, appetite was good, although suffering from moderate stomatitis. At the end of five months, eye condition continued satisfactory, although vision was unchanged; generally much improved in health. At the end of one year, his condition is but slightly changed as compared with the observations made at the end of five months. Gain in weight, 20 pounds.

Case No. 14, male, American, 32 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. At the time when treatment was started, patient was suffering from a large ulcer on the anterior surface of the right leg, which had existed in a relatively unchanged condition for more than a year; was subject to occasional attacks of leprous fever, with outcroppings of evanescent tubercles. At the end of four months' treatment, the leg ulcer was nearly healed and he had but few evanescent tubercles and had made marked improvement in general health, induration in the face being less marked than formerly and the complexion more nearly normal. Approximately seven months after the beginning of treatment and two months after patient had voluntarily ceased treatment, he suffered from leprous fever, with outcroppings of evanescent tubercles and severe neuritis in both ulnar nerves and in both perineal nerves During this attack he lost approximately 20 pounds, and, after the subsidence of the attack, regained 11 pounds, with a net loss of nine pounds in the year. Physical condition at the end of 12 months, excellent; leg ulcer completely healed, with leprosy approximately stationary.

Case No 16, male, French-American, 48 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Had been becoming steadily worse for over a year, with painful ulcerations on the arms and legs, severe ophthalmia, and almost complete aphonia. At the end of one month, showed marked improvement, ulcers on feet having healed, those on his face having been much improved, and the ophthalmia being almost quiescent. After four months' treatment, all ulcers had healed, voice was hoarse but markedly improved, pain had disappeared, he had no new tubercles and had gained steadily in strength. At the end of 12 months, condition is approximately stationary. Loss in weight, 2 pounds. (Pl. III.)

Case No. 23, female, American, 30 years of age, active advanced mixed type with tubercular symptoms predominating. Patient had been suffering for four months with severe leprous reactions consisting of chills, fever, ulnar neuritis, and outcroppings of evanescent tubercles. After six injections, was evidently much improved. Neuritis had disappeared, chills and fever gradually becoming less intense and the outcroppings of evanescent tubercles were less marked. At the end of the fourth month of treatment, suffered a relapse with recurrence of former symptoms accompanied by almost complete loss of appetite and persistent nausea and some vomiting. Treatment discontinued. Six months after the beginning of treatment, the patient began to recover strength lost during the relapse and steadily progressed satisfactorily until, at the end of 12 months, is generally in much better condition than when treatment was started. Has not suffered from neuritis, chills and fever, or evanescent tubercles. Appetite and morale excellent. General trend toward steady improvement. Although having lost 28 pounds in the first four months of treatment, since discontinuance of treatment patient has regained 15 pounds, with a net loss of 13 pounds for the year.

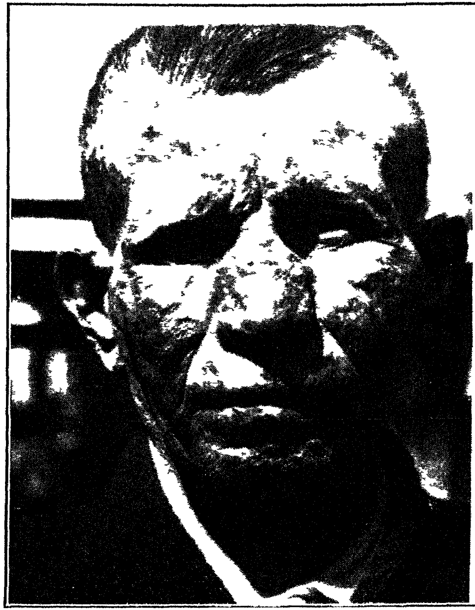
Case No. 26, male, Italian, 67 years of age, active moderately advanced nodular type, admitted to the hospital April 4, 1924, and was immediately vaccinated against smallpox and suffered a severe leprous reaction, similar in all respects to the phenomena reported by Denney and Hopkins (7), consisting of acute evanescent tubercles, considerable fever, and appearance of new permanent tubercles on face and arms. At the end of one month's treatment, there was no visible improvement in the leprosy, although patient claimed to feel markedly improved. At the end of five months' treatment, the unfavorable progress of leprosy appeared to have been checked and improvement to have begun; the leprous reactions ceased, and nodules of the semipermanent type began to disappear. At the end of a year, his leprosy is markedly ameliorated, nodules having decreased considerably in size. Gain in weight, 1 pound. (Pl. IV.)

Case No. 27, female, American, 29 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Had suffered for several years with ulcerating nodules, severe ophthalmia, laryngitis, arthralgia, and severe attacks of leprous fever After two injections of 25 c. c. each, became markedly salivated. Treatment discontinued for two weeks and reinstituted on a basis of 2.5 milligrams per kilogram. At the end of two months, was greatly improved, ulcers healing, ophthalmia diminished, arthralgia disappeared, voice less husky, and leprous fever less intense. At the end of five months, was greatly improved generally and her leprosy appeared to be stationary. At the end of the year, her general physical condition continues to be satisfactory with but slight further change in her leprosy. Gain in weight, 22 pounds.

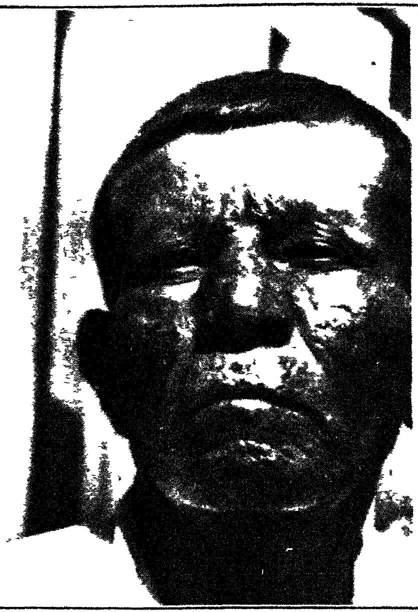
Case No. 29, negress, 30 years of age, active early maculo-anæsthetic type; face, back, and arms covered with large, slightly raised, erythematous macules. At end of one month's treatment, macules no longer erythematous but becoming depigmented. At end of four months, macules were smooth without evidence of inflammation and regaining some pigment although still considerably lighter in color than surrounding normal skin; health continued excellent. At the end of twelve months, there has been no further progress noted in her leprosy. Gain in weight, 21 pounds.

Case No. 31, female, American, 41 years of age, mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Was suffering from progressive laryngitis, partial aphonia, and evanescent tubercles, but otherwise in good condition. At the end of one month's treatment, stated that she felt better, but exhibited no definite physical change. At end of four months, had no evanescent tubercles, laryngitis improved, voice stronger, and almost complete disappearance of leprous infiltrations. At end of a year, is in excellent general physical condition,

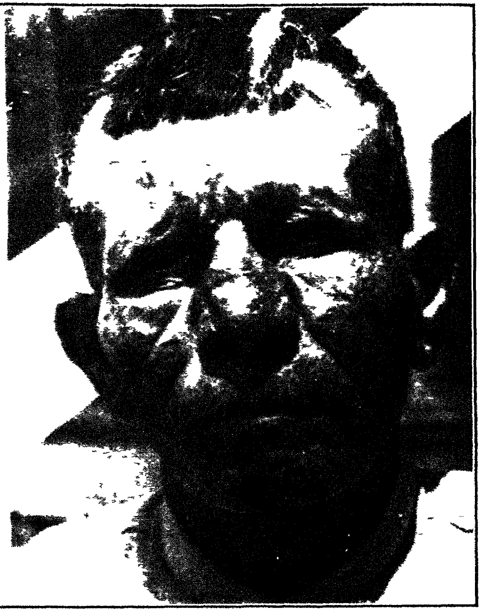
PLATE I



Case No 5 six weeks after beginning treatment Diffuse thickening of tissues of forehead, nose, cheeks, and chin, discrete nodules

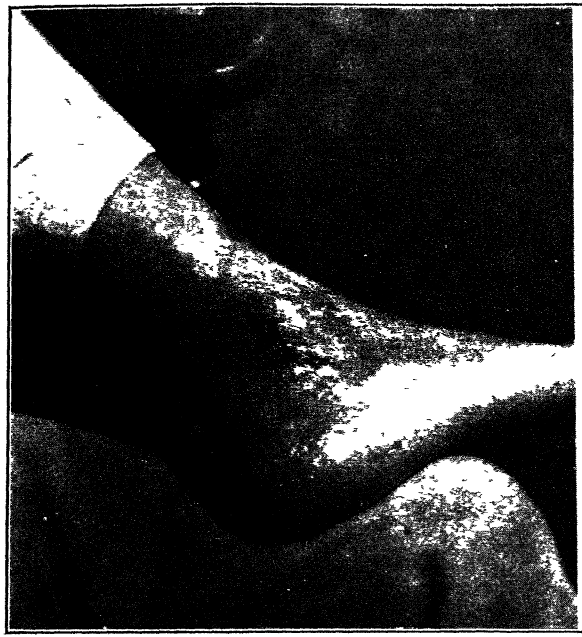


Five months after beginning treatment Partial disappearance of infiltrations and nodules

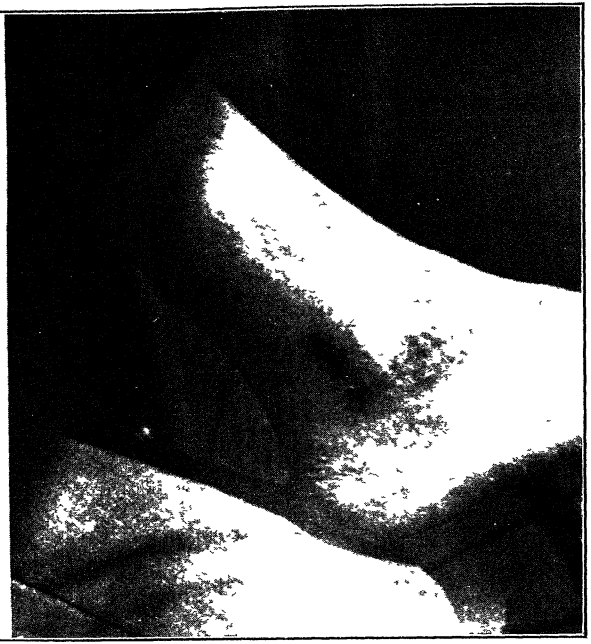


Twelve months after beginning treatment Diminished infiltration and complete disappearance of many small nodules

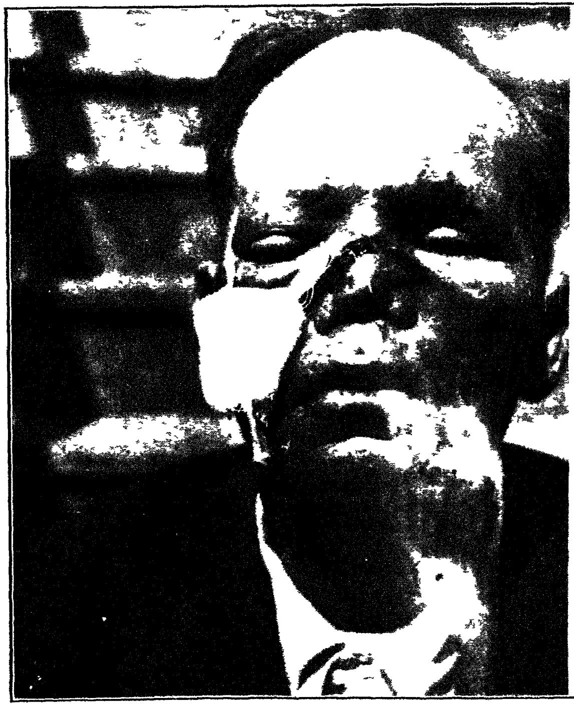
PLATE II



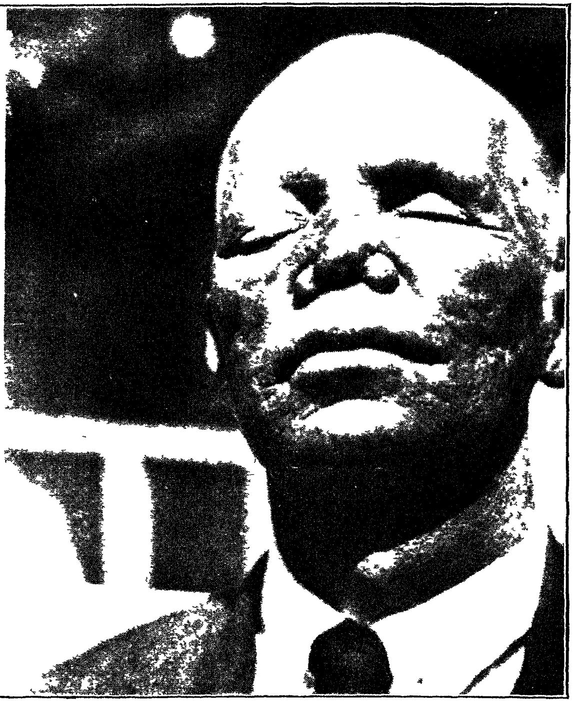
Case No 6 six weeks after beginning treatment Leprous ulcer, showing repair in progress



Same, four and one-half months after beginning treatment Complete repair

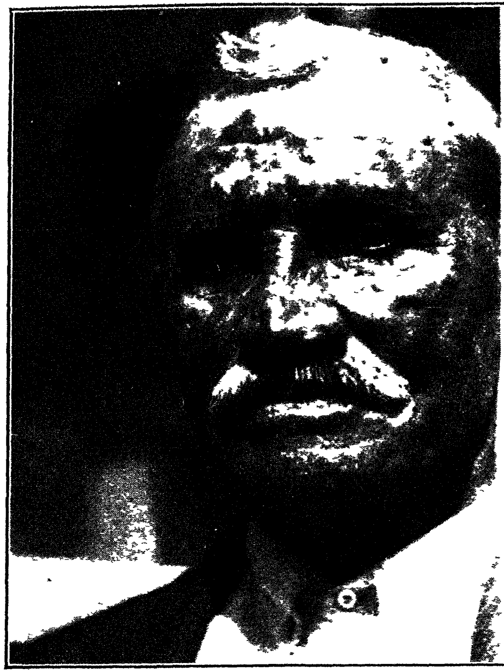


Case No 16 four weeks after beginning treatment Ulcerating leprous nodules on bridge of nose, both cheeks, and left eyebrow

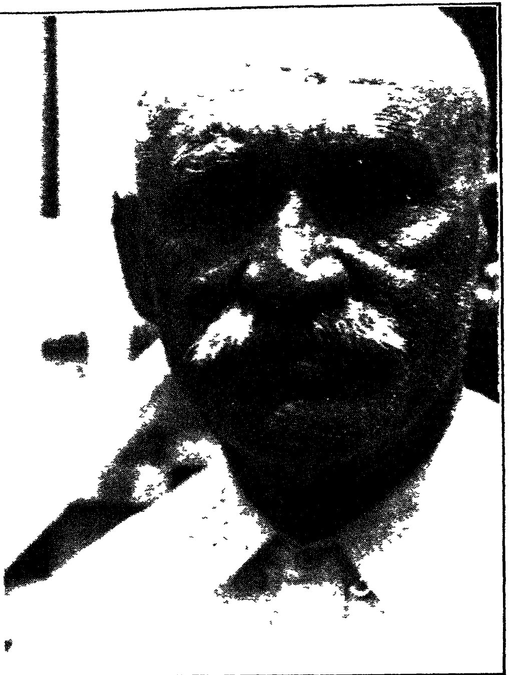


Same, four months after beginning treatment Complete repair

PLATE IV



Case No 26 three and one-half months after beginning treatment No visible change Note large, discrete nodules on forehead, bridge of nose, and nasal alae



Same, twelve months after beginning treatment Disappearance of nodules and pitting of forehead Thinning of bridge of nose and disappearance of nodules from nasal alae but with no further marked improvement in leprosy. Loss in weight, 12 pounds.

Case No. 35, male, Porto Rican, 28 years of age, active advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Was suffering from dementia precox His arms and legs were covered with suppurating ulcers. Because of a suspicion that physicians and nurses were trying to poison him, had steadfastly refused all treatment except dressings with sterile gauze and bandages. Was persuaded into receiving six injections of mercurochrome. After the second injection, the ulcers became clean and showed evidence of healing, and he consented at that time to wet dressings of 1 per cent mercurochrome. At the end of two months, showed improvement in general health and marked improvement in mental condition by his ready cooperation with attendants, interest in surroundings, and even by joking with fellow patients. Salivation and stomatitis unfortunately disturbed his equilibrium and he refused further intravenous injections. At the end of three months, ulcers were practically all healed and leprosy nearly stationary. Five months after treatment was begun, or three months after cessation of treatment, his physical condition had returned to its pre-treatment status and he again consented to injections, which were continued at irregular intervals for seven months. The net result, at the end of 12 months, is considerable improvement in general health, slight stabilization of his mental condition, and the healing of many of the superficial ulcerations. Gain in weight, 2 pounds.

Case No. 37, female, American, 26 years of age, active moderately advanced mixed type with nodular symptoms predominating. Face markedly infiltrated, the cheeks presenting brown patches and nodules approximately one-half cm. above the normal level. At the end of two months, complexion considerably clearer, induration less marked, general condition consistently good. At the end of 12 months, comparatively few traces of the original lesions remain. General condition of the patient consistently good. Loss in weight, 3 pounds.

Two patients are slightly worse than when treatment was begun.

Three patients were moderately worse at the end of 12 months:

Case No. 3, male, Filipino. age 26, active advanced nodular type, bedfast for a number of weeks, subject to almost continuous chills and fever and repeated outcroppings of evanescent tubercles, listless and apparently approaching dissolution; suffering violent neuritis in arms and legs, with coincident severe ophthalmia. After five injections, professed marked improvement, was without chills or fever, was not suffering from evanescent tubercles, neuritis completely absent, ophthalmia practically absent, morale excellent, discharged from infirmary and returned to quarters, where he remained, c[illegible]-

tinuing to take weekly injections for four months, when some former symptoms recurred, notably chills and fever; demonstrable leprous lesions were not affected. Clinical and laboratory examinations confirmed suspicion of activated pulmonary tuberculosis, and further injections were administered with caution. General condition slowly, but steadily, became more unsatisfactory and, 12 months after beginning treatment, was again approaching early dissolution.*

Case No. 24, female, American, 42 years of age, active advanced mixed type with anæsthetic symptoms predominating, was selected for treatment because of severe headaches, probably dependent upon ophthalmia of long standing; as a result of pronounced photophobia, was confined to room for five weeks After three injections, the headaches subsided and the eye condition was markedly improved; the patient was able to leave her room and was without photophobia. After a total of eight injections, experienced no further headaches or ophthalmia, but suffered a severe attack of leprous fever succeeded by an outcropping of tubercles. Patient refused further injections. Gain in weight, 10 pounds

Case No. 38, male. American negro, age 32, active early anæsthetic type. Began treatment when in excellent physical condition, having numerous serpentine patches on face and a few similar ones on arms and back; the patches on face presented elevated margins and slight erythema. During the first six months of treatment, his skin lesions showed marked improvement. Subsequently, fever and night sweats were complained of and physical examination revealed evidence of early pulmonary tuberculosis, which was confirmed by X ray and sputum examinations, and by guinea-pig inoculation After 12 months of treatment and observation, it is evident that his pulmonary condition has become progressively less satisfactory. His leprous lesions have continued to improve. Loss in weight, 7 pounds.

Three patients died during the 12 months of treatment and observation.

Case No. 9, male, American, 25 years of age, active moderately advanced nodular type with moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, cervical adenitis, and tertiary lues. Had been an infirmary patient for 10 weeks, becoming progressively weaker, subject to frequent leprous fever and outcroppings of evanescent nodules and some tubercles of the permanent type, and almost complete loss of appetite. After four injections, was considerably improved and regained some strength, showed marked reduction in fever, and had comparatively few new evanescent tubercles; was discharged from the infirmary and returned to his quarters. At the end of five months, was much stronger and had made considerable improvement in his general health and appearance; discontinued treatment voluntarily. Eight months after beginning treatment, again returned to infirmary, complaining of afternoon fever and malaise: condition subsequently became worse with, in addition, abdominal cramps, bloody diarrhea, and rectal tenesmus. Died four months after treatment was discontinued.

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* Died 14 months after treatment was begun

Case No. 10, male, American, 33 years of age, active advanced nodular type with ulcerating tubercles on face and limbs, marked pharyngitis and laryngitis from leprous ulcerations and consequent dysphagia and dysphonia, as well as a severe nephritis evidenced by a high albuminuria and low phenolsulfonephthalein output (20 per cent first hour, 10 per cent second hour). Had severe stomatitis from small doses (5 c c.), and received but a total of 78 c. c in five months. At the end of five months, appeared to be slightly improved, many ulcerations completely healed, apparently somewhat stronger, but had lost 6 pounds in weight, probably due to dysphagia. Further mercurochrome treatment discontinued, and patient became progressively worse, succumbing to his leprous infection 12 months after treatment was begun.

Case No. 12, male, negro, 39 years of age, active advanced nodular type, complicated with active advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, subject to daily attacks of chills and fever, successive outcroppings of evanescent tubercles, marked edema of the feet and hands, marked arthritis, and distressing night sweats. After four injections of 27 c. c. each, professed to feel better than he had for months. Chills and fever less marked, edema in hands and feet diminished, joint pains practically disappeared, skin on his forearms less indurated. Insisted that he had less cough at night and that the night sweats were less distressing. The dosage was reduced from 27 to 14 c c. because of severe stomatitis The subsequent course was a gradual return to his pretreatment state, it being evident that his progress was steadily downward. Treatment was discontinued after four months, and two months later he died.

One patient absconded from the hospital and his present condition is not reportable:

Case No. 42, male, American, 42 years of age, active moderately advanced nodular type, in excellent general health; had a large infiltrated leprous plaque on forehead and numerous small ones on face and trunk. Received treatment regularly for three months, during which time the inflamation in his leprous plaques decreased. General condition remained excellent. Left hospital without official leave.

COMMENT

A very definite improvement was early apparent in some of the secondary lesions found in nodular and mixed types. Ulcerating nodules became clean, granulated, and healed, leaving smooth cicatrices. Trophic ulcers responded more slowly, but definitely improved. Occasionally soft nodules showed a very slow tendency to absorption; fibrous nodules were not noticeably improved. Symptoms referable solely to advanced anesthetic leprosy were not appreciably affected. Two cases of early maculo-anæsthetic leprosy were markedly improved as far as macules are concerned. It should be noted that in early maculo-anæsthetic leprosy, macules often improve and even temporarily disappear without treatment.

An interesting phenomenon occurred in approximately one-half of the patients who were accustomed to occasional unannounced attacks of leprous fever accompanied by outcroppings of evanescent tubercles. It was noted that, sometimes after the first injection and frequently after the second or third intravenous injection of mercurochrome, the course of the febrile reaction was apparently favorably modified by a sharp decline in the temperature within 12 hours and by the failure, or almost complete failure, of evanescent nodules to appear. In a few instances, febrile reactions have not recurred. In many, however, after a period of two or three months' treatment, leprous fever and evanescent tubercles reappeared, although they were rarely so severe as before treatment was started.

Following the first few injections, the majority of patients claimed a distinct improvement in general health and exhibited satisfactory improvement in certain leprous lesions and also in lesions due to secondary infections. This improvement continued for several months; subsequently, improvement was less rapid

Leprous patients in this experiment suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis have not exhibited progressive improvement of both diseases; certain leprous manifestations have improved while the pulmonary tuberculosis has apparently been aggravated by mercurochrome

As a continuance of the study of mercurial preparations, and in addition to this experiment, which is being continued, a selected number of patients are being given further treatment by the intravenous administration of mercurophen and metaphen, a report of which will be made subsequently.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Mercurochrome soluble 220 has not proved to be specific for leprosy.

2. Mercurochrome soluble 220 has been helpful in checking rapid retrogression in leprosy.

3. Mercurochrome soluble 220 has been of value in the treatment of ulcers, the result of disintegrating tubercles

4. Mercurochrome soluble 220 has been helpful in the healing of neuro-trophic ulcers

5. Mercurochrome has not been helpful in checking the unfavorable progress of pulmonary tuberculosis in lepers; on the contrary, this complication was apparently aggravated.

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TABULATED DATA

Summary of results

Result	Active advanced	Active moderately advanced	Active early	Inactive early	Total	Per cent
Markedly improved	9	6	1	0	16	36.4
Moderately improved	1	3	2	0	6	13.6
Slightly improved	3	2	1	0	6	13.6
Unchanged	3	1	1	2	7	15.9
Slightly worse	0	2	0	0	2	4.5
Moderately worse	2	0	1	0	3	6.8
Died	2	1	0	0	3	6.8
Absconded	0	1	0	0	1	2.3
Total	20	16	6	2	44	99.9
Per cent	45.4	36.4	13.6	4.5	99.9	

Tabulation of cases

Case No	Age	Sex	Type of leprosy	State of progress [1]	Complications [2]	Number of injections	Average dose	Weight change	Results [3]
							C C	*Pounds*	
1	25	M	Mixed	A M A		28	14	+3	Ma I
2	56	M	do	A A		22	15 5	+16	Ma I
3	26	M	Nodular	A A	Lues-TB	20	15	−15	Mo W [4]
4	30	M	Mixed	A M A		21	16	−4	Sl W
5	46	M	do	A A		22	7 5	+28	Ma I
6	26	M	do	A M A		27	15 7	−5	Ma I
7	31	M	do	A A	Lues	11	19	+8	Ma I
8	26	M	Nodular	A A		16	18	+2	Sl I
9	25	M	do	A M A	Lues-TB	15	15 2		Died
10	33	M	do	A A	Neph	13	6		Died
11	24	F	do	A M A		22	12 8	0	Ma I
12	29	M	do	A A	TB	17	16		Died
13	44	M	Mixed	A A		21	20	+20	Ma I
14	32	M	do	A A		15	17 5	−9	Ma I
15	25	M	Nodular	A M A		20	16 3	+2	Mo I
16	48	M	Mixed	A A		27	6 3	−2	Ma I
17	24	M	Nodular	A A		12	16 5	+6	Mo I.
18	33	M	Mixed	A M A		7	20	−14	U
19	20	M	Nodular	A M A		28	15 4	+20	Mo. I.
20	25	M	do	A A		22	15 4	+3	U
21	29	M	Mixed	A E		21	17	+2	U
22	22	M	do	A A		13	16	−1	U
23	30	F	do	A M A		13	16 5	−12	Ma I
24	42	F	do	A A		8	17 4	+10	Mo W.
25	16	M	do	A E	Inf par	18	19	−2	Mo I
26	67	M	Nodular	A M A		35	12 9	+1	Ma I
27	29	F	Mixed	A A		31	9 4	+22	Ma I
28	44	M	do	A A	Neph	14	3 4	−13	U
29	30	F	Anæsthetic	A E		21	14 7	+21	Ma I
30	28	M	Nodular	A M A	Lues	16	18 9	+4	Mo I
31	41	F	Mixed	A A	do	26	16 2	−12	Ma I
32	51	M	Anæsthetic	A M. A	TB	14	16 8	−8	Sl W.
33	26	M	do	A E		10	17	+2	Sl I
34	44	F	do	I E		10	21 6	−8	U
35	28	M	Mixed	A A	Dem pr	11	13 2	+2	Ma. I
36	26	M	Anæsthetic	I E		23	12 9	−3	U
37	26	F	Mixed	A M A	Lues	23	12 5	−3	Ma I
38	32	M	Anæsthetic	A E	TB	11	17 1	−7	Mo W.
39	24	F	Mixed	A M A		11	14	−2	Sl I
40	14	M	Nodular	A E		32	9 6	+17	Mo I
41	57	M	Mixed	A M A		15	15	−2	Sl I
42	42	M	Nodular	A M A		13	17	(4)	Absc
43	26	M	Mixed	A A	Dem pr	9	15	0	Sl I
44	31	M	do	A A		11	6 1	+3	Sl I

[1] A E, active early, I E., inactive early, A M A, active, moderately advanced, A A, active, advanced

[2] TB., tuberculosis, Neph, nephritis, Inf par, infantile paralysis, Dem pr, dementia precox

[3] Absc, absconded, Ma I, markedly improved, Mo I, moderately improved, Sl I slightly improved, U, unchanged, Sl W, slightly worse, Mo W, moderately worse

[4] Died after 14 months' treatment

DESTRUCTION OF COCKROACHES AND DEVITALIZATION OF THEIR EGGS BY CYANOGEN-CHLORIDE MIXTURE

By C E Rice, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

Most persons who have gone to sea or who have worked about ships know that the most common form of animal life on a ship is the cockroach. Of the four domestic species of roaches the most important as regards ship infestation is the croton bug, or German cockroach (*Blatella germanica*). Two other species are often seen, much larger than the croton bug, the *Periplaneta americana* and *Periplaneta australasia*. These last two are most often seen on ships touching Central American ports and the South Sea Islands. However, these are never as numerous and never found on as many ships of the Pacific as the croton bug.

The croton bug is recognized by its small size, one-half inch or less in length, and two longitudinal black stripes on the dorsal surface of the pronotum.

The roaches are found most often and in greatest numbers around galleys, storerooms, dining rooms, and pantries of ships. After fumigation, as many as 300 dead croton bugs have been counted on the top of a meat block 3 feet square.

While the United States Public Health Service is primarily interested in the killing of rats in ship fumigation, the ships' officers are usually primarily interested in the efficiency of the fumigation in eradicating cockroaches. Medical officers on Army and Navy transports have developed a very critical attitude toward the fumigation of their ships, and usually judge the effectiveness of the fumigation by the scarcity of live cockroaches after the ship is cleared of gas. It is quite common to hear the wish expressed that a second fumigation could be done in a week or so in order to kill the young of eggs that have hatched since the first fumigation.

Agents of freighters and passenger ships very often request the fumigation of their ships for cockroach eradication in spite of the fact that the cost is considerable.

In 1921 Mr. I. E Neifert and Mr. G. L. Garrison, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin No. 893, reported that cockroaches and the egg pods of roaches were killed by exposure to hydrocyanic and cyanogen-chloride gas. The tests were made on the German cockroach. The experiments were carried out under ideal laboratory conditions, and concentrations of gas were used much greater than the concentration used by the United States Public Health Service in ship fumigation.

It was thought of considerable importance to determine whether cyanogen-chloride gas killed the eggs of roaches on ships undergoing routine fumigation. These observations were made only on the *Blatella germanica* and on the eggs of the same roach.

Using the amounts of chemicals as called for by the United States quarantine regulations (4 ounces of sodium cyanide to each 1,000 cubic feet of space; 17 ounces of HCl; and 3 ounces of sodium chlorate, with exposures from two to four hours) in compartments that were tight, or could be made tight, all roaches were invariably killed unless too well protected by cover. Of 405 female croton bugs subjected to such exposure, collected from 24 different ships, none ever revived. In one galley, in a corner near a door through which the roaches had evidently intended to escape, was found a heap of croton bugs. This heap was somewhat pyramidal in shape, with a depth of 2 inches. Some of those on the bottom that had been protected by those on top were able to move about slowly and erratically Twenty of those able so to move about were collected, and these recovered The exposure in this case had been two hours. Doubling the time of exposure would have increased the efficiency of the gas. In this galley there had been some leakage of gas through the stoves and stovepipe, as the funnel had not been covered.

From August, 1924, to February, 1925, 449 female croton bugs with egg sacs attached were observed for the effect of CNCl on the hatching of the eggs, some as controls, but the majority killed by cyanogen-chloride gas in concentration as called for by the United States Quarantine Regulations and described above. Some of the controls were captured while dormant from cold and some while stunned by exposure to the gas for only 20 to 30 minutes.

On August 10, five living female roaches with egg sacs attached were secured. On the same ship 30 dead females with egg sacs were collected after a two-hour exposure to CNCl Cardboard was placed in the bottom of wide-mouthed bottles and moistened each day. Both the dead and living roaches were kept in such bottles. All the eggs of the living roaches hatched in from one to six weeks. The eggs remained attached until just before hatching in most cases, but in some instances they remained attached during and after hatching. The eggs attached to the dead roaches were observed for two months and only those of one roach hatched, but the young roaches died shortly after emerging.

On September 14, 15 living females were secured and the eggs of 11 hatched within four weeks. Of 20 dead secured at this time, no eggs hatched. These roaches were killed by a two-hour exposure to CNCl. On November 11 five living females were secured and the eggs of four hatched within four weeks. Twenty dead females secured on this ship were kept two months and no eggs hatched. These had been subjected to a two-hour exposure On November 12 four living females were caught and the eggs of all hatched within four weeks Twenty dead were secured on this ship and no eggs hatched. These roaches were killed by two hours' exposure to CNCl. On February 10, 15 live females were taken and the eggs of 12 hatched within one month. Of 40 dead females secured on this ship, no eggs hatched. These were killed by two hours' exposure to CNCl. Two hundred and seventy-five more females with egg sacs attached and dead from exposure to CNCl for from two to four hours were observed without any control groups. Of these only one egg hatched. The majority of these 275 roaches were killed by a two-hour exposure to CNCl. The fact that the croton bug carries its egg sac up to the time of hatching is important. If it attempted to hide its egg some time before hatching, as the *americana* is reported to do, then it would be impossible to get the gas to some eggs.

The concentrations as reported by Neifert and Garrison in Bulletin No. 893 of the Department of Agriculture are much greater than the concentration of gas called for by the United States Quarantine Regulations, they used a 2 per cent concentration against roach eggs. The concentration developed by 4 ounces of sodium cyanide in conjunction with sodium chlorate and hydrochloric acid to each 1,000 cubic feet is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent If a 2 per cent concentration were necessary, the cost of fumigating a ship by such a process would be prohibitive.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The cockroach is the most common form of life on ships.
2. Of all cockroaches on ships, the German cockroach, or croton bug (*Blatella germanica*), greatly outnumbers all others.
3. With a ship properly closed and sealed, the cyanogen-chloride and hydrocyanic gas developed by 4 ounces of sodium cyanide to each 1,000 cubic feet, in conjunction with sodium chlorate and hydrochloric acid, will kill practically all croton bugs in a two-hour exposure. A four-hour exposure would be more efficient, as the gas would then reach the roaches that were too well protected by cover to be reached by a shorter exposure.
4. The same gas in the same time will kill the eggs of the croton bug unless they are too well protected.
5. If a second fumigation is to follow the first for the purpose of killing the young that have hatched from eggs that escaped the first fumigation, at least two weeks should elapse, and, preferably, a period of six weeks, before the second fumigation.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION IN CONNECTICUT, 1923 AND 1924

During the years 1923 and 1924, 152 cases of smallpox with 6 deaths were reported in Connecticut. The State health department has supplied the following detailed information as to the vaccination history of the cases:

	Cases	Deaths
Vaccinated within 7 years	3	0
Vaccinated more than 7 years before onset	24	1
Never successfully vaccinated	96	5
Had smallpox previously	1	0
Vaccination history uncertain	3	0
Case records missing	25	0
Total	152	6

Vaccination history of smallpox cases in Connecticut in 1923 and 1924

Ages in years	Vaccinated within 7 years		Vaccinated more than 7 years before onset		Never successfully vaccinated		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
0-4	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	1
5-9	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	15	1	15	1
15-19	1	0	0	0	19	0	20	0
20-24	0	0	1	0	11	0	12	0
25-29	0	0	1	0	11	2	12	2
30-34	0	0	7	0	6	0	13	0
35-39	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	1
45-49	0	0	5	0	2	0	7	0
50 and over	2	0	7	1	0	0	9	1
Age not given	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	0	24	1	96	5	123	6

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, MAY AND JUNE, 1925, AND RATES FOR WHITE AND COLORED POLICYHOLDERS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1923, 1924, AND 1925

The accompanying tables are taken from the Statistical Bulletin for July, 1925, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They present the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for May and June, 1925, as compared with June and year 1924, and compare the death rates for white and colored policyholders for the first six months of the years 1923, 1924, and 1925. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 16,000,000 insured persons.

The health record for June for this group, as interpreted by the death rate, was unfavorable as compared with that for the five preceding months, with that for May, 1925, and with that for June, 1924. It is the first month this year to have higher rates than the corresponding month of last year, and instead of registering the usual seasonal decline, the rate for June was higher than that for May. The death rates per 1,000 for May and June for the two years are as follows: *1924*—May, 9.3; June, 9.0; *1925*—May, 8.8; June, 9.4. The June death rate this year exceeded that for any June since 1921.

The Bulletin attributes this unsatisfactory record largely to the protracted period of hot weather during the month, and does not interpret it as the beginning of a permanent break in the favorable health conditions which have prevailed so far during the year. It states:

> A considerable number of deaths were definitely reported from sunstroke and excessive heat. In a much larger number of instances, effects of heat were certified as contributory factors in the deaths of persons from organic diseases. In hundreds of other cases, it is safe to say, excessive heat or humidity played

their parts, even though physicians made no mention of them in reporting causes of death

Organic heart disease and chronic Bright's disease were two important causes of death showing considerable increases in June this year over the rates both for May of this year and for June of last year

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes, per 100,000 lives exposed, May and June, 1925, and June and year, 1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co]

Cause of death	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed [1]			
	June, 1925	May, 1925	June, 1924	Year 1924 [2]
Total, all causes	941 0	884 2	928 8	907.5
Typhoid fever	3 0	2 0	4.1	4.4
Measles	7 1	5 0	8 0	7.2
Scarlet fever	3 4	4 6	5 1	4 4
Whooping cough	8 9	7 9	7 4	7 4
Diphtheria	8 2	10 4	9 3	13 2
Influenza	12 9	25 0	11 6	16 0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	106 7	102 6	115 1	104 5
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	91 9	87 6	102 9	92 6
Cancer	68 8	67 9	76 0	70 4
Diabetes mellitus	15 0	14 1	14 0	14 9
Cerebral hemorrhage	51 4	49 6	58.2	60 2
Organic diseases of heart	134 7	124 3	131 5	123 7
Pneumonia (all forms)	74 4	94 7	84 1	88 8
Other respiratory diseases	12 0	14 2	14.0	13 9
Diarrhea and enteritis	31 0	19 0	24 3	32 2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	73 1	66 7	65 7	65 5
Puerperal state	17 3	15 4	15 2	16 8
Suicides	6 5	5 3	7 8	7 2
Homicides	7 1	6 7	5 7	7 1
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	88 6	55 6	63 1	62.7
Traumatism by automobile	15 9	14 1	16.6	15 7
All other causes	210 8	195 1	208 4	187 0

[1] All figures include infants insured under one year of age

[2] Based on provisional estimate of lives exposed to risk in 1924.

MORTALITY RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

The death rate for the white industrial policyholders of the company for the first six months of 1925 (8 7 per 1,000) is stated to be a record low rate for the first half year. The rate for the colored (16 2 per 1,000) is not so favorable (16.0 per 1,000 in 1924, and 15.9 in 1923).

The continued decline in the tuberculosis death rate is credited with being the most important single item in bringing about this excellent record for the first half-year period. Both races shared in the decline for this disease, although the decrease in the colored rate was much smaller than that in the rate for the white persons. This drop in tuberculosis mortality is not shown, however, in the rate for "other forms of tuberculosis," which has registered, on the contrary, a definite increase during the past three years amounting to 25 per cent in two years for the white policyholders and to 47 per cent for the colored. It has not yet been determined for what organs this increase is being registered.

The death rate for the epidemic diseases of childhood—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria—as a group dropped 35 per cent from the figure for 1924 for the white persons, each disease registering a decrease Among the colored, however, the rate increased slightly for three of these diseases—scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria.

Infantile diarrhea also showed improvement among the white children as contrasted with a rise in the rate among the colored.

The combined death rate from the principal "degenerative diseases" —heart disease, chronic Bright's disease, and cerebral hemorrhage— shows a decline among the white persons of this group, although the rates for cardiac conditions and nephritis are slightly higher than for 1924; and here again the rate for the colored is less favorable in comparison with that for the white policyholders.

The death rate for diseases incident to pregnancy and childbirth shows a considerable reduction in the first half year of 1925 from that for the corresponding period of 1924; and this decrease applies to both white and colored women. The death rate for puerperal septicemia, however, has been registering an upward tendency since 1923 among the colored women of this group, the rate for the first six months of 1925 being 23 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of 1923, and 14 per cent above that for 1924.

The cancer death rate shows no significant change.

The death rate for diabetes again registers an increase The rise is slight, but at this time last year a decline was being recorded by this disease.

Alcoholism caused 230 deaths during the first six months of 1925 (2.8 per 100,000) as compared with 236 deaths for the corresponding period of 1924 (3 per 100,000). Cirrhosis of the liver rose from 475 deaths in 1924 to 548 in 1925 (from 6 per 100,000 to 6 7).

The homicide rate shows a sharp increase among the white policyholders and a slight rise among the colored.

Automobile fatalities continue to show an increasing rate in spite of the various agencies actively interested in promoting public safety.

Death rates (annual basis) per 100,000 persons exposed, first six months of 1923, 1924, and 1925, for principal causes of death, compared for white and colored policyholders

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Death rates per 100,000 persons exposed					
	White			Colored		
	January-June, 1925	January-June, 1924	January-June, 1923	January-June, 1925	January-June, 1924	January-June, 1923
All causes of death	874.7	904.5	958.1	1,619.5	1,596.6	1,585.0
Typhoid fever	2.3	2.6	3.2	6.3	5.5	6.0
Measles	4.3	13.3	14.4	3.2	8.4	13.0
Scarlet fever	5.3	6.8	6.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
Whooping cough	7.0	7.7	7.1	13.8	13.4	10.0
Diphtheria and croup	12.5	16.7	18.2	5.4	5.0	6.4
Influenza	28.4	19.6	48.4	71.6	53.9	100.5
Meningococcus meningitis	1.0	.8	.7	.7	1.1	.7
Tuberculosis, all forms	87.0	96.5	104.7	240.1	253.0	256.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	76.2	85.9	95.8	209.2	229.0	235.8
Tuberculosis of meninges, etc	5.3	5.8	4.5	9.2	7.4	6.0
Other forms of tuberculosis	5.5	4.8	4.4	21.8	16.6	14.8
Cancer	69.2	70.6	72.5	73.1	75.3	69.9
Diabetes	16.5	16.0	20.0	15.0	15.8	17.2
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	52.1	59.1	63.5	91.4	105.7	102.7
Organic diseases of the heart	125.3	123.9	137.2	233.0	219.9	218.6
Total respiratory diseases	115.4	122.7	121.4	239.9	249.4	223.6
Bronchitis	6.0	6.2	7.3	9.0	11.6	11.3
Bronchopneumonia	43.5	49.3	39.4	75.1	78.8	56.5
Pneumonia, lobar and undefined	57.7	58.1	65.6	139.9	145.5	143.2
Other diseases of respiratory system	8.3	9.1	9.1	15.0	13.6	12.7
Diarrhea and enteritis	19.4	20.9	11.0	27.2	19.2	12.0
Under 2 years	16.3	17.6	7.4	19.6	13.0	5.3
2 years and over	3.1	3.3	3.5	7.6	6.2	6.6
Acute nephritis	4.9	5.0	5.4	16.1	17.2	15.3
Chronic nephritis	66.1	64.8	71.9	132.5	118.4	120.9
Total puerperal state	16.7	17.6	19.1	25.6	27.5	24.4
Puerperal septicemia	6.4	6.7	7.4	11.6	10.2	9.4
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.7	7.4	5.6
Other diseases of puerperal state	6.6	6.3	7.5	8.3	9.9	9.5
Total external causes	69.3	66.5	67.9	110.3	103.5	101.4
Suicides	7.1	7.5	8.4	4.3	5.0	5.0
Homicides	3.4	2.6	3.2	33.1	32.3	30.0
Accidental and unspec violence	58.8	56.3	56.3	72.9	66.2	66.4
Accidental drowning	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.5	2.7
Automobile accidents	13.3	12.9	12.3	11.3	12.0	10.7
All other and ill-defined causes of death	172.1	173.4	164.9	312.0	303.5	284.5

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended August 15, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, August 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended August 15, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,761,269	56,725,015
Number of death claims	9,806	8,803
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.4	8.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 15, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (*From the Weekly Health Index, August 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce*)

City	Week ended Aug 15, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 15, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Aug 15, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	6,071	11.3	[3] 10.3	879	[3] 744	[4] 72
Akron	32			7	5	78
Albany[5]	29	12.6	10.1	5	4	109
Atlanta	86			23	14	
Baltimore[5]	181	12.0	11.8	37	30	111
Birmingham	47	11.9	13.8	7	11	
Boston	195	13.0	11.6	23	26	61
Bridgeport	17			4	1	64
Buffalo	127	12.0	10.1	19	26	77
Cambridge	12	5.6	7.5	2	1	34
Camden	30	12.2	13.6	7	10	111
Chicago[5]	600	10.4	8.7	87	71	77
Cincinnati	131	16.7	11.0	19	15	112
Cleveland	176	9.8	8.5	20	29	50
Columbus	71	13.2	8.0	13	5	119
Dallas	48	12.9	11.7	7	7	
Dayton	41	12.4	5.2	3	0	47
Denver	78	14.5	14.5	10	10	
Des Moines	23	8.0	9.7	0	5	0
Detroit	224			40	41	69
Duluth	20	9.4	5.8	2	2	43
El Paso	22	10.9	17.1	6	8	
Erie	24			2	1	39
Fall River[5]	17	7.3	10.8	4	5	58
Flint	25	10.0	7.6	5	1	79
Fort Worth	21	7.2	9.9	1	2	
Grand Rapids	28	9.6	7.7	3	1	47
Houston	33	10.4	10.8	4	4	
Indianapolis	88	12.8	11.1	14	19	100
Jersey City	67	11.1	11.9	10	10	71
Kansas City, Kans	23	9.7	10.7	2	5	42
Kansas City, Mo	101	14.3	12.5	17	13	
Los Angeles	186			19	16	52
Louisville	96	19.3	12.5	20	5	175
Lowell	30	13.4	9.5	7	3	122
Lynn	21	10.5	14.1	2	2	53
Memphis	40	12.0	19.4	8	14	
Milwaukee	86	8.9	7.5	17	9	79
Minneapolis	76	9.3	7.1	5	7	27
Nashville[5]	58	22.2	17.7	17	1	
New Bedford	20	7.7	6.3	6	4	100
New Haven	33	9.6	9.8	5	4	65
New Orleans	171	21.5	15.9	29	14	
New York	1,152	9.8	9.6	150	149	64
Bronx Borough	141	8.1	7.4	12	18	41
Brooklyn Borough	371	8.7	8.3	55	52	57
Manhattan Borough	479	11.1	11.4	63	64	66
Queens Borough	121	11.0	10.0	23	8	107
Richmond Borough	40	15.6	14.0	6	7	107
Newark, N J	87	10.0	8.9	16	10	73
Norfolk	39			8	3	147
Oakland	45	9.2	8.4	3	1	35
Oklahoma City	19			2	9	
Omaha	46	11.3	9.0	6	4	62
Paterson	30	11.0	7.8	5	3	84
Philadelphia	444	11.7	11.8	78	60	99
Pittsburgh	157	13.0	10.2	21	15	70
Portland, Oreg	48	8.9	11.4	4	6	40
Providence	53	11.3	11.6	5	10	40
Richmond	68	19.0	12.2	16	9	101
Rochester	66	10.4	9.1	13	2	104
St. Louis	289	18.3	11.0	17	25	
St Paul	43	9.1	11.5	3	3	25
Salt Lake City[5]	28	11.1	10.1	4	3	63

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 66 cities

[4] Data for 62 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 15, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Aug 15, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 15, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Aug 15, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
San Antonio	48	12.6	13.6	14	7	--------
San Diego	22	10.8	18.9	2	5	47
San Francisco	127	11.9	11.8	8	7	46
Schenectady	14	7.1	6.2	1	1	28
Seattle	55	--------	--------	3	6	29
Somerville	5	2.6	6.7	1	3	27
Spokane	22	10.5	6.5	1	0	22
Springfield, Mass	27	9.2	8.1	3	3	45
Syracuse	37	10.1	13.3	3	3	38
Tacoma	17	8.5	10.1	1	4	23
Toledo	48	8.7	10.8	7	10	63
Trenton	33	13.0	13.7	5	8	82
Utica	22	10.7	--------	5	--------	107
Washington, D C	107	11.2	10.5	16	5	90
Waterbury	13	--------	--------	6	4	129
Wilmington, Del	22	9.4	10.9	7	3	159
Worcester	46	12.1	16.3	2	3	23
Yonkers	18	8.4	6.7	3	3	66
Youngstown	32	10.4	7.1	7	5	86

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended August 22, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Actinomycosis	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	23
Influenza	1
Malaria	138
Measles	3
Mumps	6
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	14
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	15
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	63
Whooping cough	18

ARIZONA

	Cases
Malaria	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	10

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	9
Malaria	147
Measles	9
Mumps	11
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	8
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	84
Whooping cough	4

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Los Angeles	1
Los Angeles County	1
San Bernardino	1
San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	74
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis—San Francisco	1
Measles	8
Poliomyelitis	
Bakersfield	1
Berkeley	2
Inyo County	1
Lincoln	1
Lodi	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	16
Merced County	2
Oakland	1
Pomona	1
Reedley	1
Richmond	1
Sacramento	2
San Francisco	1
Sonoma County	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	9
Oakland	8
Scattering	16
Typhoid fever	
Sacramento County	10
Scattering	35
Whooping cough	129

COLORADO

	Cases
Diphtheria	12
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	15

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	11
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
German measles	1
Measles	12
Mumps	5
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	13
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Tuberculosis (all forms)	30
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	75

DELAWARE

	Cases
Diphtheria	7
Malaria	2
Measles	2
Typhoid fever	4

FLORIDA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	21
Influenza	1
Malaria	11
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	13

GEORGIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2
Conjunctivitis	1
Diphtheria	12
Dysentery	8
Hookworm disease	8
Influenza	6
Malaria	93
Mumps	4
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	16
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	91
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	10

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County	1
Diphtheria	
Cook County	43
Scattering	16
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis.	
Cook County	1
Ogle County	1
Measles	31
Pneumonia	75

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	7
Hancock County	1
Henry County	1
Iroquois County	1
Kane County	1
Mercer County	1
Peoria County	2
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	27
Scattering	35
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	173
Typhoid fever	63
Whooping cough	155

INDIANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	18
Influenza	25
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	62
Whooping cough	22

IOWA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	3
Poliomyelitis	
Alker	1
Des Moines	1
Hesper	3
Highland	1
Stansgar	2
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	5
Whooping cough	5

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Meriden	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	
Atchison	1
Glasco	1
Kansas City	2
Kirwin	1
Prescott	1
Topeka	3
Williamsburg	1
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	41
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	61

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	14
Malaria	49
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	84

MAINE

Diphtheria	8
Measles	5
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	1

MARYLAND [1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	16
Dysentery	18
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	20
Mumps	5
Paratyphoid fever	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	19
Scarlet fever	8
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	108
Typhoid fever	60
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	74

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	15
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	18
Diphtheria	43
German measles	21
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	72
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	26
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia (lobar)	21
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	39
Septic sore throat	1
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	117
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	140

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	50
Measles	19
Pneumonia	31
Scarlet fever	59
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	139

MINNESOTA

Anthrax	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	49
Influenza	2
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	63
Scarlet fever	69
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	36

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	18
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	45

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	41
Malaria	10
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	19
Scarlet fever	66
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	71
Whooping cough	55

MONTANA

Chicken pox	1
German measles	1
Mumps	8
Poliomyelitis	
Bowdoin	1
Chinook	1
Twete	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	2
Tularaemia	1
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	3

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	48
Measles	35
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	8
Scarlet fever	30
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	92

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	22
Pneumonia	48
Poliomyelitis	27
Scarlet fever	54
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	49
Whooping cough	182

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	53
German measles	1
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	15
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	52
Whooping cough	68

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma and Tulsa)

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	16
Malaria	90
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis—	
McCurtain	1
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	
Leflore	23
McCurtain	8
Tulsa	9
Scattering	83
Whooping cough	7

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	8
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	6

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	28
Influenza	52
Malaria	488
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	70
Typhoid fever	102
Whooping cough	52

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever	4

TEXAS

	Cases
Diphtheria	18
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	22
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	16

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Measles	3
Mumps	5
Scarlet fever	2
Whooping cough	4

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Wise County	1
Poliomyelitis—Prince Edward County	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	18
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Poliomyelitis	
Pierce County	6
Seattle	2
Spokane	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	31

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	6
Poliomyelitis—Wheeling	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	
Morgantown	11
Scattering	8

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	3
German measles	2
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	15
Whooping cough	78
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	34
German measles	9
Influenza	1
Measles	77
Mumps	13

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Scattering—Continued	
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	44
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	119

WYOMING

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	4

Reports for Week Ended August 15, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	11
Measles	3
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	15

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	6

NORTH DAKOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Diphtheria	2
Measles	3
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	54

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	1
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	56
Malaria	428
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	10
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	75
Typhoid fever	107
Whooping cough	91

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
JUNE, 1925										
Montana		12	12		6		3	73	17	4
JULY, 1925										
Alabama	3	34	14	480		93	11	73	80	339
Illinois	3	287	51	20	982		26	351	46	217
Maryland	1	67	22	7	158	1	6	54	1	101
Michigan		203	9	2	456		11	434	43	69
Minnesota	3	396	6		22		109	335	23	33
New Jersey	10	268	7	3	533		43	185	11	104
New York	22	868	35	19	1,400		120	496	5	284
North Carolina		112			15		12	42	56	303
North Dakota	3	5	1		1		18	49	1	1
Ohio	5	211	23	4	507	0	11	303	180	125
Oklahoma [1]	5	12	51	182	5	47	6	36	34	514
West Virginia	1	33	28		65	1	4	44	30	111

[1] Tulsa City and Oklahoma City not included.

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of May, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	180	38	59	189	153	511	340	147	216
Arizona	24	6	396	123	23	3	80	12	27
Arkansas	58	9	110	102	12	18	[1] 51	11	101
California	995	430	298	1,442	511	536	818	39	1,749
Colorado	130	125	48	259	122	2	[1] 167	10	64
Connecticut	200	103	985	85	384	2	117	13	481
Delaware	2	10	30	22	18	4	18	1	4
District of Columbia	47	65	151		92	4	167	9	72
Florida	64	31	7	247	12	24	152	59	69
Georgia	236	34	88	389	25	125	108	155	277
Idaho		5			12			4	
Illinois	934	370	6,237	707	1,682	150	1,151	71	1,184
Indiana		84			703			19	
Iowa	93	68	38	44	112	69	1	([2])	34
Kansas	290	51	58	586	258	18	184	11	232
Kentucky [3]									
Louisiana	49	39	10	2	48	50	[1] 203	213	74
Maine	111	13	24	463	90	0	54	10	26
Maryland	440	114	145	344	224	4	321	21	512
Massachusetts	538	351	3,756	300	996	1	778	37	664
Michigan	565	239	2,331	280	1,321	86	524	33	759
Minnesota	443	341	189		1,033	83	286	13	156
Mississippi	540	47	547	1,619	11	102	351	319	983
Missouri	353	330	142	287	799	93	362	20	165
Montana	30	21	66	87	171	17	54	13	50
Nebraska		23			57			2	
Nevada [4]									
New Hampshire [4]									
New Jersey	644	300	2,106		985	37	425	27	913
New Mexico	14	12	42	48	28	6	140	3	30
New York	1,767	1,573	3,657	1,021	2,399	31	1,831	140	1,383
North Carolina	339	83	116		80	253		41	458
North Dakota	41	20	13	48	166	10	10	2	113
Ohio	913	320	1,976	327	1,569	457	665	57	849
Oklahoma	88		18	71	145	54	210	85	179
Oregon	103	116	13	83	85	52	90	7	106
Pennsylvania	1,308	880	8,150	1,575	2,358	37	551	74	1,092
Rhode Island		29			75	11		3	
South Carolina	24	119	33		32	133	250	223	802
South Dakota	12	18	12	4	148	20	9	3	22
Tennessee [5]									
Texas [3]									
Utah	392	57	69	165	39		[1] 15	15	386
Vermont	88	12	52	224	41		[1] 27		28
Virginia	571	82	1,248		72	45	[1] 279	148	542
Washington	377	87	25	375	121	192	145	8	617
West Virginia	120	48	628		210	85	60	35	172
Wisconsin	555	140	1,718	777	541	243	159	9	451
Wyoming	37	21	23	32	18	1	[1] 2		74

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[1] Pulmonary
[2] Reports not required by law
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually
[5] Reports not received at time of going to press

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (annual basis) for the Month of May, 1925

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	0 86	0 18	0 28	0 90	0 73	2 44	1 62	0 70	1 03
Arizona	69	17	11 44	3 55	66	09	2 31	35	78
Arkansas	37	06	70	65	08	11	[1] 32	28	64
California	2 91	1 26	87	4 22	1 50	1 57	2 40	11	5.12
Colorado	1 50	1 44	55	3 34	1 41	02	1 93	12	74
Connecticut	1 54	79	7 57	65	2 80	02	90	15	3 70
Delaware	10	50	1 50	1 10	90	20	90	05	20
District of Columbia	1 11	1 54	3 57	--------	2 18	09	2 53	21	1 70
Florida	69	33	08	2 67	13	26	1 64	64	74
Georgia	91	13	34	1 50	10	49	76	60	1 07
Idaho	--------	12	--------	--------	29	--------	--------	10	--------
Illinois	1 58	63	10 54	1 30	2 84	25	1 95	12	2 00
Indiana	--------	32	--------	--------	2 70	--------	--------	15	--------
Iowa	44	32	18	21	53	32	00	(2)	16
Kansas	1 88	33	38	3 80	1 67	12	1 19	07	1 51
Kentucky [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	31	24	06	01	30	31	1 27	1 33	46
Maine	1 67	20	36	6 97	1 35	00	81	.15	39
Maryland	3 37	87	1 11	2 64	1 72	03	2 46	16	3 92
Massachusetts	1 59	1 00	10 72	86	2 84	00	2 22	.11	1 89
Michigan	1 60	68	6 61	79	3 74	24	1 49	09	2 15
Minnesota	2 03	1 57	87	--------	4 74	38	1 31	06	72
Mississippi	3 55	31	3 60	10 64	07	.67	2 31	2 10	6 13
Missouri	1 13	1 12	48	97	2.71	32	1 23	.07	56
Montana	55	.38	1 20	1 58	3 11	31	98	24	.91
Nebraska	--------	20	--------	--------	.50	--------	--------	02	--------
Nevada [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	2 16	1 01	7 07	--------	3 31	12	1 43	09	3 07
New Mexico	43	37	1.30	1 49	87	.19	4 63	.09	93
New York	1 87	1 67	3 88	1 08	2 54	03	1 94	15	1 47
North Carolina	1 45	35	.50	--------	34	1 08	--------	17	1 95
North Dakota	70	34	22	82	2.85	.33	17	03	1.94
Ohio	1 70	61	3 68	61	2 92	85	1 24	.11	1 58
Oklahoma	46	--------	.09	37	76	.28	1 10	45	94
Oregon	1 43	1 61	18	1 16	1 18	72	1 25	.10	1 48
Pennsylvania	1 65	1 11	10 31	1 99	2 98	.05	70	.09	1 38
Rhode Island	--------	53	--------	--------	1 38	20	--------	06	--------
South Carolina	16	.79	22	--------	21	88	1 65	1 48	5 31
South Dakota	21	32	21	.07	2 62	35	16	05	39
Tennessee [5]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Texas [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	9 37	1 36	1 65	3 94	93	--------	[1] 36	36	9 23
Vermont	2 94	.40	1 74	7 48	1 37	--------	[1] 90	--------	94
Virginia	2 74	39	6 00	--------	35	22	[1] 1 34	71	4 05
Washington	3 00	69	20	2 99	96	1 53	1 15	06	4.91
West Virginia	88	35	4 62	--------	1 54	63	44	26	1 26
Wisconsin	2 33	59	7 22	3 27	2 27	1 02	67	04	1 90
Wyoming	1 96	1 11	1 22	1 70	96	05	11	--------	3 93

[1] Pulmonary.
[2] Reports not required by law
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually
[5] Reports not received at time of going to press.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of July, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever
Illinois	3	1	3	1	14
Minnesota	2	--------	--------	52	--------
New York	--------	1	1	--------	2
Washington	--------	--------	1	--------	--------

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	2,289
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	917
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2,144
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug. 13, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Aug. 8, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	1,230
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1925	63,129
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7,277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	25
Number of inspections made	32
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	6
Number of rodents examined for plague	3,270
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Aug. 8, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	154,235
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended August 8, 1925, 34 States reported 839 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended August 9, 1924, the same States reported 1,025 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,700,000, reported 476 cases of diphtheria for the week ended August 8, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 537 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 570 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 586 cases of measles for the week ended August 8, 1925, and 698 cases of this disease for the week ended August 9, 1924. One hundred cities reported 293 cases of measles for the week this year, and 252 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.[1]—The health officers of 35 States reported 277 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended August 8, 1925. The same States reported 100 cases for the week ended August 9, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-four States—this year, 747 cases; last year, 852 cases; 100 cities—this year, 291 cases, last year, 356 cases, estimated expectancy, 230 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended August 8, 1925, 34 States reported 202 cases of smallpox Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 323 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows. 1925, 50 cases; 1924, 106 cases; estimated expectancy, 38 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended August 8, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 761 cases. One hundred cities reported 226 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 248 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 212 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows. 1925, 315 deaths; 1924, 275 deaths.

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[1] Figures given in Public Health Reports Aug 21, 1925, page 1774, are erroneous The item should have read as follows "The health officers of 35 States reported 221 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended Aug 1, 1925 The same States reported 76 cases for the week ended Aug. 2, 1924"

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	5	33	12	3	1	30	4	8
Fall River	120 912	2	2	3	0	0	4	1	0
Springfield	144,227	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191,927	1	2	6	0	0	12	0	1
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	5	1	0	1	4	0	1
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
New Haven	172,967	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	0	11	3	0	0	10	1	2
New York	5,927,625	0	129	103	7	3	44	8	84
Rochester	317,867	0	4	1	0	0	30	0	2
Syracuse	184,511	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
Newark	438,699	5	7	11	0	0	16	2	6
Trenton	127,390	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	5	32	31	0	0	10	4	18
Pittsburgh	613,442	1	14	10	0	0	13	0	15
Reading	110,917	0	2	1	0	0	9	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	3
Cleveland	888,519	26	17	32	4	0	13	3	4
Columbus	261,082	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2
Toledo	268,338	4	4	2	0	1	3	0	0
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Bend	76,709	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	8	70	47	2	2	25	2	23
Cicero	55,968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	7	30	24	0	0	7	0	12
Flint	117,968	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	1

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	9	9	8	0	0	3	5	0
Racine	64,393	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	21	10	18	0	0	1	0	4
St Paul	241,891	3	10	8	0	0	0	1	3
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	0	1	0	--------	0	2	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	8
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
St Louis	803,853	1	20	19	0	0	2	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Omaha	204,382	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	1	9	10	2	1	8	11	
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	11
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Norfolk	159,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Richmond	181,044	1	3	10	--------	1	0	1	2
Roanoke	55,502	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,688	0	0	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Greenville	25,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222,963	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	8
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:									
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa	56,050	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257,671	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	121,128	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	2	0	--------	1	0	0	3
Mobile	63,858	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	45,383	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	6
Shreveport	54,590	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
Galveston	46,877	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
San Antonio	184,727	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	1	8	6	0	0	1	3	3
Pueblo	43,519	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	5	2	1	0	0	0	5	0
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	4	4	2	0	--------	0	8	--------
Spokane	104,573	4	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	2	4	12	0	0	2	4	3
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	8	25	16	1	0	6	9	13
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1
San Francisco	539,038	13	12	23	2	0	4	2	4

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts											
Boston	11	28	0	0	0	9	4	5	1	56	180
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23
Springfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	33
Worcester	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	44
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	16
Providence	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	38
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	17
New Haven	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	13	35
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	7	106
New York	30	17	1	0	0	[1] 83	34	35	1	70	1,108
Rochester	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	53
Syracuse	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	15	41
New Jersey											
Camden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	22
Newark	4	4	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	42	88
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	26
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	15	17	0	0	0	28	12	6	0	85	398
Pittsburgh	6	17	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	9	149
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	24
Scranton	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	3	1	1	0	0	13	2	2	0	5	119
Cleveland	6	4	2	0	0	16	4	5	1	59	147
Columbus	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	1	0	8	65
Toledo	5	2	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	19	60
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	25
Indianapolis	3	0	0	5	0	5	3	1	1	46	110
South Bend	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Terre Haute	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Illinois:											
Chicago	26	31	0	0	0	44	5	8	1	84	589
Cicero	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	14
Michigan											
Detroit	20	24	3	0	0	25	5	5	2	78	218
Flint	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	25
Grand Rapids	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	26
Wisconsin:											
Madison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
Milwaukee	10	1	2	1	0	6	1	1	0	71	79
Racine	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10
Superior	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	18
Minneapolis	6	8	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	76
St Paul	5	8	2	2	0	2	1	7	0	16	-------

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	1	0	------	------	0	0	------	0	------
Des Moines	2	1	0	1	------	------	0	0	------	------	------
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	0	------
Waterloo	0	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	3	1	0	0	7	3	3	0	29	103
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	37
St Louis	6	29	1	0	0	9	7	7	0	15	209
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	------	0	0	0	------	0	------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	1	------
Sioux Falls	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	10
Omaha	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	51
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	18	8
Wichita	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	17	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	0	1	0	0	14	9	7	1	100	185
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	13
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	12	6	3	1	21	138
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	12
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	------
Richmond	2	3	0	0	0	5	3	6	1	1	49
Roanoke	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	18
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	20
Huntington	0	0	0	1	------	------	1	5	------	0	------
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	20
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	19
Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Winston-Salem	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	18
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	20
Columbia	0	0	0	1	------	------	2	0	------	2	------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Georgia											
Atlanta	2	1	2	0	0	3	4	4	1	0	45
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	34
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	------
Louisville	1	2	0	0	0	5	6	6	1	4	77
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	16	1	2	42
Nashville	0	0	1	5	0	3	6	16	1	0	33
Alabama											
Birmingham	2	7	0	4	0	4	6	4	0	2	62
Mobile	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	13
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	------

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	3	0	0	--------	--------	1	1	--------	1	--------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	--------	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	6	0	1	0	12	5	6	2	15	138
Shreveport	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	1	2	25
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	0	0	1		0	0	2	10	0	0	20
Texas											
Dallas	2	3	0	2	0	3	5	7	0	11	38
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Houston	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	48
San Antonio	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	4	1	0	55
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Great Falls	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	12
Helena	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Idaho:											
Boise	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colorado											
Denver	3	2	2	0	0	7	3	5	3	23	76
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	15
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	7
Arizona:											
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	20
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	1	17	26
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	3	0	2	3	--------	--------	1	1	--------	26	--------
Spokane	2	5	2	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	4	--------
Tacoma	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	30
Oregon											
Portland	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	--------
California											
Los Angeles	5	12	1	15	1	10	5	2	2	27	172
Sacramento	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	12
San Francisco	5	3	1	3	0	9	2	1	0	21	113

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
New York	3	0	5	7	0	0	6	17	5	0	0
New Jersey											
Camden	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Indiana											
Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0
Springfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa											
Davenport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
South Dakota											
Sioux Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia											
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0			0		1	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended August 8, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas,											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado:											
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
Utah											
Salt Lake City	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
California											
Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended August 8, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 31 to August 8, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	158	120	119	[2] 116	[3] 93	[2] 96	[2] 79	[4] 78	[5] 78	[6] 86
New England	129	94	97	127	117	62	62	62	62	82
Middle Atlantic	244	156	166	163	96	127	97	91	92	83
East North Central	99	95	93	[2] 84	[2] 87	[2] 89	[2] 73	[2] 68	[2] 74	[7] 100
West North Central	189	145	133	114	131	93	85	[8] 107	[8] 100	[9] 109
South Atlantic	91	57	51	73	41	55	26	45	[10] 50	55
East South Central	11	11	6	34	6	23	11	11	11	29
West South Central	42	70	74	46	60	42	28	70	46	23
Mountain	76	181	191	105	181	105	124	115	153	[11] 68
Pacific	145	165	113	107	[12] 145	125	99	104	[13] 75	148

MEASLES CASE RATES

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	619	582	434	[2] 303	[3] 228	[2] 193	[2] 159	[4] 105	[5] 74	[6] 53
New England	872	892	634	407	359	263	261	216	186	132
Middle Atlantic	774	727	544	382	258	249	199	128	77	69
East North Central	893	844	592	[2] 404	[2] 321	[2] 225	[2] 191	[2] 119	[2] 72	[7] 48
West North Central	114	135	87	60	31	35	29	[8] 19	[8] 29	[9] 11
South Atlantic	410	297	349	278	262	211	148	95	[10] 71	45
East South Central	132	212	114	132	97	120	80	63	29	11
West South Central	23	14	19	5	5	0	0	5	0	0
Mountain	38	95	76	95	38	57	29	38	105	[11] 20
Pacific	165	87	84	52	[12] 37	41	64	20	[13] 37	29

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	267	174	165	[2] 117	[3] 96	[2] 90	[2] 61	[4] 57	[5] 57	[6] 53
New England	266	179	142	107	112	147	80	72	75	102
Middle Atlantic	263	156	145	100	79	81	45	43	37	33
East North Central	317	204	217	[2] 157	[2] 122	[2] 97	[2] 67	[2] 67	[2] 64	[7] 51
West North Central	481	325	328	184	168	143	108	[8] 124	[8] 126	[9] 119
South Atlantic	130	61	61	45	59	45	47	16	[10] 35	22
East South Central	126	160	160	91	74	126	80	29	63	63
West South Central	88	46	37	56	46	9	23	32	31	56
Mountain	334	277	143	210	105	153	86	162	86	[11] 39
Pacific	151	162	116	107	[12] 71	52	61	46	[13] 66	84

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	46	37	36	[2] 25	[3] 14	[2] 16	[2] 15	[4] 10	[5] 10	[6] 9
New England	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0
Middle Atlantic	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
East North Central	65	42	45	[2] 20	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 10	[2] 8	[2] 4	[7] 6
West North Central	95	52	60	37	17	21	17	[8] 13	[8] 15	[9] 9
South Atlantic	39	22	30	18	10	24	8	16	[10] 2	2
East South Central	114	297	200	132	63	80	46	40	23	51
West South Central	32	5	19	0	5	5	14	5	5	14
Mountain	38	29	19	29	29	19	19	0	57	[11] 20
Pacific	191	148	154	171	[12] 89	102	119	67	[13] 120	67

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Cicero, Ill , not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Fargo, N Dak , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , Fargo, N Dak , Tampa, Fla , and San Francisco, Calif , not included

[6] Terre Haute, Ind., Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, Fargo, N Dak., and Helena, Mont., not included.

[7] Terre Haute, Ind , and Cicero, Ill , not included.

[8] Fargo, N. Dak , not included

[9] Fargo, N Dak , and Waterloo, Iowa, not included.

[10] Tampa, Fla , not included

[11] Helena, Mont , not included

[12] Spokane, Wash , not included

[13] San Francisco, Calif , not included

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 31 to August 8, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	25	28	22	[2] 27	[3] 35	[2] 35	[2] 38	[4] 35	[5] 40	[6] 41
New England	30	25	20	17	22	25	32	22	22	27
Middle Atlantic	26	17	14	18	15	17	25	21	30	23
East North Central	10	10	4	[2] 9	[2] 10	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 8	[2] 10	[7] 21
West North Central	8	25	12	10	21	44	44	[8] 40	[8] 48	[9] 43
South Atlantic	41	65	49	71	69	59	55	53	[10] 66	59
East South Central	40	120	80	91	200	177	223	177	183	274
West South Central	88	116	130	148	246	185	134	172	178	130
Mountain	76	48	38	0	10	29	19	48	57	[11] 107
Pacific	9	15	6	20	[12] 22	17	32	29	[13] 25	17

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	11	7	6	[2] 6	[3] 4	[2] 2	[2] 2	[4] 2	[5] 1	[14] 3
New England	2	5	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	5
Middle Atlantic	11	6	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	2
East North Central	10	7	7	[2] 6	[2] 5	[2] 2	[2] 3	[2] 1	[2] 0	[7] 3
West North Central	4	9	7	4	0	0	0	[8] 4	[8] 0	[8] 0
South Atlantic	6	4	6	2	6	0	4	4	[10] 2	6
East South Central	54	17	34	17	11	17	0	6	0	6
West South Central	5	20	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	5
Mountain	29	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	[11] 0
Pacific	12	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	[13] 0	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8
105 cities	128	104	81	66	[3] 58	[2] 61	[2] 57	[4] 50	[5] 62	[14] 56
New England	72	117	62	60	45	45	50	52	55	37
Middle Atlantic	168	130	93	75	62	64	63	52	65	65
East North Central	114	89	81	[2] 42	[2] 45	[2] 59	[2] 47	[2] 40	[2] 52	[7] 38
West North Central	57	59	33	50	42	39	55	[8] 40	[8] 42	[9] 53
South Atlantic	146	122	77	96	75	67	51	55	[10] 63	73
East South Central	126	63	103	120	97	91	74	63	74	69
West South Central	66	87	92	76	61	61	76	66	111	71
Mountain	95	105	143	57	67	76	86	57	76	[11] 29
Pacific	131	49	65	53	82	74	45	65	[13] 85	78

[2] Cicero, Ill., not included. Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill, and Spokane, Wash, not included

[4] Cicero, Ill, and Fargo, N Dak, not included

[5] Cicero, Ill, Fargo, N. Dak, Tampa, Fla, and San Francisco, Calif, not included

[6] Terre Haute, Ind, Cicero, Ill, Waterloo, Iowa, Fargo, N Dak, and Helena, Mont, not included.

[7] Terre Haute, Ind, and Cicero, Ill, not included

[8] Fargo, N Dak, not included

[9] Fargo, N Dak, and Waterloo, Iowa, not included.

[10] Tampa, Fla, not included

[11] Helena, Mont, not included

[12] Spokane, Wash, not included.

[13] San Francisco, Calif, not included

[14] Terre Haute, Ind, Cicero, Ill, Fargo, N Dak, and Helena, Mont, not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,550	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,764	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for the week ended August 1, 1925 —The following report for the week ended August 1, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	....	0	....	11	5	5
Bombay	....	3	....	1	2	2
Madras	....	0	....	0	28	8
Rangoon	....	25	....	1	1	0
Karachi	....	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	....	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore[1]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	4	1
Bangkok[2]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	18	7	0	0
Manila	0	0	3	2	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-San-Po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] No infection found among rats examined.

[2] Plague-infected rats taken.

PLAGUE ON VESSEL

Steamship "Efstratios Cavoundis"—At Alexandria, Egypt, via ports in Greece and Syria—July 7-11, 1925.—Four cases of plague with one death were reported on the steamship *Efstratios Cavoundis*, at Alexandria, Egypt, during the period July 7 to 11, 1925. The finding of dead rats on board in transit was reported. The vessel was stated to have touched at ports in Greece, including the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes, at ports in Syria, and at Port Said.

AUSTRIA

Varicella made notifiable.—Information received under date of May 13, 1925, shows that by ordinance dated April 29, 1925, of the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare in Austria, varicella (chicken pox) was declared notifiable.

CHINA

Plague—North Manchuria—On Chinese Eastern Railway—May 27, 1925—Information dated July 20, 1925, shows the occurrence on May 27, 1925, of two cases of plague, of which one, with fatal termination, was pneumonic in type, at the village of Hohonteh, on the Eastern Chinese Railway, halfway between Hailar and Manchouli. Both cases were in tarabagan hunters lately returned from a hunting trip.

CUBA

Malaria—Santiago de Cuba—July 19–August 11, 1925.—Malaria has been reported at Santiago de Cuba as follows July 19 to August 1, 1925—cases, 118; deaths, 3; on August 11, 1925, 510 cases reported present with 57 cases and 4 deaths notified for the week ended August 8, 1925.

ESTHONIA

Communicable diseases—May, 1925—During the month of May, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Esthonia as follows: Diphtheria, 40 cases; measles, 30; paratyphoid fever, 3, scarlet fever, 21; tuberculosis, 170; typhoid fever, 50, typhus fever, 2

Leprosy.—During the same period, three cases of leprosy were reported in Esthonia.

ITALY

Malta fever—Province of Syracuse—July 6–26, 1925.—Two cases of Malta (Mediterranean) fever have been reported in the Province of Syracuse, island of Sicily, Italy, occurring, respectively, during the weeks ended July 12 and 26, 1925.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—May, 1925.—During the month of May, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	12	Scarlet fever	201
Diphtheria	48	Smallpox	3
Dysentery	10	Typhoid fever	55
Malaria	1	Typhus fever	5
Measles	743	Whooping cough	137
Mumps [1]	53		

Population 2,000,000 (estimated).

[1] Epidemic.

Leprosy.—During the same period a case of leprosy was reported in the Republic of Latvia.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—July 1-15, 1925—During the period July 1 to 15, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta as follows

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Broncho-pneumonia	2	Scarlet fever	1
Chicken pox	12	Smallpox	2
Diphtheria	1	Tuberculosis	15
Malta (undulant) fever	48	Typhoid fever	11
Measles	10		

Population (civil) 223,088

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Examination of rats—June, 1925.—During the month of June, 1925, 4,392 rats were taken and examined in the city of Manila, Philippine Islands. No plague-infected rat was found.

SIBERIA

Plague—Transbaikalia—May, 1925.—Information received under date of July 20, 1925, shows the occurrence on May 19, 1925, of a death from bubonic plague at the village of Nadoarovsk, near Sharasun station, on the Chita Railway. The locality was stated to be well within the plague endemic area of Transbaikalia and in vicinity of Manchouli. Later reports indicated the tarabagan as the source of the infection.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended August 28, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				May 3-30, 1925 Cases, 21, deaths, 15.
India				
Bombay	June 28-July 4	2	2	
Madras	July 12-18	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	June 21-27	1	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 28, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British East Africa:				
Uganda—				
Entebbe	May 7-June 4	78	73	
Ceylon				
Colombo	June 21-27	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
China				
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Egypt				July 9-15, 1925 Cases, 7. Total, Jan 1-July 15, 1925—Cases, 88 corresponding period, 1924—Cases, 328
India				June 21-27, 1925 Cases, 212, deaths, 162
Bombay	June 14-20	3	3	
Do	June 28-July 4	5	4	
Madras Presidency	June 6-27	10	8	
Indo China				
Saigon	June 15-21	1	1	Including 10 square kilometers surrounding country
Java				
Batavia	June 13-19	7	6	
Cheribon	May 17-23		12	Out of date
Pekalongan	do		1	Do
Nigeria	March-April	18	14	
Siam				
Bangkok	June 14-20	2	2	
Siberia				
Transbaikalia	May 19	1	1	At locality on Chita Railway
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Union of South Africa				
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-July 4	1	1	Native
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Greece, Syria, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Pernambuco	June 7-27	5	3	
Rio de Janeiro	June 28-July 18	18	10	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	May 24-June 20	6	4	
Tanganyika Territory	May 10-23	60	18	
British South Africa.				
Southern Rhodesia	June 25-July 1	1		
China				
Hongkong	June 7-13	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	June 8-28	8	1	
Do	June 29-July 5	1	1	
Nanking	June 28-July 11			Present
Shanghai	July 6-11	1		
Swatow	July 5-11			Stated to be endemic
Chosen:				
Seoul	June 1-30	1		
France				May 1-31, 1925 Cases, 18.
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Great Britain				
England and Wales	July 19-Aug. 1	110		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	July 26-Aug 1	1		
Greece				May 1-31, 1925. Cases, 2.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				June 21-27, 1925. Cases, 2,746 deaths, 605
Bombay	June 14-20	13	12	
Do	June 28-July 4	6	3	
Karachi	June 21-27	1		
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Madras	June 28- July 4	16	7	
Do	July 12-18	28	6	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended August 28, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Irak	May 3-30	20	3	
Italy				Apr 19-May 30, 1925 Cases, 28.
Japan				
Taiwan				July 1-10, 1925 Cases, 1.
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	June 6-12	2		
Java				
Soerabaya	May 28-June 20	73	17	
Latvia				May, 1925: Cases, 3
Lithuania	February-April	5		
Malta				July 1-15, 1925 Cases, 2
Mexico				
Guadalajara	Aug 4-10		2	
Nigeria	March-April	956	112	
Poland				Apr 26-May 9, 1925 Cases, 4.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	July 19-Aug 1	21		
Oporto	July 19-25	4		
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 20
Russia	December, 1924	1,000		Later than previously published reports
Do	January-February	1,444		Do
Do	March	1,013		
Siam				
Bangkok	June 14-27	3	2	
Spain				
Malaga	July 26-Aug 1		5	
Switzerland				
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Tripoli				Mar 4-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 6
Tunis				
Tunis	July 22-Aug 4	4	3	
Uruguay				February-March, 1925. Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				
Alexandria	July 9-15	1		
Esthonia				May 1-31, 1925 Cases, 2
Greece				Do
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Latvia				May, 1925 Cases, 5
Lithuania				March-April, 1925 Cases, 118; deaths, 5.
Mexico				
Mexico City	July 12-25	19		Including municipalities in Federal district
Morocco	January-April	337		Later than previously published reports
Do	May 1-31	25		
Palestine				June 14-29, 1925: Cases, 4 Occurring in four localities.
Poland				Apr. 26-May 9, 1925: Cases, 297; deaths, 27
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 606, deaths, 54
Constantza	June 21-30	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062
Do				January-February, 1925 Cases, 11,086 Later than previously published reports
Do				March, 1925 Cases, 7,250.
Tunis				
Tunis	July 22-28	2	1	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	June 21-July 4			Outbreaks
Natal	do			Do
Durban	do	4		
Orange Free State	June 21-27			Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 21, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-May 2, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 43
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-June 20, 1925 Cases, 34,322, deaths, 20,999
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do.	July 5-11	1	1	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2 deaths, 2 Received out of date
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-July 4		1	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-29	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-July 12	6	1	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 6	8	3	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	10	10	
Do	June 28-July 4	4	3	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347; found infected, 95 July 1-15, 1925. Rats taken, 9,926, rats found infected, 16
Egypt				June 1-July 8, 1925 Cases, 81 Corresponding period 1924—cases, 323
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-July 8	6	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	Mar -Apr	3	3	
Hawaii				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925 Plage-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation
India				Apr 26-June 20, 1925 Cases, 23,667, deaths, 19,793.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	62	56	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 30	5	3	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 21, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 31	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 12	25	25	
Cheribon	Apr 2-May 30		56	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Pekalongan	Apr 9-May 16		60	
Do	May 24-30		17	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Do	May 24-30		8	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 15	216	185	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr. 26-June 13	11	9	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-July 4	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-May [illegible]	21	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 9	22	6	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-17	1		European
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Aug 1	8		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925 Cases, 20; deaths, 1. Corresponding period, 1924. Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26-Aug 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 21, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Antung	May 11-July 5	8		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Present
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread
Foochow	May 9-June 20			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 6	14	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 7	107	16	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-June 27			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Swatow	May 17-July 4			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
France				February-April, 1925 Cases, 59
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-July 4, 1925 Cases, 243.
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-July 18	7		
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 44, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
India				Apr 26-June 20, 1925 Cases, 33,911, deaths, 8,482
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	143	103	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Karachi	May 18-June 13	5	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	July 5-10	24	12	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan. 11-May 2, 1925 Cases, 116; deaths, 43
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Italy	Dec 28-Apr 18	44		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-12	1		
Yokohama	May 25-31	1		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-May 27	201	20	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Malta	June 1-30	9		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 21, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico:				
Durango	do		11	
Do	July 1-31		13	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Aug 3		11	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5-11	3		
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924, Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-February, 1925 Cases, 421, deaths, 11
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 4, 1925 Cases, 19
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-July 18	13	7	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 880. January-February, 1925 Cases, 1,355.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 13	24	17	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-25		8	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Mar 4, 1925 Cases, 8.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-21		17	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case. January-March, 1925. Cases, 36; deaths, 2.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925, 1 case.
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Esthonia				Apr. 1-30, 1925 Cases, 4.
Greece				January-April, 1925 Cases, 52; deaths, 6.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Kalamata	Apr. 1-30		2	
Latvia				April, 1925 Cases, 12.
Libau	July 14-20	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 21, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-July 11	15		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 28-July 4		1	
Morocco				January-April, 1925 Cases, 200.
Palestine				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74
Portug				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania				
Constanta	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 4,227, January-February, 1925 Cases, 9,721
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-21	7	3	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-June 13	39	5	
Natal	May 3-31	14		
Durban	Feb 1-May 9	14		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 13	26	4	
Transvaal	do	11	2	
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast.				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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SEPTEMBER 4 - - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases in Large Cities, 1925

WASHINGTON
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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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- Plague-eradicative measures in the United States 1888
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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 SEPTEMBER 4, 1925 No. 36

OAKLAND, CALIF., DECLARED FREE FROM PLAGUE INFECTION

Under date of September 4, 1925, the following letter was sent to medical officers in charge of United States quarantine stations and to other persons concerned

In view of the fact that no plague infection has been discovered among the rodents in Oakland, Calif., since March 4, 1925, all special restrictions against vessels from that port are removed, and you will consider the city of Oakland as free from plague infection.

This action leaves all United States ports clear of plague infection, New Orleans, La , having been declared free from infection July 18, and San Pedro, Calif., August 6, 1925.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 19-22

Announcement has been made that the Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in St. Louis, Mo., October 19-22, 1925, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler. This association is the professional society of sanitarians in North America, and its annual meetings always offer a program of particular interest to public health workers. Several special features add more than usual interest to this year's program.

The American Public Health Association, representing all public health specialties, both official and unofficial, brings together at its meetings and includes in its programs the various elements, personnel, and subjects that go to make up our public health structure. With a view to correlating these elements, it has this year arranged for a greater number of joint sessions and general sessions than is customary.

The nine sections of the association—public health administration, laboratory, sanitary engineering, food and drugs, vital statistics, industrial hygiene, child hygiene, health education and publicity, and public health nursing—will have their own programs, consisting of one or more sessions. In addition, in a number of instances, two and sometimes four sections will combine to discuss in a joint meeting some outstanding development of interest to the various groups. One subject to be discussed from four angles is the epidemiology of respiratory diseases, another is oyster pollution. There will be also five general sessions participated in by the entire association. In the 27 meetings, more than 125 papers and reports are scheduled. These figures do not include luncheon and dinner sessions devoted to particular topics, nor a special session on mental hygiene sponsored by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene.

The local committee on arrangements has provided an attractive program of entertainment, including trips to points of general and scientific interest in and near St. Louis, free tickets to the theater, and the usual reception following the opening meeting.

Additional information regarding the meeting and the program may be secured by addressing the secretary, American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

COMMERCIAL PASTEURIZATION (PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETIN NO. 147)—ERRATA

Attention has been called to two errors in the table of requirements of pasteurization ordinances on page 130 of Public Health Bulletin No. 147, "Commercial Pasteurization," issued recently by the Public Health Service.

Since 1916 the regulations of the department of health of Chicago have required that all milk be pasteurized at a temperature of not less than 145° F., maintained for a period of not less than 30 minutes, instead of 140° F. for 20 minutes. In Detroit the present regulation makes the minimum temperature 142° F. instead of 145°.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

PREVALENCE DURING 1924 IN CITIES OF OVER 100,000

The following tables were compiled from data furnished by the health officers of the cities. They include all cities of 100,000 population or over in the United States.

The following is a list of the diseases included:

Anthrax.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.
Chicken pox.
Dengue
Diphtheria.
Influenza.
Lethargic encephalitis.
Malaria.
Measles.
Mumps.
Pellagra.
Pneumonia (all forms).
Poliomyelitis.
Rabies in animals.
Rabies in man.
Scarlet fever
Septic sore throat.
Smallpox.
Tuberculosis (all forms and pulmonary)
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.

The populations given, and which were used in computing the rates, were estimated as of July 1, 1924, except where otherwise stated.

The estimated expectancy, given in the tables for some of the diseases, is the result of an attempt to ascertain from the experience of recent years how many cases of the disease under consideration might be expected in 1924. In most instances the estimated expectancy is the median number of cases reported by the city for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive When several epidemics have occurred during these years, or when for other reasons the median is not satisfactory, epidemic years are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean of the number of cases reported for the nonepidemic years. The aim has been to ascertain how many cases of each disease may reasonably be expected in the absence of epidemics

The column headed "Number of years" shows the number of years for which data were available for each city.

In comparing the figures for 1924 with the estimated expectancy, averages, or with reports for preceding years, it should be borne in mind that for several years there has been a gradual improvement in the reporting of communicable diseases An increase in the number of cases reported may be due to better reporting rather than to an increase in the number of cases occurring.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate) usually means that the health department of that city is active and that the cases of the disease are being well reported by the practicing physicians. It does not usually mean that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in other cities. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city; that the physicians did not treat the disease in that city with the success usual elsewhere; or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases to the health department. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success; that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

Cities which did not report either cases or deaths of a certain disease in 1924 are not included in the table for that disease.

The following table gives a comparison of the rates for some of the principal communicable diseases in the large cities of the United States for the years 1922, 1923, and 1924:

	Cases		Deaths	
	Number of cities	Cases per 1,000 population	Number of cities	Deaths per 1,000 population
Chicken pox:				
1922	68	1 69	68	0 001
1923	77	2 02	77	001
1924	82	2 45	82	001
Diphtheria				
1922	73	2 25	73	.16
1923	77	1 97	77	.13
1924	82	1 67	83	11
Influenza				
1922			70	16
1923			77	21
1924			80	10
Lethargic encephalitis				
1924			68	02
Measles				
1922	72	5 26	72	.08
1923	77	7 11	77	08
1924	80	4.36	83	.05
Mumps				
1922	66	72	66	0005
1923	69	75	69	0035
1924	75	1.66	76	.0006
Pneumonia				
1922			74	1 36
1923			75	1 51
1924			83	1 35
Poliomyelitis:				
1924	66	.07	72	.01
Scarlet fever:				
1922	73	1 80	73	.03
1923	77	2 07	77	04
1924	82	2.15	82	03
Smallpox				
1922	75	17	75	.0119
1923	78	18	78	.0014
1924	83	50	83	.0165
Tuberculosis (all forms).				
1922			72	1.01
1923			77	98
1924			82	.96
Tuberculosis (pulmonary):				
1922			64	.87
1923			67	.85
1924			70	.82
Typhoid fever				
1922	73	.19	73	.0329
1923	77	.19	77	.0327
1924	81	.22	83	.0341
Whooping cough.				
1923	76	1 67	76	.06
1924	77	1 56	81	.05

Diphtheria shows continued improvement for the three years. The death rate from this disease has decreased steadily for more than two decades at least.

In 83 large cities of the United States smallpox caused 15,574 cases of illness and 513 deaths during the year 1924. These could have been prevented by vaccination and revaccination. The case rate for smallpox in 1924 (50 cases per 100,000 population) was almost three times the rate for 1923 (18 per 100,000), and the death rate (1 65 per 100,000) was the highest recorded for the large cities in the present series of reports, which was started in 1912.

In the large cities typhoid fever shows a slight increase for the year 1924 over the preceding two years. However, the death rate for 1924 (3.4 per 100,000) is lower than the rate for any year prior to 1922 for which records for these cities are available.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924

ANTHRAX

City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
California			New York		
Los Angeles	1	----------	New York	1	0
Delaware			Ohio		
Wilmington	1	0	Akron	2	1
Louisiana			Pennsylvania		
New Orleans	3	1	Philadelphia	7	1
Massachusetts			Tennessee		
Boston	2	0	Memphis	1	0
Lowell	1	1	Texas		
Lynn	2	1	Fort Worth	----------	1
New Jersey			Houston	2	2
Camden	2	0			

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Birmingham	200,785	7	11	3	0 01	1	0.00	33 3
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	7	22	49	07	11	02	22 4
Oakland	246,893	5	6	3	01	0	--------	--------
San Francisco	548,284	7	34	18	03	15	03	83 3
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272,031	5	1	1	.00	0	--------	--------
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	7	15	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Hartford	156,167	7	7	--------	--------	3	.02	--------
New Haven	175,947	7	13	--------	--------	3	02	--------
Waterbury	[1] 100,000	7	8	--------	--------	2	02	--------
Delaware								
Wilmington	119,888	6	2	9	08	4	03	44.4
District of Columbia								
Washington	486,936	6	8	2	00	0	--------	--------
Georgia								
Atlanta	227,710	4	9	--------	--------	8	04	--------
Illinois								
Chicago	2,942,605	4	69	33	01	19	01	57 6
Iowa								
Des Moines	145,053	4	3	--------	--------	12	08	--------
Kansas								
Kansas City	121,762	7	10	8	07	2	02	25 0
Kentucky								
Louisville	258,465	7	10	--------	--------	2	01	--------
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409,534	7	12	5	01	3	01	60 0
Maryland								
Baltimore	784,938	4	25	12	.02	11	.01	91.7

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Massachusetts								
Boston	776,783	4	39	35	05	19	02	54 3
Cambridge	111,944	7	5	8	07	5	04	62 5
Fall River	121,034	7	9	--------	--------	6	05	--------
Lowell	115,755	7	8	--------	--------	4	03	--------
Lynn	103,693	6	6	8	08	3	03	37 5
New Bedford	132,602	5	4	--------	--------	4	.03	--------
Somerville	100,440	7	2	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Springfield	148,402	5	5	2	01	1	01	50 0
Worcester	195,405	7	6	3	.02	1	01	33 3
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995,668	5	55	--------	--------	26	03	--------
Minnesota								
Duluth	108,395	5	4	--------	--------	3	03	--------
Minneapolis	417,280	5	8	--------	--------	5	01	--------
St Paul	243,946	6	5	1	00	0	--------	--------
Missouri								
Kansas City	359,650	5	11	--------	--------	3	01	--------
St Louis	812,698	7	37	29	04	16	02	55 2
Nebraska								
Omaha	208,025	3	4	1	00	0	--------	--------
New Jersey								
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	3	5	--------	--------	9	09	--------
Jersey City	312,157	7	13	8	03	5	02	62.5
Newark	445,606	7	31	20	04	11	02	55.0
Paterson	140,637	7	9	8	06	0	--------	--------
New York								
Albany	118,527	5	2	3	03	2	02	66 7
Buffalo	545,273	7	18	7	01	4	01	57 1
New York	6,015,504	7	279	156	03	104	02	66 7
Schenectady	100,467	7	4	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Syracuse	188,060	7	3	2	01	1	01	50 0
Ohio								
Akron	[2] 208,435	5	9	3	01	2	01	66 7
Cincinnati	407,835	6	10	--------	--------	3	01	--------
Cleveland	912,502	6	21	19	02	8	.01	42.1
Dayton	169,236	7	7	--------	--------	3	02	--------
Toledo	280,359	5	4	2	01	1	00	50 0
Youngstown	155,153	5	4	1	.01	0	--------	--------
Oklahoma								
Tulsa	113,128	2	4	--------	--------	12	.11	--------
Oregon								
Portland	278,002	6	5	--------	--------	1	.00	--------
Pennsylvania								
Philadelphia	1,951,076	4	37	25	.01	19	.01	76.0
Pittsburgh	626,015	6	14	9	01	7	01	77.8
Rhode Island								
Providence	243,745	7	13	5	.02	3	.01	60 0
Tennessee								
Memphis	172,276	7	11	4	.02	3	.02	75.0
Texas.								
Dallas	187,862	7	8	--------	--------	3	02	--------
El Paso	100,624	--------	--------	1	.01	0	--------	--------
Houston	[1] 154,970	5	4	1	.01	0	--------	--------
San Antonio	191,398	5	7	--------	--------	10	.05	--------
Utah.								
Salt Lake City	128,564	5	5	4	.03	3	.02	75.0
Virginia:								
Richmond	183,723	7	2	--------	--------	2	01	--------
Washington.								
Seattle	[2] 315,685	4	8	8	03	4	.01	50.0
Tacoma	103,093	6	4	--------	--------	2	02	--------
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494,199	--------	--------	12	.02	8	02	66.7
Total								
37 cities	22,315,949	--------	792	515	.02	288	.01	55.9
39 cities	22,910,772	--------	--------	528	.02	296	.01	56 1
64 cities	28,307,184	--------	--------	--------	--------	425	.02	--------

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama							
Birmingham	200,785	217	390	1 94	0		
California							
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	1,250	3,245	4 87	0		
Oakland	246,893	320	407	1 65	0		
San Francisco	548,284	1,177	1,353	2 47	2	0 00	675 5
Colorado							
Denver	[1] 272,031		1,157	4 25	0		
Connecticut							
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	152	106	74	0		
Hartford	156,167	180	267	1 71	1	01	267 0
New Haven	175,947		431	2 45	0		
Waterbury	[1] 100 000	98	46	46	0		
Delaware							
Wilmington	119,888	178	131	1 09	0		
District of Columbia							
Washington	486,936	1,223	1,625	3 34	0		
Florida							
Jacksonville	102,471		243	2 37	0		
Georgia							
Atlanta	227,710	98	54	24	0		
Illinois							
Chicago	2,942,605	4,280	5,451	1 85	3	00	1,817 0
Indiana							
Indianapolis	351,073	987	1,624	4 63	0		
Iowa							
Des Moines	145,053		19	13	0		
Kansas							
Kansas City	121,762	244	427	3 51	0		
Kentucky							
Louisville	258,465	181	233	90	0		
Louisiana							
New Orleans	409,534		124	30	0		
Maryland							
Baltimore	784,938	2,486	3,753	4 78	2	00	1,876 5
Massachusetts							
Boston	776,783	1,606	1,886	2 43	3	00	628 7
Cambridge	111,944	463	630	5 63	0		
Fall River	121 034	99	133	1 10	0		
Lowell	115,755	62	113	98	0		
Lynn	103,693	95	55	53	0		
New Bedford	132,602	88	134	1 01	0		
Somerville	100,440	92	96	.96	0		
Springfield	148,402	278	220	1 48	0		
Worcester	195,495	254	453	2.31	0		
Michigan							
Detroit	[2] 995,668	1,998	3,115	3 13	4	.00	778 7
Flint	[1] 117,968	348	445	3 77	0		
Grand Rapids	148,322	272	336	2 27	0		
Minnesota							
Duluth	108,395	221	569	5 25	0		
Minneapolis	417,280	2,123	3,358	8 05	1	.00	3 358 0
St Paul	243,946	813	1,487	6 10	0		
Missouri							
Kansas City	359,650	361	412	1 15	0		
St Louis	812,698	1,156	1,094	1 35	1	.00	1,094 0
Nebraska							
Omaha	208,025	221	273	1 31	0		
New Jersey							
Camden	126,399	132	209	1 65	0		
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	253	310	2.98	0		
Jersey City	312,157	206	194	.62	0		
Newark	445,606	1,336	1,613	3 62	1	00	1,613.0
Paterson	140,637	384	377	2 68	0		
Trenton	129,705	113	132	1.02	0		

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported Prevalance for the Year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York							
Albany	118, 527	404	456	3.85	0		
Buffalo	545, 273	905	1, 112	2.04	0		
New York	6, 015, 504	7, 204	8, 280	1.37	14	.00	590.0
Rochester	325, 211	358	376	1.16	0		
Schenectady	100, 467	195	181	1.80	0		
Syracuse	188, 060	356	722	3.84	0		
Utica	105, 315	307	200	1.90	0		
Yonkers	109, 618	166	272	2.48	0		
Ohio							
Akron	[2] 208, 435	348	462	2.22	0		
Canton	102, 754	424	439	4.27	0		
Cincinnati	407, 835	420	673	1.65	0		
Cleveland	912, 502	2, 145	3, 275	3.59	0		
Columbus	268, 209		358	1.33	0		
Dayton	169, 236	140	165	97	0		
Toledo	280, 359	977	1, 644	5.86	2	.01	822.0
Youngstown	155, 153	295	433	2.79	0		
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma	104, 080	176	36	35	0		
Oregon							
Portland	278, 002	543	523	1.88	0		
Pennsylvania							
Erie	[1] 112, 571	416	562	4.99	0		
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	3, 766	4, 980	2.55	5	.00	996.0
Pittsburgh	626, 015	1, 966	3, 043	4.86	0		
Reading	111, 812	386	352	8.15	0		
Scranton	141, 451	53	186	1.31	0		
Rhode Island							
Providence	243, 745	81	123	.50	2	.01	61.5
Tennessee:							
Memphis	172, 276	414	673	3.91	0		
Nashville	123, 424	70	111	.90	0		
Texas							
Dallas	187, 862	545	360	1.92	0		
El Paso	100, 624		330	3.28	0		
Fort Worth	148, 107		72	.49	0		
Houston	[1] 154, 970		62	.40	0		
San Antonio	191, 398	26	12	.06	0		
Utah:							
Salt Lake City	128, 564	831	1, 233	9.59	0		
Virginia							
Norfolk	164, 105	72	407	2.48	0		
Richmond	183, 723	175	276	1.50	0		
Washington							
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	864	1, 068	3.38	0		
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	403	851	8.14	0		
Tacoma	103, 093	239	230	2.23	0		
Wisconsin:							
Milwaukee	494, 199	1, 516	2, 973	6.02	0		
Total:							
73 cities	29, 314, 278	53, 231	73, 425	2.50	41	.00	1, 790.9
82 cities	31, 091, 224		76, 221	2.45	41	.00	1, 859.0

DENGUE

City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
Florida:			New York:		
Jacksonville	9	0	New York		1
Georgia:			Texas		
Atlanta	3	0	Houston	1	0

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[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Birmingham	200,785	7	216	126	0.63	7	0.03	5.6
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	7	1,945	2,742	4.11	151	.23	5.5
Oakland	246,893	7	213	944	3.82	57	.23	6.0
San Francisco	548,284	7	952	1,272	2.32	121	.22	9.5
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272,031	5	529	774	2.85	57	.21	7.4
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	7	430	312	2.17	25	17	8.0
Hartford	156,167	7	406	310	1.99	10	.06	3.2
New Haven	175,947	7	209	68	39	3	.02	4.4
Waterbury	[1] 100,060	7	192	275	2.75	26	.26	9.5
Delaware								
Wilmington	119,888	7	89	168	1.40	14	.12	8.3
District of Columbia								
Washington	486,936	7	735	398	.82	30	.06	7.5
Florida								
Jacksonville	102,471	5	53	128	1.25	20	20	15.6
Georgia								
Atlanta	227,710	6	200	204	.90	18	.08	8.8
Illinois								
Chicago	2,942,605	5	6,607	3,672	1.25	216	.07	5.9
Indiana								
Indianapolis	351,073	4	559	301	.86	15	.04	5.0
Iowa								
Des Moines	145,053	5	194	150	1.03	19	13	12.7
Kansas.								
Kansas City	121,762	7	188	122	1.00	11	.09	9.0
Kentucky								
Louisville	258,465	7	538	197	.76	5	.02	2.5
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409,534	7	648	591	1.20	23	.06	3.9
Maryland								
Baltimore	784,938	7	1,318	1,111	1.42	61	.08	5.5
Massachusetts								
Boston	776,783	7	2,992	2,521	3.25	168	22	6.7
Cambridge	111,944	7	249	236	2.11	8	.07	3.4
Fall River	121,034	7	223	190	1.57	18	.15	9.5
Lowell	115,755	7	234	113	.98	10	.09	8.8
Lynn	103,693	6	202	129	1.24	9	.09	7.0
New Bedford	132,602	7	144	129	.97	13	.10	10.1
Somerville	100,440	7	218	197	1.96	14	.14	7.1
Springfield	148,402	7	179	171	1.15	23	.15	13.5
Worcester	195,405	7	282	374	1.91	45	.23	12.0
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995,668	7	3,596	2,138	2.15	163	.16	7.6
Flint	[1] 117,968	6	498	158	1.34	18	.15	11.4
Grand Rapids	148,322	7	307	189	1.27	8	.05	4.2
Minnesota								
Duluth	108,395	7	193	67	.62	1	.01	1.5
Minneapolis	417,280	7	1,046	1,332	3.19	70	.17	5.3
St. Paul	243,946	6	880	895	3.67	35	.14	3.9
Missouri:								
Kansas City	[1] 359,650	6	476	272	.76	15	.04	5.5
St. Louis	812,698	7	2,951	1,800	2.21	79	.10	4.4
Nebraska:								
Omaha	208,025	6	364	304	1.46	34	16	11.2
New Jersey								
Camden	126,399	7	246	307	2.43	23	18	7.5
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	7	359	278	2.67	23	22	8.3
Jersey City	312,157	6	769	523	1.68	39	12	7.5
Newark	445,606	7	974	574	1.29	39	09	6.8
Paterson	140,637	7	292	184	1.31	12	.09	6.5
Trenton	129,705	7	287	247	1.90	11	08	4.5

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New York								
Albany	118,527	7	168	362	3.05	16	.13	4.4
Buffalo	545,273	7	1,009	519	.95	47	.09	9.1
New York	6,015,504	7	12,624	9,687	1.61	714	.12	7.4
Rochester	325,211	7	499	77	.24	15	.05	19.5
Schenectady	100,467	7	125	233	2.32	10	.10	4.3
Syracuse	188,080	7	454	369	1.96	17	.09	4.6
Utica	105,315	7	177	348	3.30	14	.13	4.0
Yonkers	109,618	7	262	206	1.88	14	.13	6.8
Ohio								
Akron	[2] 208,435	7	335	245	1.18	9	.04	3.7
Canton	102,754	7	170	213	2.07	14	.14	6.6
Cincinnati	407,835	7	690	397	.97	16	.04	4.0
Cleveland	912,502	7	1,788	1,100	1.21	79	.09	7.2
Columbus	268,209	7	348	208	.78	11	.04	5.3
Dayton	169,236	7	211	182	1.08	17	.10	9.3
Toledo	280,359	6	562	386	1.38	28	.10	7.3
Youngstown	155,153	7	220	202	1.30	16	.10	7.9
Oklahoma								
Oklahoma	104,080	6	116	56	.54	8	.08	14.3
Tulsa	113,128	3	79	--------	--------	7	.06	--------
Oregon								
Portland	278,002	6	309	770	2.77	26	.09	3.4
Pennsylvania								
Erie	[1] 112,571	7	217	113	1.00	4	.04	3.5
Philadelphia	1,951,076	7	3,310	3,874	1.99	275	.14	7.1
Pittsburgh	626,015	7	1,327	1,218	1.95	96	.15	7.9
Reading	111,812	7	200	163	1.46	15	.13	9.2
Scranton	141,451	7	224	128	.90	8	.06	6.2
Rhode Island								
Providence	243,745	7	735	429	1.76	35	.14	8.2
Tennessee								
Memphis	172,276	7	474	248	1.44	14	.08	5.6
Nashville	123,424	7	84	39	.32	2	.02	5.1
Texas:								
Dallas	187,862	7	331	338	1.80	14	.07	4.1
El Paso	100,624	4	42	129	1.28	10	.10	7.8
Fort Worth	148,107	7	139	86	.58	3	.02	3.5
Houston	[1] 154,970	7	178	167	1.08	9	.06	5.4
San Antonio	191,398	6	143	120	.63	6	.03	5.0
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128,564	7	166	165	1.28	15	.12	9.1
Virginia:								
Norfolk	164,105	6	131	74	.45	3	.02	4.1
Richmond	183,723	7	398	470	2.56	22	.12	4.7
Washington:								
Seattle	[2] 315,685	7	309	459	1.45	24	.08	5.2
Spokane	[1] 104,573	7	114	251	2.40	13	.12	5.2
Tacoma	103,093	7	125	169	1.64	17	.16	10.1
Wisconsin:								
Milwaukee	494,199	7	1,017	649	1.31	40	.08	6.2
Total								
82 cities	31,091,224	--------	63,913	52,042	1.67	3,463	.11	6.7
83 cities	31,204,352	--------	--------	--------	--------	3,470	.11	--------

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[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Birmingham	200, 785	201	1 00	61	0 30	3. 3
California						
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	268	40	53	08	5 1
Oakland	246, 893	38	15	23	09	1. 7
San Francisco	548, 284	152	. 28	26	05	5 8
Colorado						
Denver	[1] 272, 031	--------	--------	43	16	--------
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	27	. 19	24	17	1 1
Hartford	156, 167	--------	--------	9	06	--------
New Haven	175, 947	--------	--------	12	07	--------
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	14	. 14	10	10	1, 4
Delaware						
Wilmington	119, 888	--------	--------	27	23	--------
District of Columbia						
Washington	486, 936	66	. 14	33	. 07	2. 0
Florida						
Jacksonville	102, 471	--------	--------	15	. 15	--------
Georgia						
Atlanta	227, 710	114	50	32	. 14	3 6
Illinois						
Chicago	2, 942, 605	605	21	184	. 06	3 3
Indiana						
Indianapolis	351, 073	--------	--------	60	. 17	--------
Iowa						
Des Moines	145, 053	--------	--------	23	. 16	--------
Kansas						
Kansas City	121, 762	--------	--------	2	02	--------
Kentucky						
Louisville	258, 465	79	31	15	. 06	5 3
Louisiana						
New Orleans	409, 534	176	. 43	129	31	1 4
Maryland						
Baltimore	784, 938	892	1, 14	116	. 15	7 7
Massachusetts						
Boston	776, 783	127	16	30	04	4. 2
Cambridge	111, 944	19	17	4	04	4. 7
Fall River	121, 034	25	. 21	15	12	1 7
Lowell	115, 755	7	. 06	3	03	2. 3
Lynn	103, 693	2	02	1	. 01	2 0
New Bedford	132, 602	--------	--------	3	02	--------
Somerville	100, 440	6	. 06	1	. 01	6. 0
Springfield	148, 402	21	. 14	17	11	1 2
Worcester	195, 405	20	10	3	02	6. 7
Michigan						
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	80	. 08	65	. 07	1 2
Flint	[1] 117, 968	6	. 05	5	. 04	1. 2
Grand Rapids	148, 322	--------	--------	3	. 02	--------
Minnesota.						
Duluth	108, 395	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Minneapolis	417, 280	--------	--------	27	. 06	--------
St Paul	243, 946	--------	--------	15	. 06	--------
Missouri						
Kansas City	359, 650	--------	--------	81	. 23	--------
St Louis	812, 698	22	. 03	4	. 00	5. 5
New Jersey						
Camden	126, 399	--------	--------	3	02	--------
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947	--------	--------	5	05	--------
Jersey City	312, 157	--------	--------	35	. 11	--------
Newark	445, 606	338	76	19	. 04	17 8
Paterson	140, 637	--------	--------	16	11	--------
Trenton	129, 705	31	. 24	23	. 18	1. 3
New York:						
Albany	118, 527	58	49	7	. 06	8. 3
Buffalo	545, 273	44	. 08	28	05	1. 6
New York	6, 015, 504	1, 753	29	549	. 09	3. 2
Rochester	325, 211	--------	--------	13	. 04	--------
Schenectady	100, 467	--------	--------	8	08	--------
Syracuse	188, 060	--------	--------	3	02	--------
Utica	105, 315	12	. 11	0	--------	--------
Yonkers	109, 618	--------	--------	3	. 03	--------

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Ohio						
Akron	[2] 208, 435			6	03	
Canton	102, 754			3	03	
Cincinnati	407, 835			67	.16	
Cleveland	912, 502	169	19	81	09	2 1
Columbus	268, 209			33	12	
Dayton	169, 236			20	12	
Toledo	280, 359			24	09	
Youngstown	155, 153			23	15	
Oklahoma						
Oklahoma	104, 080			9	09	
Tulsa	113, 128			11	10	
Pennsylvania						
Erie	[1] 112, 571			22	20	
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076			209	11	
Pittsburgh	626, 015			154	25	
Reading	111, 812			47	42	
Scranton	141, 451			7	05	
Rhode Island						
Providence	243, 745			15	06	
Tennessee						
Memphis	172, 276			55	32	
Nashville	123, 424			81	66	
Texas						
Dallas	187, 862			43	23	
El Paso	100, 624			43	43	
Fort Worth	148, 107			9	06	
Houston	[1] 154, 970			17	11	
San Antonio	191, 398			6	03	
Utah						
Salt Lake City	128, 564			17	.13	
Virginia						
Richmond	183, 723			33	.18	
Washington						
Seattle	[2] 315, 685			35	11	
Spokane	[1] 104, 573			16	.15	
Tacoma	103, 093			10	10	
Wisconsin						
Milwaukee	494, 199	19	04	9	.02	2 1
Total						
31 cities	19, 382, 979	5, 391	28	1, 570	08	3 4
80 cities	30, 554, 220			2, 992	.10	

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS

Alabama						
Birmingham	200, 785	4	02	3	01	1 3
California						
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	28	04	2	00	14 0
Oakland	246, 893	11	.04	8	03	1 4
San Francisco	548, 284	32	06	25	05	1 3
Colorado.						
Denver	[1] 272, 031			7	03	
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555			13	.09	
Hartford	156, 167	11	07	3	02	3 7
New Haven	175, 947			1	01	
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	1	01	0		
District of Columbia.						
Washington	486, 936	10	.02	9	02	1. 1
Florida:						
Jacksonville	102, 471	1	01	0		
Illinois:						
Chicago	2, 942, 605	48	02	10	00	4. 8
Kansas:						
Kansas City	121, 762	5	.04	4	.03	1 2
Kentucky.						
Louisville	258, 465			1	.00	
Louisiana:						
New Orleans	409, 534	11	.03	3	.01	3 7

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Maryland						
Baltimore	784, 938	39	05	29	04	1 3
Massachusetts						
Boston	776, 783	42	05	16	02	2 6
Cambridge	111, 944	5	04	0		
Fall River	121, 034			1	01	
Lowell	115, 755			1	01	
Lynn	103, 693	3	03	1	01	3 0
New Bedford	132, 602			2	02	
Somerville	100, 440	6	.06	1	01	6 0
Springfield	148, 402	2	01	1	01	2 0
Worcester	195, 405	4	02	1	01	4 0
Michigan						
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	31	03	15	02	2 1
Flint	[1] 117, 968	2	.02	0		
Grand Rapids	148, 322	1	01	0		
Minnesota						
Duluth	108, 395			3	03	
Minneapolis	417, 280			9	.02	
St Paul	243, 946			16	.07	
Missouri						
Kansas City	359, 650	19	.05	18	.05	1.1
St Louis	812, 698			4	.00	
Nebraska						
Omaha	208, 025			4	.02	
New Jersey						
Camden	126, 399			3	.02	
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947			6	06	
Jersey City	312, 157	3	01	0		
Newark	445, 606	35	08	8	.02	4 4
Paterson	140, 637			6	04	
Trenton	129, 705	1	01	0		
New York						
Albany	118, 527	6	05	4	03	1 5
Buffalo	545, 273	3	01	2	.00	1, 5
New York	6, 015, 504	465	08	247	.04	1 9
Rochester	325, 211			5	.02	
Schenectady	100, 467	5	05	2	.02	2.5
Syracuse	188, 060	3	02	0		
Yonkers	109, 618	4	04	1	.01	4.0
Ohio						
Cincinnati	407, 835	5	01	0		
Cleveland	912, 502	14	.02	11	01	1 3
Columbus	268, 209			25	09	
Dayton	169 236			4	02	
Toledo	280, 359			14	.05	
Youngstown	155, 153	1	01	0		
Oregon						
Portland	278, 002	20	.07	4	.01	5.0
Pennsylvania						
Erie	[1] 112, 571	3	.03	2	.02	1 5
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	57	.03	30	.02	1.9
Pittsburgh	626, 015			11	.02	
Rhode Island						
Providence	243, 745	4	.02	3	.01	1.3
Tennessee						
Memphis	172, 276			5	.03	
Texas						
Houston	[1] 154, 970			2	.01	
San Antonio	191, 398			1	.01	
Utah						
Salt Lake City	128, 564			5	.04	
Virginia						
Norfolk	164, 105			3	02	
Richmond	183, 723			1	.01	
Washington						
Seattle	[2] 315, 685			6	.02	
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	10	.10	8	.08	1.2
Tacoma	103, 093			6	.06	
Wisconsin						
Milwaukee	494, 199	14	.03	12	.02	1.2
Total						
40 cities	22, 450, 076	969	.04	483	02	2.0
68 cities	28, 913, 636			648	.02	

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[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

MALARIA

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Birmingham	200,785	123	0.61	1	0.00	123.0
California						
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	2	.00	0	-	-
Oakland	246,893	1	.00	0	-	-
San Francisco	548,284	2	.00	0	-	-
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	1	.01	0	-	-
Hartford	156,167	1	.01	0	-	-
New Haven	175,947	1	.01	0	-	-
District of Columbia						
Washington	486,936	-	-	1	.00	-
Florida						
Jacksonville	102,471	41	.43	5	.05	8.8
Georgia						
Atlanta	227,710	13	.06	1	.00	13.0
Illinois						
Chicago	2,942,605	12	.00	10	.00	1.2
Kansas						
Kansas City	121,762	4	.03	0	-	-
Kentucky						
Louisville	258,465	4	.02	1	.00	4.0
Louisiana						
New Orleans	409,534	66	.16	7	.02	9.4
Maryland						
Baltimore	784,938	23	.03	1	.00	23.0
Massachusetts						
Boston	776,783	11	.01	0	-	-
Cambridge	111,944	2	.02	0	-	-
Lowell	115,755	5	.04	0	-	-
New Bedford	132,602	1	.01	0	-	-
Somerville	100,440	1	.01	0	-	-
Michigan						
Detroit	[2] 995,668	-	-	2	.00	-
Missouri						
Kansas City	359,650	3	.01	2	.01	1.5
St. Louis	812,698	-	-	2	.00	-
New Jersey						
Newark	445,606	9	.02	1	.00	9.0
Paterson	140,637	2	.01	1	.01	2.0
Trenton	129,705	2	.02	0	-	-
New York						
New York	6,015,504	39	.01	4	.00	9.7
Ohio						
Cleveland	912,502	3	.00	0	-	-
Dayton	169,236	-	-	1	.01	-
Toledo	280,359	-	-	1	.00	-
Pennsylvania						
Philadelphia	1,951,076	3	.00	0	-	-
Rhode Island						
Providence	243,745	-	-	1	.00	-
Tennessee						
Memphis	172,276	392	2.28	17	.10	23.1
Nashville	123,424	2	.02	0	-	-
Texas						
Dallas	187,862	-	-	7	.04	-
Forth Worth	148,107	343	2.32	0	-	-
Houston	[1] 154,970	-	-	8	.05	-
San Antonio	191,398	-	-	6	.03	-
Virginia						
Norfolk	164,105	5	.03	2	.01	2.5
Richmond	183,723	3	.02	0	-	-
Total.						
31 cities	18,969,808	1,123	.06	53	.00	21.2
40 cities	22,492,680	-	-	82	.00	-

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

MEASLES

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Birmingham	200,785	4	252	1,226	6 11	25	0 12	2 0
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	6	2,503	5,091	7 63	15	.02	3
Oakland	246,893	6	579	624	2 53	1	00	2
San Francisco	548,284	4	1,180	1,892	3 45	15	.03	8
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272,031	3	789	1,763	6 48	23	08	1 3
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	7	409	39	27	0	-------	-------
Hartford	156,167	7	447	842	5 39	9	06	1 1
New Haven	175,947	5	636	341	1 94	1	01	3
Waterbury	[1] 100,000	7	174	11	11	0	-------	-------
Delaware								
Wilmington	119,888	7	198	53	44	0	-------	-------
District of Columbia								
Washington	486,936	3	424	425	87	3	.01	.7
Florida								
Jacksonville	102,471	3	386	1,137	11 10	18	18	1 6
Georgia								
Atlanta	227,710	4	281	167	73	42	18	25.1
Illinois								
Chicago	2,942,605	4	8,023	6,000	2 04	72	02	1.2
Indiana								
Indianapolis	351,073	4	1,015	1,101	3 14	2	01	2
Iowa								
Des Moines	145,053	4	55	158	1 09	18	12	11 4
Kansas								
Kansas City	121,762	6	458	1,118	9 18	12	10	1 1
Kentucky								
Louisville	258,465	5	498	194	.75	2	01	1 0
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409,534	6	500	1,776	4 34	76	19	4.3
Maryland								
Baltimore	784,938	5	3,475	4,256	5 42	25	03	.6
Massachusetts								
Boston	776,783	7	5,023	4,758	6 13	44	.06	.9
Cambridge	111,944	7	1,065	764	6 82	3	.03	.4
Fall River	121,034	7	537	148	1 22	0	-------	-------
Lowell	115,755	5	381	200	1 73	0	-------	-------
Lynn	103,093	5	281	310	2 99	0	-------	-------
New Bedford	132,602	5	487	142	1.07	0	-------	-------
Somerville	100,440	7	390	489	4.87	0	-------	-------
Springfield	148,402	6	461	1,359	9 16	11	.07	.8
Worcester	195,405	7	304	230	1 18	2	.01	.9
Michigan.								
Detroit	[2] 995,668	5	1,968	3,712	3 73	55	06	1.5
Flint	[1] 117,968	5	259	727	6.16	1	01	.1
Grand Rapids	148,322	4	287	181	1.22	0	-------	-------
Minnesota								
Duluth	108,395	7	175	186	1 72	0	-------	-------
Minneapolis	417,280	5	863	666	1 60	7	02	1 1
St Paul	243,946	5	821	689	2.82	6	02	.9
Missouri								
Kansas City	359,650	5	1,081	1,860	5.17	28	08	1 5
St Louis	812,698	4	1,148	1,185	1 46	19	.02	1 6
Nebraska								
Omaha	208,025	5	446	1,439	6 92	10	05	.7
New Jersey								
Camden	126,399	7	312	105	.83	2	02	1 9
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	4	350	280	2.69	8	08	2.9
Jersey City	312,157	7	962	976	3 13	28	09	2.9
Newark	445,606	7	3,956	3,031	6 80	16	.04	.5
Paterson	140,637	5	764	902	6 41	7	.05	.8
Trenton	129,705	7	300	694	5.35	14	.11	2.0
New York								
Albany	118,527	7	695	264	2 23	2	02	.8
Buffalo	545,273	4	1,043	1,036	1.90	4	01	.4
New York	6,015,504	5	17,205	33,561	5 58	506	.08	1.5
Rochester	325,211	4	1,102	495	1 52	9	03	1.8
Schenectady	100,467	7	402	1,135	11 30	10	.10	.9
Syracuse	188,060	4	723	1,446	7 69	11	06	.8
Utica	105,315	7	760	654	6 21	2	.02	.3
Yonkers	109,618	7	577	163	1 49	2	.02	1.2

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Ohio								
Akron	[2] 208, 435	4	632	50	24	0	--------	--------
Canton	102, 754	7	155	635	6 18	2	02	3
Cincinnati	407, 835	5	1, 002	2, 198	5 39	28	07	1 3
Cleveland	912, 502	5	2, 171	2, 290	2 51	20	. 02	9
Columbus	268, 209	4	496	103	38	2	01	1 9
Dayton	169, 236	5	222	52	31	1	01	1 9
Toledo	280, 359	6	1, 231	1, 563	5 57	28	10	1 8
Youngstown	155, 153	7	536	302	1 95	3	02	1 0
Oklahoma								
Oklahoma	104, 080	6	185	316	3 04	7	07	2 2
Tulsa	113, 128	3	213	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Oregon								
Portland	278, 002	5	1, 122	2, 882	10 37	15	05	.5
Pennsylvania								
Erie	[1] 112, 571	5	544	653	5 80	3	03	.5
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	4	4, 015	3, 816	1 96	29	01	.8
Pittsburgh	626, 015	5	3, 490	1, 282	2 05	13	02	1 0
Reading	111, 812	6	691	116	1 04	0	--------	--------
Scranton	141, 451	7	264	123	87	1	01	.8
Rhode Island								
Providence	243, 745	4	743	99	41	1	00	1 0
Tennessee								
Memphis	172, 276	4	332	894	5 19	8	05	9
Nashville	123, 424	7	408	224	1 81	12	10	5 4
Texas								
Dallas	187, 862	5	803	2, 924	15 56	34	18	1 2
El Paso	100, 624	3	197	543	5 40	25	25	4 6
Fort Worth	148, 107	7	20	--------	--------	5	03	--------
Houston	[1] 154, 970	5	203	--------	--------	11	07	--------
San Antonio	191, 398	7	140	579	3 03	9	05	1 6
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128, 564	5	526	4, 571	35 55	17	. 13	.4
Virginia								
Norfolk	164, 105	4	193	1, 147	6 99	0	--------	--------
Richmond	183, 723	7	1, 121	1, 644	8 95	13	. 07	.8
Washington								
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	7	1, 572	8, 170	25 88	34	. 11	.4
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	7	399	1, 883	18 01	1	01	.1
Tacoma	103, 093	6	188	1, 624	15 75	5	. 05	.3
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494, 199	3	747	1, 561	3 16	0	--------	--------
Total								
80 cities	30, 788, 147	--------	91, 595	134, 245	4 36	1, 477	05	1. 1
83 cities	31, 204, 352	--------	--------	--------	--------	1, 494	. 05	--------

MUMPS

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama:							
Birmingham	200, 785	59	648	3 23	0	--------	--------
California							
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	250	327	49	0	--------	--------
Oakland	246, 893	18	82	33	0	--------	--------
San Francisco	548, 284	168	623	1 14	0	--------	--------
Colorado							
Denver	[1] 272, 031	335	410	1 51	0	--------	--------
Connecticut.							
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	36	60	. 42	0	--------	--------
Hartford	156, 167	25	365	2 33	0	--------	--------
New Haven	175, 947	6	1, 035	5 88	0	--------	--------
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	22	11	. 11	0	--------	--------

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Delaware							
Wilmington	119, 888	----------	28	23	0	----------	----------
Florida							
Jacksonville	102, 471	----------	513	5 01	0	----------	----------
Georgia							
Atlanta	227, 710	87	115	51	0	----------	----------
Illinois							
Chicago	2, 942, 605	1, 400	3, 160	1 07	3	00	1, 053 3
Iowa							
Des Moines	145, 053	----------	1	01	0	----------	----------
Kansas							
Kansas City	121, 762	451	210	1 72	0	----------	----------
Kentucky							
Louisville	258, 465	----------	122	.47	0	----------	----------
Maryland							
Baltimore	784, 938	2, 152	668	85	1	00	668 0
Massachusetts							
Boston	776, 783	1, 358	719	93	0	----------	----------
Cambridge	111, 944	381	781	6 98	0	----------	----------
Fall River	121, 034	62	86	71	0	----------	----------
Lowell	115, 755	67	79	68	0	----------	----------
Lynn	103, 693	32	94	91	0	----------	----------
New Bedford	132, 602	13	134	1 01	0	----------	----------
Somerville	100, 440	99	68	68	0	----------	----------
Springfield	148, 402	233	314	2 12	0	----------	----------
Worcester	195, 405	134	677	3 40	0	----------	----------
Michigan							
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	601	2, 067	2 08	5	.01	413 4
Flint	[1] 117, 968	105	659	5 59	0	----------	----------
Grand Rapids	148, 322	106	666	4. 49	0	----------	----------
Minnesota							
Duluth	103, 395	271	19	18	0	----------	----------
Minneapolis	417, 280	----------	121	29	2	00	60 5
St Paul	243, 946	69	671	2 75	0	----------	----------
Missouri							
Kansas City	359, 650	188	483	1 34	0	----------	----------
St Louis	812, 698	223	1, 071	1. 32	1	00	1, 071 0
Nebraska							
Omaha	208, 025	160	7	.03	0	----------	----------
New Jersey							
Camden	126, 399	46	121	96	0	----------	----------
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947	245	626	6. 02	0	----------	----------
Jersey City	312, 157	18	38	.12	0	----------	----------
Newark	445, 606	689	2, 202	4. 94	0	----------	----------
Paterson	140, 637	62	74	.53	0	----------	----------
Trenton	129, 705	12	1	01	0	----------	----------
New York							
Albany	118, 527	383	31	26	0	----------	----------
Buffalo	545, 273	242	1, 362	2. 50	0	----------	----------
New York	6, 015, 504	3, 462	5, 692	.95	0	----------	----------
Rochester	325, 211	215	535	1. 65	0	----------	----------
Schenectady	100, 467	293	10	.10	0	----------	----------
Syracuse	188, 060	266	272	1. 45	0	----------	----------
Utica	105, 315	95	323	3 07	0	----------	----------
Yonkers	109, 618	148	75	.68	0	----------	----------
Ohio							
Akron	[2] 208, 435	38	1, 107	5. 31	0	----------	----------
Canton	102, 754	124	506	4. 92	0	----------	----------
Cincinnati	407, 835	115	350	.86	0	----------	----------
Cleveland	912, 502	446	5, 798	6 35	0	----------	----------
Columbus	268, 209	----------	49	.18	2	.01	24. 5
Dayton	169, 236	----------	19	.11	0	----------	----------
Toledo	280, 359	15	----------	----------	1	.00	----------
Youngstown	155, 153	11	50	.32	0	----------	----------
Oregon							
Portland	278, 002	92	105	.38	0	----------	----------
Pennsylvania							
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	903	4, 320	2. 21	0	----------	----------
Pittsburgh	626, 015	413	2, 985	4. 77	0	----------	----------
Reading	111, 812	30	814	7. 28	0	----------	----------
Scranton	141, 451	53	30	.21	0	----------	----------

[1] Population uncertain

Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Rhode Island							
Providence	243, 745	56	42	. 17	0	----------	----------
Tennessee							
Memphis	172, 276	28	739	4 29	0	----------	----------
Nashville	123, 424	55	21	. 17	0	----------	----------
Texas							
Dallas	187, 862	82	421	2 24	0	----------	----------
El Paso	100, 624	----------	309	3 07	0	----------	----------
Fort Worth	148, 107	3	7	05	0	----------	----------
Houston	[1] 154, 970	----------	1	01	0	----------	----------
Utah							
Salt Lake City	128, 564	957	404	3 14	0	----------	----------
Virginia							
Norfolk	164, 105	8	532	3 24	0	----------	----------
Richmond	183, 723	22	32	. 17	0	----------	----------
Washington							
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	466	255	. 81	0	----------	----------
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	17	45	. 43	1	01	45 0
Tacoma	103, 093	158	120	1 16	0	----------	----------
Wisconsin							
Milwaukee	494, 199	858	821	1 66	1	. 00	821 0
Total							
66 cities	27, 419, 077	20, 222	47, 175	1. 72	12	. 00	3931 2
75 cities	29, 155, 273	----------	48, 338	1 66	16	00	3021 1
76 cities	29, 435, 632	----------	----------	----------	17	00	----------

PELLAGRA

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama:								
Birmingham	200, 785	--------	--------	25	0 12	18	0 09	1. 4
California:								
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	6	5	4	. 01	3	00	1. 3
Oakland	246, 893	7	1	2	01	0	--------	--------
San Francisco	548, 284	4	1	2	. 00	0	--------	--------
District of Columbia								
Washington	486, 936	7	5	--------	--------	1	00	--------
Florida								
Jacksonville	102, 471	--------	--------	--------	--------	11	11	--------
Georgia								
Atlanta	227, 710	--------	--------	--------	--------	16	07	--------
Illinois:								
Chicago	2, 942, 605	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	00	--------
Kentucky:								
Louisville	258, 465	4	1	1	00	0	--------	--------
Louisiana:								
New Orleans	409, 534	6	28	--------	--------	22	. 05	--------
Maryland:								
Baltimore	784, 938	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	. 00	--------
Massachusetts:								
Boston	776, 783	7	5	17	02	7	01	2. 4
Cambridge	111, 944	7	0	1	01	0	--------	--------
Michigan:								
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	00	--------

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

PELLAGRA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Missouri								
St Louis	812,698					6	01	
New York								
New York	6,015,504					9	.00	
Ohio								
Cleveland	912,502	6	1			4	00	
Toledo	280,359	7	0			1	00	
Oklahoma								
Oklahoma	104,080	2	5			2	02	
Tulsa	113,128	2	2			2	02	
Oregon								
Portland	278,002	6	0			1	.00	
Pennsylvania								
Philadelphia	1,951,076	5	2			2	.00	
Rhode Island								
Providence	243,745	6	0	1	00	0		
Tennessee								
Memphis	172,276	4	33	14	08	3	.05	4 7
Nashville	123,424					9	.07	
Texas								
Dallas	187,862	4	29			20	.11	
El Paso	100,624					2	02	
Fort Worth	148,107					17	.11	
Houston	[1] 154,970					15	10	
San Antonio	191,398					2	01	
Virginia								
Norfolk	104,105					2	01	
Richmond	183,723			2	01	1	01	2 0
32 cities	20,897,452					182	01	

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama.						
Birmingham	200,785	827	4.12	471	2.35	1.8
California						
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	1,646	2 47	767	1 15	2 1
Oakland	246,893	[2] 181	[2] .73	253	1.02	
San Francisco	548,284			708	1.29	
Colorado						
Denver	[1] 272,031			552	2.03	
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[3] 143,555	[2] 181	[2] 1 26	162	1 13	
Hartford	156,167	[2] 137	[2] 88	72	46	
New Haven	175,947	[2] 129	[2] .73	238	1.35	
Waterbury	[1] 100,000	[2] 66	[2] .66	48	.48	
Delaware						
Wilmington	119,888			264	2.20	
District of Columbia						
Washington	486,936			741	1 52	
Florida						
Jacksonville	102,471			119	1 16	
Georgia						
Atlanta	227,710	748	3.28	679	2 98	1.1
Illinois						
Chicago	2,942,605	9,530	3 24	2,868	.97	3.3
Indiana						
Indianapolis	351,073			425	1.21	
Iowa						
Des Moines	145,053			149	1.03	

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[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Lobar pneumonia only

[3] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Kansas:						
Kansas City	121, 762	243	2 00	150	1 23	1 6
Kentucky						
Louisville	258, 465	----------	----------	436	1 69	----------
Louisiana:						
New Orleans	409, 531	672	1 64	587	1 43	1 1
Maryland						
Baltimore	784, 938	----------	----------	1, 434	1 83	----------
Massachusetts						
Boston	776, 783	[2] 1, 565	[2] 2 01	1, 024	1 32	----------
Cambridge	111, 944	[2] 210	[2] 1 88	121	1 08	----------
Fall River	121, 034	[2] 126	[2] 1 04	134	1 11	----------
Lowell	115, 755	[2] 61	[2] 53	124	1 07	----------
Lynn	103, 693	[2] 105	[2] 1 01	55	53	----------
New Bedford	132, 602	[2] 110	[2] 83	184	1 39	----------
Somerville	100, 440	[2] 163	[2] 1 62	102	1. 02	----------
Springfield	148, 402	[2] 169	[2] 1 14	63	42	----------
Worcester	195, 405	[2] 228	[2] 1 17	86	44	----------
Michigan.						
Detroit	[3] 995, 668	2, 469	2 48	1, 516	1 52	1 6
Flint	[1] 117, 968	----------	----------	133	1 13	----------
Grand Rapids	148, 322	199	1 34	112	76	1 8
Minnesota:						
Duluth	108, 395	----------	----------	97	. 89	----------
Minneapolis	417, 280	----------	----------	331	. 79	----------
St. Paul	243, 946	----------	----------	212	. 87	----------
Missouri:						
Kansas City	359, 650	587	1 63	529	1 47	1 1
St Louis	812, 698	----------	----------	1, 431	1. 76	----------
Nebraska:						
Omaha	208, 025	----------	----------	323	1. 55	----------
New Jersey:						
Camden	126, 399	279	2 21	213	1 69	1 3
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947	----------	----------	109	1 05	----------
Jersey City	312, 157	----------	----------	517	1 66	----------
Newark	445, 606	2, 738	6 14	515	1 16	5 3
Paterson	140, 637	----------	----------	189	1 34	----------
Trenton	129, 705	180	1 39	163	1 26	1. 1
New York						
Albany	118, 527	429	3 62	138	1 16	3 1
Buffalo	545, 273	1, 089	2 00	509	. 93	2 1
New York	6, 015, 504	18, 594	3 09	9, 152	1 52	2 0
Rochester	325, 211	1, 062	3 27	263	81	4 0
Schenectady	100, 467	231	2. 30	79	79	2 9
Syracuse	188, 060	414	2 20	194	1 03	2. 1
Utica	105, 315	412	3 91	118	1 12	3 5
Yonkers	109, 618	----------	----------	107	98	----------
Ohio						
Akron	[3] 208, 435	----------	----------	167	80	----------
Canton	102, 754	----------	----------	129	1 26	----------
Cincinnati	407, 835	----------	----------	457	1 12	----------
Cleveland	912, 502	1, 789	1 96	1, 090	1 19	1. 6
Columbus	268, 209	----------	----------	145	54	----------
Dayton	169, 236	----------	----------	126	. 74	----------
Toledo	280, 359	----------	----------	246	88	----------
Youngstown	155, 153	----------	----------	207	1 33	----------
Oklahoma						
Oklahoma	104, 080	----------	----------	135	1 30	----------
Tulsa	113, 128	----------	----------	73	65	----------
Oregon:						
Portland	278, 002	----------	----------	274	. 99	----------
Pennsylvania:						
Erie	[1] 112, 571	----------	----------	125	1 11	----------
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	----------	----------	2, 864	1 47	----------
Pittsburgh	626, 015	----------	----------	2, 074	3. 31	----------
Reading	111, 812	----------	----------	132	1 18	----------
Scranton	141, 451	----------	----------	296	2. 09	----------
Rhode Island.						
Providence	243, 745	----------	----------	330	1 35	----------
Tennessee:						
Memphis	172, 276	----------	----------	405	2 35	----------
Nashville	123, 424	----------	----------	197	1. 60	----------

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.
[2] Lobar pneumonia only.
[3] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Texas						
Dallas	187, 862	--------	--------	206	1 10	--------
El Paso	100, 624	--------	--------	130	1 29	--------
Fort Worth	148, 107	--------	--------	158	1 07	--------
Houston	[1] 154, 970	--------	--------	239	1 54	--------
San Antonio	191, 398	--------	--------	303	1. 58	--------
Utah						
Salt Lake City	128, 564	--------	--------	155	1. 21	--------
Virginia						
Norfolk	164, 105	--------	--------	174	1 06	--------
Richmond	183, 723	--------	--------	257	1 40	--------
Washington						
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	--------	--------	196	62	--------
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	112	1 07	103	98	1 1
Tacoma	103, 093	--------	--------	104	1 01	--------
Wisconsin						
Milwaukee	494, 199	--------	--------	575	1 16	--------
83 cities	31, 204, 352	--------	--------	42, 038	1 35	--------

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama.								
Birmingham	200, 785	7	4	3	0 01	0	--------	--------
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	7	17	26	04	0	--------	--------
Oakland	246, 893	6	3	20	08	1	0 00	5 0
San Francisco	548, 284	7	4	10	02	2	.00	20. 0
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272, 031	6	2	--------	--------	2	.01	--------
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	6	5	6	04	2	01	33 3
Hartford	156, 167	7	3	16	10	2	01	12. 5
New Haven	175, 947	7	6	5	03	0	--------	--------
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	6	3	7	07	1	01	14 3
Delaware								
Wilmington	119, 888	6	0	2	.02	1	.01	50. 0
District of Columbia								
Washington	486, 936	7	6	23	.05	1	.00	4. 3
Illinois								
Chicago	2, 942, 605	4	77	67	02	2	.00	3. 0
Iowa								
Des Moines	145, 053	3	2	3	.02	0	--------	--------
Kansas								
Kansas City	121, 762	6	1	3	02	1	01	33 3
Kentucky								
Louisville	258, 465	6	2	--------	--------	1	00	--------
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409, 534	7	4	6	01	1	.00	16 7
Maryland								
Baltimore	784, 938	5	18	131	17	11	01	8 4
Massachusetts								
Boston	776, 783	6	34	76	10	6	01	7. 9
Cambridge	111, 944	6	3	8	07	0	--------	--------
Fall River	121, 034	7	4	27	. 22	1	01	3 7
Lowell	115, 755	6	7	15	. 13	1	01	6. 7
Lynn	103, 693	5	4	6	06	0	--------	--------
New Bedford	132, 602	7	2	3	02	0	--------	--------
Somerville	100, 440	7	3	8	08	0	--------	--------
Springfield	148, 402	7	4	3	.02	0	--------	--------
Worcester	195, 405	5	3	10	.05	2	.01	20. 0

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	6	14	357	36	60	06	16 8
Flint	[1] 117, 968	6	7	6	.05	0		
Grand Rapids	118, 322	7	3	14	09	3	02	21. 4
Minnesota								
Minneapolis	417, 280	7	5	10	02	2	00	20 0
St Paul	243, 946	6	5	17	07	1	.00	5. 9
Missouri								
St Louis	812, 698	5	13	22	03	4	.00	18 2
Nebraska								
Omaha	208, 025	5	3	1	00	0		
New Jersey								
Camden	126, 399	7	1	3	02	0		
Jersey City	312, 157	6	2	6	.02	0		
Newark	445, 606	7	21	13	.03	0		
Paterson	140, 637	7	3	1	01	0		
Trenton	129, 705	7	2	8	06	2	02	25 0
New York								
Albany	118, 527	7	1	2	02	0		
Buffalo	545, 273	7	7	34	06	4	01	11 8
New York	6, 015, 504	5	138	344	06	90	01	26 2
Rochester	325, 211	5	4	5	02	0		
Schenectady	100, 467	5	3	3	03	1	01	33 3
Syracuse	188, 060	7	5	133	71	12	.06	9 0
Utica	105, 315	7	1	16	15	2	.02	12 5
Yonkers	109, 618	7	3			2	02	
Ohio								
Akron	[2] 208, 435	6	5	3	01	0		
Canton	102, 754	7	2	1	.01	0		
Cincinnati	407, 835	7	5	9	02	0		
Cleveland	912, 502	7	13	24	03	3	00	12. 5
Columbus	268, 209	5	4	6	.02	2	01	33 3
Dayton	169, 236	7	2	22	.13	4	02	18 2
Toledo	280, 359	7	4	6	02	0		
Youngstown	155, 153	7	3	2	01	1	01	50 0
Oregon								
Portland	278, 002	7	2	33	.12	1	00	3. 0
Pennsylvania								
Erie	[1] 112, 571	7	2	10	09	3	.03	30 0
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	7	19	21	01	3	.00	14 3
Pittsburgh	626, 015	7	10	7	01	3	00	42 9
Rhode Island								
Providence	243, 745	6	6	9	04	4	02	41 4
Tennessee								
Memphis	172, 276	7	1	1	.01	0		
Texas								
Dallas	187, 862	7	3	2	01	1	01	50. 0
El Paso	100, 624	3	1			2	02	
Forth Worth	148, 107	6	1	3	02	0		
Houston	[1] 154, 970	7	1			1	01	
San Antonio	191, 398	7	1			3	.02	
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128, 564	5	2	2	02	0		
Virginia								
Norfolk	164, 105	5	1	24	.15	0		
Richmond	183, 723	7	5	5	03	2	.01	40. 0
Washington:								
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	6	2	119	38	20	.06	16 8
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	7	1	47	.45	9	.09	
Tacoma	103, 093	7	2	128	1 24	18	.17	14 1
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494, 199	4	12	4	01	2	00	50. 0
Total:								
66 cities	28, 270, 105		562	1, 967	.07	292	.01	14. 8
72 cities	29, 357, 211					303	.01	

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[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

RABIES IN ANIMALS

City	Cases reported, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924
Alabama		Missouri	
Birmingham	114	Kansas City	43
California		New Jersey	
Los Angeles	276	Jersey City	17
Oakland	10	Newark	26
District of Columbia		Paterson	20
Washington	23	New York	
Florida		New York	12
Jacksonville	16	Yonkers	1
Kentucky		Ohio	
Louisville	13	Cleveland	167
Maryland		Columbus	30
Baltimore	24	Pennsylvania	
Massachusetts		Erie	5
Boston	17	Tennessee	
Somerville	2	Memphis	59
Michigan		Texas	
Detroit	300	Dallas	19
Grand Rapids	37	Houston	38

RABIES IN MAN

City	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Deaths registered, 1924
California		Ohio	
Los Angeles	3	Akron	1
Georgia		Cleveland	1
Atlanta	1	Washington	
Michigan		Spokane	1
Detroit	3		
Missouri			
Kansas City	1		

SCARLET FEVER

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Birmingham	200, 785	7	180	182	.91	2	0.01	1.1
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	7	562	2, 040	3 06	10	.01	.5
Oakland	246, 893	7	317	373	1 51	0	--------	--------
San Francisco	548, 284	7	569	1, 101	2 01	12	.02	1.1
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272, 031	7	480	518	1 90	5	02	1 0
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	3	150	438	3 05	5	.03	1 1
Hartford	156, 167	7	240	1, 021	6 54	7	04	7
New Haven	175, 947	5	176	620	3 52	2	01	3
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	6	234	309	3 09	6	06	1 9
Delaware								
Wilmington	119, 888	4	110	234	1 95	3	.03	1.3
District of Columbia								
Washington	486, 936	7	782	1, 260	2 59	8	.02	.6
Florida								
Jacksonville	102, 471	5	21	24	.23	0	--------	--------
Georgia								
Atlanta	227, 710	7	212	271	1 19	6	.03	2.2

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.
[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Illinois								
Chicago	2,942,605	5	3,849	4,953	1.68	75	.03	1.5
Indiana								
Indianapolis	351,073	3	328	204	.58	4	01	2.0
Iowa								
Des Moines	145,053	4	283	209	1.44	2	01	1.0
Kansas								
Kansas City	121,762	7	179	171	1.43	3	02	1.7
Kentucky								
Louisville	258,465	7	153	139	.54	2	01	1.4
Louisiana								
New Orleans	400,534	7	175	202	.71	4	.01	1.4
Maryland								
Baltimore	784,938	5	884	1,956	2.49	20	03	1.0
Massachusetts								
Boston	776,783	6	1,745	3,910	5.03	51	07	1.3
Cambridge	111,944	6	206	556	4.97	0	--------	--------
Fall River	121,034	7	119	259	2.14	2	.02	8
Lowell	115,755	7	130	135	1.17	1	01	7
Lynn	103,693	6	187	202	1.95	2	02	1.0
New Bedford	132,602	6	144	136	1.03	0	--------	--------
Somerville	100,440	7	204	390	3.88	2	02	.5
Springfield	148,402	6	255	821	5.53	4	.03	5
Worcester	195,405	5	319	631	3.23	16	08	2.5
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995,668	7	3,125	3,338	3.35	51	.05	1.5
Flint	[1] 117,968	6	451	434	3.68	10	08	2.3
Grand Rapids	148,322	7	297	500	3.37	3	02	.6
Minnesota:								
Duluth	108,395	6	177	744	6.86	4	04	.5
Minneapolis	417,280	4	774	2,211	5.30	20	05	9
St Paul	243,946	4	556	1,513	6.20	17	07	1.1
Missouri								
Kansas City	359,650	6	387	767	2.13	5	01	7
St Louis	812,698	7	1,175	4,041	4.97	74	09	1.8
Nebraska:								
Omaha	208,025	5	270	125	60	0	--------	--------
New Jersey								
Camden	126,399	7	128	173	1.37	0	--------	--------
Elizabeth	[1] 103,047	7	276	225	2.16	3	03	1.3
Jersey City	312,157	7	420	569	1.82	7	02	1.2
Newark	445,606	5	699	1,004	2.25	8	02	8
Paterson	140,637	7	170	221	1.57	0	--------	--------
Trenton	129,705	7	103	280	2.16	2	02	.7
New York:								
Albany	118,527	5	77	527	4.45	8	.07	1.5
Buffalo	545,273	4	682	807	1.48	15	.03	1.9
New York	6,015,504	5	6,018	8,399	1.40	80	01	1.0
Rochester	325,211	6	349	802	2.17	12	01	1.5
Schenectady	100,467	7	104	452	4.50	4	01	.9
Syracuse	188,060	7	629	1,176	6.25	16	09	1.4
Utica	105,315	7	85	248	2.35	1	.01	.4
Yonkers	109,618	6	178	228	2.08	4	.01	1.8
Ohio:								
Akron	[2] 208,435	7	363	395	1.90	11	05	2.8
Canton	102,754	7	122	149	1.45	0	--------	--------
Cincinnati	407,835	6	541	513	1.33	21	.05	3.9
Cleveland	912,502	5	1,245	817	90	12	01	1.5
Columbus	268,209	7	424	508	1.89	4	.01	8
Dayton	169,236	7	236	253	1.49	3	02	1.2
Toledo	280,359	5	536	745	2.66	17	06	2.3
Youngstown	155,153	7	254	350	2.26	14	.09	4.0
Oklahoma:								
Oklahoma	* 104,080	6	119	61	59	2	.02	3.3
Oregon:								
Portland	278,002	7	265	255	92	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

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[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania								
Erie	[1] 112,571	7	186	604	5.37	3	.03	.6
Philadelphia	1,951,076	6	2,425	3,353	1.72	42	.02	1.3
Pittsburgh	626,015	7	1,127	1,825	2.92	36	.06	2.0
Reading	111,812	7	74	91	.81	2	.02	2.2
Scranton	141,451	7	171	62	.44	2	.01	3.2
Rhode Island								
Providence	243,745	7	423	1,689	6.93	16	.07	.9
Tennessee								
Memphis	172,276	7	177	267	1.55	8	.05	3.0
Nashville	123,424	7	122	56	.45	1	.01	1.8
Texas								
Dallas	187,862	7	110	167	.89	1	.01	.6
El Paso	100,624	4	64	111	1.10	4	.04	3.6
Fort Worth	148,107	7	63	75	.51	1	.01	1.3
Houston	[1] 154,970	7	42	98	.63	0	--------	--------
San Antonio	191,398	7	32	42	.22	0	--------	--------
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128,564	7	119	97	.75	1	.01	1.0
Virginia								
Norfolk	164,105	6	82	62	.38	0	--------	--------
Richmond	183,723	7	231	165	.90	1	.01	.6
Washington								
Seattle	[2] 315,685	5	367	445	1.41	3	.01	.7
Spokane	[1] 104,573	7	247	444	4.25	5	.05	1.1
Tacoma	103,093	7	126	117	1.13	4	.04	3.4
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494,199	7	1,241	918	1.86	8	.02	.9
82 cities	31,091,224	--------	41,860	66,906	2.15	824	.03	1.3

SEPTIC SORE THROAT

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
California						
Oakland	246,893	3	0.01	0	--------	--------
San Francisco	548,284	--------	--------	5	0.01	--------
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	2	.01	0	--------	--------
Hartford	156,167	1	.01	0	--------	--------
New Haven	175,947	--------	--------	2	.01	--------
Waterbury	[2] 100,000	--------	--------	1	.01	--------
Georgia						
Atlanta	227,710	2	.01	0	--------	--------
Illinois						
Chicago	2,942,605	61	.02	19	.01	3.2
Iowa						
Des Moines	145,053	--------	--------	6	.04	--------
Louisiana						
New Orleans	409,534	1	.00	0	--------	--------
Maryland						
Baltimore	784,938	31	.04	6	.01	5.2
Massachusetts						
Boston	776,783	79	.10	11	.01	7.2
Cambridge	111,944	4	.04	0	--------	--------
Fall River	121,034	4	.03	2	.02	2.0
Lowell	113,755	--------	--------	1	.01	--------
Lynn	103,693	1	.01	0	--------	--------
New Bedford	132,602	3	.02	0	--------	--------
Somerville	100,440	3	.03	0	--------	--------
Springfield	148,402	2	.01	0	--------	--------
Worcester	195,405	3	.02	1	.01	3.0

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

SEPTIC SORE THROAT—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Michigan						
Flint	[1] 117, 968			5	.04	
New Jersey						
Newark	445, 606			8	02	
New York						
Albany	118, 527	8	.07	1	.01	8.0
New York	6, 015, 504			53	01	
Rochester	325, 211			1	.00	
Schenectady	100, 467	2	02	0		
Syracuse	188, 060	1	01	0		
Yonkers	109, 618			1	01	
Ohio						
Akron	[1] 208, 435			3	01	
Oklahoma						
Tulsa	113, 128			2	02	
Rhode Island						
Providence	243, 745	3	.01	2	01	1 5
Texas						
El Paso	100, 624	3	03	0		
32 cities	15, 773, 637			130	01	

SMALLPOX

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama:								
Birmingham	200, 785			1, 113	5 54	1	0 00	-0 1
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	7	137	3, 401	5 10	12	02	.4
Oakland	246, 893	5	44	84	34	0		
San Francisco	548, 284	5	108	33	.06	0		
Colorado:								
Denver	[1] 272, 031			6	.02	0		
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	7	3	1	.01	0		
Hartford	156, 167	7	1	2	.01	0		
New Haven	175, 947	7	1	1	.01	0		
District of Columbia								
Washington	486, 936	7	66	147	.30	0		
Florida:								
Jacksonville	102, 471	4	23	10	.10	0		
Georgia.								
Atlanta	227, 710	3	53	1, 595	7 01	6	03	.4
Illinois								
Chicago	2, 942, 605	4	104	236	.08	1	00	.4
Indiana								
Indianapolis	351, 073	5	215	1, 014	2.89	0		
Iowa.								
Des Moines	145, 053	4	155	107	.74	0		
Kansas.								
Kansas City	121, 762	4	54	14	.11	0		
Kentucky:								
Louisville	258, 465	7	31	34	.13	2	.01	5.9
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409, 534			5	.01	0		
Maryland.								
Baltimore	784, 938	7	18	39	.05	0		
Massachusetts.								
Springfield	148, 402	7	1	1	.01	0		

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.
[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	5	311	1, 610	1 62	163	16	10 1
Flint	[1] 117, 968	4	34	162	1 37	7	06	4.3
Grand Rapids	148, 322	5	39	49	33	0		
Minnesota								
Duluth	108, 395	4	94	228	2.10	13	12	5 7
Minneapolis	417, 280	4	385	993	2.38	221	53	22 3
St Paul	243, 946	7	435	773	3 17	10	.04	1 3
Missouri								
Kansas City	359, 650	5	232	7	02	0		
St Louis	812, 698	4	106	118	.15	0		
Nebraska								
Omaha	208, 025	4	286	178	86	0		
New Jersey								
Camden	126, 399	7	1	47	37	14	11	29 8
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947	7	0	45	43	0		
Newark	445, 606	7	2	4	01	0		
Trenton	129, 705	7	1	26	20	0		
New York;								
Albany	118, 527	7	1	34	29	0		
Buffalo	545, 273	6	23	19	03	0		
New York	6, 015, 504	7	18	3	00	0		
Rochester	325, 211	7	2	10	03	1	00	10 0
Schenectady	100, 467	7	1	8	08	0		
Syracuse	188, 060	6	1	3	02	0		
Ohio								
Akron	208, 435	7	163	157	75	0		
Canton	102, 754	7	51	6	06	0		
Cincinnati	407, 835	7	98	218	53	0		
Cleveland	912, 502	4	65	99	11	6	01	6 1
Columbus	268, 209	5	55	138	50	0		
Dayton	169, 236	7	67	89	53	0		
Toledo	280, 359	7	129	559	1 99	31	11	5 5
Youngstown	155, 153	5	84	546	3 52	0		
Oklahoma								
Oklahoma	104, 080	3	110	44	42	0		
Oregon								
Portland	278, 002	4	280	413	1 49	0		
Pennsylvania								
Erie	112, 571	5	2	1	01	0		
Philadelphia	, 951, 076	7	18	33	02	0		
Pittsburgh	626, 015	7	19	107	17	24	.04	22 4
Reading	111, 812	7	0	4	04	0		
Tennessee								
Memphis	172, 276	5	84	29	.17	0		
Nashville	123, 424	7	44	61	49	0		
Texas								
Dallas	187, 862	3	67	26	14	0		
Fort Worth	148, 107	5	61	112	76	0		
Houston	[1] 154, 970	6	43	4	03	0		
San Antonio	191, 398	6	14	2	01	0		
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128, 564	4	133	9	07	0		
Virginia								
Richmond	183, 723	7	5	14	08	1	.01	7 1
Washington								
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	4	154	133	42	0		
Spokane	[1] 104, 373	4	300	481	4 60	0		
Tacoma	103, 093	4	92	105	1.02	0		
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494, 199	3	99	24	05	0		
Total								
61 cities	27, 013, 678		5, 223	14, 450		513		3 5
83 cities [3]	31, 204, 352			15, 574	50	513	.02	3 3

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[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

[3] 19 cities, not included in the table, did not have any cases of smallpox or deaths from this disease during 1924

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Birmingham	200, 785	497	2 48	252	1 26	2 0
California						
Los Angeles	[1] 666, 853	3, 655	5 48	1, 297	1 94	2 8
Oakland	246, 893	303	1 23	144	58	2 1
San Francisco	548, 284	1, 223	2 23	670	1 22	1 8
Colorado						
Denver	[1] 272, 031	----------	----------	576	2 12	----------
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	[2] 143, 555	----------	----------	95	66	----------
Hartford	156, 167	246	1 58	62	40	4 0
New Haven	175, 947	338	1 92	127	72	2 7
Waterbury	[1] 100, 000	119	1 19	50	50	2 4
District of Columbia						
Washington	486, 936	1, 330	2 73	559	1 15	2 4
Florida						
Jacksonville	102, 471	260	2 54	177	1 73	1 5
Georgia.						
Atlanta	227, 710	420	1 84	285	1 25	1 5
Illinois						
Chicago	2, 942, 605	8, 633	2 93	2, 434	83	3 5
Indiana						
Indianapolis	351, 073	----------	----------	319	99	----------
Iowa						
Des Moines	145, 053	----------	----------	82	57	----------
Kansas						
Kansas City	121, 762	302	2 48	99	81	3 1
Kentucky						
Louisville	258, 465	743	2 87	296	1 15	2 5
Louisiana						
New Orleans	409, 534	1, 118	2 73	692	1 69	1.6
Maryland						
Baltimore	784, 938	1, 477	1.88	943	1 20	1.6
Massachusetts.						
Boston	776, 783	2, 252	2 90	784	1 01	2 9
Cambridge	111, 944	227	2 03	139	1 24	1 6
Fall River	121, 034	235	1 94	111	92	2 1
Lowell	115, 755	198	1 71	112	97	1 8
Lynn	103, 693	173	1 67	68	66	2 5
New Bedford	132 602	302	2 28	115	87	2 6
Somerville	100, 440	132	1 31	46	46	2 9
Springfield	148, 402	167	1 13	84	.57	2 0
Worcester	195, 405	273	1 40	147	.75	1 9
Michigan						
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	2, 421	2 43	1, 134	1 14	2 1
Flint	[1] 117, 968	94	80	52	44	1 8
Grand Rapids	148, 322	236	1 59	69	.47	3.4
Minnesota						
Duluth	108, 395	----------	----------	56	.52	----------
Minneapolis	417, 280	1, 610	3 86	289	.69	5 6
St Paul	243, 946	387	1 59	204	.84	1.9
Missouri						
Kansas City	359, 650	553	1. 54	329	.91	1 7
St Louis	812, 698	----------	----------	652	.80	----------
Nebraska						
Omaha	208, 025	----------	----------	127	.61	----------
New Jersey.						
Camden	126, 399	166	1 31	93	.74	1 8
Elizabeth	[1] 103, 947	103	99	76	73	1 4
Jersey City	312, 157	470	1. 51	327	1 05	1.4
Newark	445, 606	909	2 04	392	.88	2 3
Paterson	140, 637	300	2. 13	123	.87	2 4
Trenton	129, 705	228	1 76	124	96	1.8
New York.						
Albany	118, 527	238	2 01	130	1 10	1 8
Buffalo	545, 273	944	1 73	528	.97	1.8
New York	6, 015, 504	12, 384	2 06	5, 587	93	2.2
Rochester	325, 211	603	1 85	180	.55	3.3
Schenectady	100, 467	162	1 61	37	.37	4.4
Syracuse	188, 060	341	1. 81	82	.44	4.2
Utica	105, 315	118	1 12	76	.72	1.6
Yonkers	109 618	168	1 53	72	66	2 3

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[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Ohio						
Akron	²208, 435	428	2.05	87	42	4.9
Canton	102, 754	121	1.18	56	.54	2.2
Cincinnati	407, 835	928	2.28	518	1.27	1.8
Cleveland	912, [illegible]02	2, 118	2.32	845	93	2.5
Columbus	268, 209			225	84	
Dayton	169, 236			110	65	
Toledo	280, 359			294	1.05	
Youngstown	155, 153			93	.60	
Oklahoma						
Oklahoma	104, 080	75	72	60	.58	1.2
Tulsa	113, 128			59	52	
Oregon						
Portland	278, 002	382	1.37	146	53	2.6
Pennsylvania						
Erie	¹112, 571	230	2.04	99	88	2.3
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076			2, 026	1.04	
Pittsburgh	626, 015			572	.91	
Reading	111, 812			60	54	
Scranton	141, 451	108	76	85	.60	1.3
Rhode Island						
Providence	243, 745			204	84	
Tennessee						
Memphis	172, 276	767	4.45	319	1.85	2.4
Nashville	123, 424	312	2.53	210	1.70	1.5
Texas						
Dallas	187, 862			181	96	
El Paso	100, 624			404	4.01	
Fort Worth	148, 107	112	76	61	41	1.8
Houston	¹154, 970			175	1.13	
San Antonio	191, 398			453	2.37	
Utah						
Salt Lake City	128, 564			111	86	
Virginia						
Norfolk	164, 105			141	.86	
Richmond	183, 723			206	1.12	
Washington						
Seattle	²315, 685			202	64	
Spokane	¹104, 573	137	1.31	53	.51	2.6
Tacoma	103, 093	52	.50	35	.34	1.5
Wisconsin						
Milwaukee	494, 199			279	56	
Total:						
57 cities	23, 203, 771	52, 828	2.28	22, 171	.96	2.4
82 cities	31, 084, 464			29, 903	96	

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Birmingham	200, 785	471	2.35	204	1.02	2.3
California						
Los Angeles	¹666, 853			1, 076	1.61	
Oakland	246, 893			121	49	
San Francisco	548, 284			570	1.04	
Colorado						
Denver	¹272, 031			525	1.93	
Connecticut						
Bridgeport	³143, 555	230	1.60	81	.56	2.8
Hartford	156, 187	224	1.43	55	35	4.1
New Haven	175, 947	279	1.59	109	.62	2.6
Waterbury	¹100, 000	117	1.17	47	47	2.5
Delaware						
Wilmington	119, 888			98	82	
District of Columbia						
Washington	486, 936	1, 263	2.59	474	97	2.7
Florida						
Jacksonville	102, 471			166	1.62	
Illinois						
Chicago	2, 942, 605			2, 078	.71	
Indiana						
Indianapolis	351, 073	414	1.18	283	.81	1.5
Iowa						
Des Moines	145, 053			63	.43	

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924. [3] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Louisiana						
New Orleans	409, 534	----------	----------	635	1 55	----------
Maryland						
Baltimore	784, 938	1, 445	1 84	843	1 07	1 7
Massachusetts						
Boston	776, 783	1, 870	2 41	670	86	2 8
Cambridge	111, 944	184	1 64	118	1 05	1 6
Fall River	121, 034	214	1 77	94	.78	2 3
Lowell	115, 755	153	1 32	86	74	1 8
Lynn	103, 693	145	1 40	54	.52	2 7
New Bedford	132, 602	186	1 40	96	72	1 9
Somerville	100, 440	108	1 08	35	35	3 1
Springfield	148 402	132	89	63	.42	2.1
Worcester	195, 405	222	1 14	123	.63	1 8
Michigan						
Detroit	[2] 995, 668	2, 265	2 27	930	.93	2 4
Grand Rapids	148, 322	----------	----------	48	.32	----------
Minnesota						
Duluth	108, 395	----------	----------	43	.40	----------
Minneapolis	417, 280	1, 317	3 16	245	.59	5 4
St Paul	243, 946	363	1 49	157	64	2 3
Missouri						
Kansas City	359, 650	----------	----------	297	83	----------
St Louis	812, 698	1, 538	1 89	550	.68	2 8
New Jersey						
Camden	126, 399	162	1 28	81	64	2 0
Jersey City	312, 157	----------	----------	297	.95	----------
Newark	445, 606	----------	----------	346	78	----------
Paterson	140, 637	----------	----------	94	67	----------
Trenton	129, 705	192	1 48	99	.76	1 9
New York						
Albany	118, 527	----------	----------	117	99	----------
Buffalo	545, 273	823	1 51	460	84	1 8
New York	6, 015, 504	11, 924	1 98	4, 780	79	2 5
Rochester	325, 211	----------	----------	142	44	----------
Schenectady	100, 467	147	1 46	28	28	5 2
Syracuse	188, 060	282	1 50	66	35	4 3
Yonkers	109, 618	162	1 48	69	63	2 3
Ohio						
Akron	[2] 208, 435	----------	----------	64	31	----------
Canton	102, 754	115	1 12	50	49	2 3
Cincinnati	407, 835	817	2 00	444	1 09	1 8
Cleveland	912, 502	1, 975	2.16	711	78	2 8
Columbus	268 209	319	1 19	174	.65	1 8
Dayton	169, 236	101	60	93	55	1.1
Youngstown	155, 153	174	1 12	76	49	2 3
Oklahoma						
Tulsa	113, 128	----------	----------	50	44	----------
Pennsylvania						
Erie	[1] 112, 571	209	1 86	81	72	2.6
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	3, 569	1.83	1, 777	91	2 0
Pittsburgh	626, 015	802	1 28	476	76	1.7
Reading	111, 812	----------	----------	59	.53	----------
Rhode Island						
Providence	243, 745	----------	----------	149	61	----------
Tennessee						
Memphis	172, 276	692	4.02	244	1.42	2 8
Nashville	123, 424	311	2 52	187	1.52	1.7
Texas						
Dallas	187, 862	159	85	147	78	1.1
El Paso	100, 624	----------	----------	382	3 80	----------
Houston	[1] 154, 970	----------	----------	170	1 10	----------
Utah						
Salt Lake City	128, 564	----------	----------	90	70	----------
Virginia						
Norfolk	164, 105	184	1 12	131	80	1.4
Richmond	183, 723	214	1.16	171	93	1 3
Washington:						
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	----------	----------	139	.44	----------
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	126	1 20	42	.40	3.0
Tacoma	103, 093	----------	----------	26	25	----------
Wisconsin:						
Milwaukee	494, 199	737	1 49	217	.44	3.4
Total						
44 cities	20, 045, 590	37, 336	1 86	15, 921	.79	2.3
70 cities	28, 937, 763	----------	----------	23, 766	.82	----------

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Birmingham	200,785	7	162	166	0 83	15	0 07	9 0
California								
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	7	137	108	16	31	05	28 7
Oakland	246,893	7	42	32	13	4	02	12 5
San Francisco	548,284	7	73	27	.05	14	03	51 9
Colorado								
Denver	[1] 272,031	7	75	53	19	14	05	26 4
Connecticut								
Bridgeport	[2] 143 555	7	21	19	13	5	03	26 3
Hartford	156,167	7	37	11	07	0	------	------
New Haven	175,947	7	74	51	.29	9	05	17 6
Waterbury	[1] 100,000	7	18	6	06	0	------	------
Delaware								
Wilmington	119,888	7	47	28	23	10	08	35 7
District of Columbia								
Washington	486,936	7	188	133	27	19	04	14 3
Florida								
Jacksonville	102,471	5	52	54	53	10	10	18 5
Georgia.								
Atlanta	227,710	7	93	68	.30	34	.15	50.0
Illinois								
Chicago	2,942,605	7	234	362	12	45	02	12.4
Indiana								
Indianapolis	351,073	7	78	38	.11	16	05	42 1
Iowa								
Des Moines	145,053	------	------	------	------	4	03	------
Kansas								
Kansas City	121,762	6	45	29	24	9	07	31.0
Kentucky								
Louisville	258,465	7	138	79	31	5	02	6.3
Louisiana								
New Orleans	409,534	7	171	185	45	41	.10	22 2
Maryland								
Baltimore	784,938	7	270	126	16	22	03	17 5
Massachusetts								
Boston	776,783	7	120	101	13	16	.02	15 8
Cambridge	111,944	7	16	16	.14	5	04	31 2
Fall River	121,034	4	55	19	16	0	------	------
Lowell	115,755	7	27	17	15	2	02	11 8
Lynn	103,693	6	21	14	14	3	.03	21 4
New Bedford	132,602	7	21	18	14	5	.04	27 8
Somerville	100,440	7	16	10	.10	1	.01	10.0
Springfield	148,402	7	14	4	03	2	,01	50.0
Worcester	195,405	7	35	17	.09	1	.01	5.9
Michigan								
Detroit	[2] 995,668	5	208	126	.13	30	.03	23 8
Flint	[1] 117,968	6	72	14	12	2	.02	14 3
Grand Rapids	148,322	7	31	31	.21	5	03	16.1
Minnesota								
Duluth	108,395	7	24	29	.27	1	.01	3 4
Minneapolis	417,280	7	70	52	.12	9	.02	17.3
St Paul	243,946	7	47	28	.11	5	.02	17 9
Missouri								
Kansas City	359,650	7	87	57	16	13	04	22 8
St Louis	812,698	7	187	178	22	30	.04	16.9
Nebraska								
Omaha	208,025	6	28	13	06	2	01	15.4
New Jersey.								
Camden	126,399	7	30	33	26	9	07	27 3
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	7	19	19	18	3	.03	15 8
Jersey City	312,157	7	28	26	08	8	.03	30 8
Newark	445,606	6	73	47	11	12	.03	25 5
Paterson	140,637	7	24	15	11	5	04	33 3
Trenton	129,705	7	37	14	.11	1	.01	7.1

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1921				
		Number of years	Cases reported	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New York								
Albany	118, 527	7	57	167	1 41	15	13	9 0
Buffalo	545, 273	7	87	72	13	13	02	18 1
New York	6, 015, 504	7	899	1, 687	28	184	03	10 9
Rochester	325, 211	7	40	45	14	4	01	8 9
Schenectady	100, 467	7	15	21	21	2	02	9 5
Syracuse	188, 060	7	36	32	17	3	02	9 4
Utica	105, 315	7	20	42	40	5	05	11 9
Yonkers	109, 618	7	11	14	13	3	03	21 4
Ohio								
Akron	[2] 208, 435	5	41	9	04	2	. 01	22 2
Canton	102, 754	7	24	13	13	0		
Cincinnati	407, 835	7	62	65	16	10	02	15 4
Cleveland	912, 502	7	143	97	11	11	01	11 3
Columbus	268, 209	7	42	25	09	10	04	40 0
Dayton	169, 236	7	30	19	11	4	. 02	21 1
Toledo	280, 359	7	62	54	19	12	04	22 2
Youngstown	155, 153	7	67	44	28	7	05	15 9
Oklahoma								
Oklahoma	104, 080	6	42	58	56	9	09	15 5
Tulsa	113, 128	3	74			13	11	
Oregon								
Portland	278, 002	7	41	69	25	13	05	18 8
Pennsylvania								
Erie	[1] 112, 571	7	29	30	27	3	03	10 0
Philadelphia	1, 951, 076	7	383	341	17	42	. 02	12 3
Pittsburgh	626, 015	7	112	82	13	24	. 04	29 3
Reading	111, 812	7	30	20	18	6	05	30 0
Scranton	141, 451	7	11	44	31	1	01	2 3
Rhode Island								
Providence	243, 745	7	46	55	23	6	02	10 9
Tennessee								
Memphis	172, 276	7	136	301	1 75	60	35	19 9
Nashville	123, 424	7	131	110	89	25	20	22 7
Texas								
Dallas	187, 862	7	93	86	46	15	08	17 4
El Paso	100, 624	4	31	99	98	11	11	11 1
Fort Worth	148, 107	6	32	13	09	3	02	23 1
Houston	[1] 154, 970	6	58	46	30	9	06	19 6
San Antonio	191, 398	7	50	20	10	12	06	60 0
Utah								
Salt Lake City	128, 564	7	38	188	1 40	13	. 10	6. 9
Virginia								
Norfolk	164, 105	6	39	23	14	1	01	4. 3
Richmond	183, 723	7	79	71	39	14	08	19. 7
Washington								
Seattle	[2] 315, 685	7	45	74	23	10	. 03	13. 5
Spokane	[1] 104, 573	7	34	27	26	2	. 02	7 4
Tacoma	103, 093	7	19	37	36	4	. 04	10 8
Wisconsin								
Milwaukee	494, 199	7	37	24	05	5	. 01	20. 8
Total								
81 cities	30, 946, 171		6, 403	6, 697	. 22	1, 046	. 03	15. 6
83 cities	31, 204, 352					1, 063	. 03	

[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.
[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
Alabama			Maryland		
Birmingham	1	0	Baltimore	3	0
California			New York		
Los Angeles	16	0	New York	14	1
Georgia			Texas		
Atlanta	2	0	Houston	1	1

WHOOPING COUGH

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama							
Birmingham	200,785	192	205	1.02	32	0.16	6.4
California							
Los Angeles	[1] 666,853	543	641	0.96	13	02	49.3
Oakland	246,893	127	67	27	6	02	11.2
San Francisco	548,284	494	160	29	3	01	53.3
Colorado							
Denver	[1] 272,031	743	725	2.67	20	07	36.2
Connecticut							
Bridgeport	[2] 143,555	99	86	60	8	06	10.7
Hartford	156,167	327	124	79	3	02	41.3
New Haven	175,947	305	303	1.72	7	.04	43.3
Waterbury	[1] 100,000	75	50	50	8	.08	6.2
Delaware							
Wilmington	119,888	82	120	1.00	5	.04	24.0
District of Columbia							
Washington	486,936	968	487	1.00	13	.03	37.5
Florida							
Jacksonville	102,471	----------	222	2.17	17	.17	13.1
Georgia							
Atlanta	227,710	55	98	43	50	.22	2.0
Illinois							
Chicago	2,942,605	3,542	3,748	1.27	108	.04	34.7
Indiana							
Indianapolis	351,073	864	1,056	3.01	19	.05	55.6
Iowa							
Des Moines	145,053	----------	----------	----------	4	.03	----------
Kansas							
Kansas City	121,762	274	578	4.75	9	.07	64.2
Kentucky							
Louisville	258,465	258	97	.38	4	02	24.2
Louisiana							
New Orleans	409,534	223	68	.17	12	.03	5.7
Maryland							
Baltimore	784,938	2,271	1,881	2.40	47	.06	40.0
Massachusetts							
Boston	776,783	1,800	655	84	21	03	31.2
Cambridge	111,944	726	76	68	2	02	38.0
Fall River	121,034	121	328	2.71	23	.19	14.3
Lowell	115,755	114	28	.24	3	.03	9.3
Lynn	103,693	153	147	1.42	6	06	24.5
New Bedford	132,602	125	104	.78	2	.02	52.0
Somerville	100,440	79	47	47	2	.02	23.5
Springfield	148,402	214	111	75	3	02	37.0
Worcester	195,405	237	206	1.05	4	02	51.5
Michigan:							
Detroit	[2] 995,668	2,607	2,062	2.07	58	.06	35.6
Flint	[1] 117,968	312	95	.81	2	.02	47.5
Grand Rapids	148,322	492	165	1.11	2	.01	82.5

[1] Population uncertain Not officially estimated for 1924.
[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Minnesota							
Duluth	108,395	213	108	1.00	3	03	36.0
Minneapolis	417,280	122	88	21	12	03	7.3
St Paul	243,946	716	752	3.08	8	03	94.0
Missouri							
Kansas City	359,650	365	407	1.13	35	.10	11.6
St Louis	812,698	1,373	1,092	1.34	31	.04	35.2
Nebraska							
Omaha	208,025	95	15	07	0	---	---
New Jersey:							
Camden	126,399	35	95	75	5	04	19.0
Elizabeth	[1] 103,947	276	108	1.04	8	.08	13.5
Jersey City	312,157	93	109	35	30	10	3.6
Newark	445,606	1,753	2,561	5.75	34	08	75.3
Paterson	140,637	369	387	2.75	7	05	55.3
Trenton	129,705	85	240	1.85	20	.15	12.0
New York							
Albany	118,527	278	470	3.97	4	03	117.5
Buffalo	545,273	823	1,469	2.69	46	08	31.9
New York	6,015,504	4,641	8,244	1.37	382	06	21.6
Rochester	325,211	347	268	82	11	.03	24.4
Schenectady	100,467	336	215	2.14	3	03	71.7
Syracuse	188,060	460	112	60	2	01	56.0
Utica	105,315	222	169	1.60	1	.01	169.0
Yonkers	109,618	95	260	2.37	7	06	37.1
Ohio							
Akron	[2] 208,435	784	903	4.33	10	05	90.3
Canton	102,754	337	288	2.80	2	02	144.0
Cincinnati	407,835	494	599	1.47	28	.07	21.4
Cleveland	912,502	2,032	2,351	2.58	36	04	65.3
Columbus	268,209	218	181	67	10	04	18.1
Dayton	169,236	84	40	24	11	06	3.6
Toledo	280,359	515	920	3.28	18	.06	51.1
Youngstown	155,153	329	373	2.40	17	11	21.9
Oklahoma							
Oklahoma	104,080	45	---	---	1	.01	---
Oregon							
Portland	278,002	166	49	18	5	02	9.8
Pennsylvania							
Erie	[1] 112,571	502	340	3.02	5	04	68.0
Philadelphia	1,951,076	1,693	3,833	1.96	123	06	31.2
Pittsburgh	626,015	1,920	1,496	2.39	57	09	26.2
Reading	111,812	230	471	4.21	4	.04	117.7
Scranton	141,451	40	298	2.11	14	10	21.3
Rhode Island:							
Providence	243,745	192	85	.35	14	.06	6.1
Tennessee							
Memphis	172,276	391	157	.91	6	.03	26.2
Nashville	123,424	84	135	1.09	27	.22	5.0
Texas							
Dallas	187,862	653	229	1.22	5	.03	45.8
El Paso	100,624	638	399	3.97	26	26	15.3
Houston	[1] 154,970	---	---	---	1	01	---
San Antonio	191,398	---	---	---	7	.04	---
Utah							
Salt Lake City	128,564	688	149	1.16	2	.02	74.5
Virginia							
Norfolk	164,105	---	211	1.29	9	05	23.4
Richmond	183,723	198	221	1.20	34	.19	6.5
Washington:							
Seattle	[2] 315,685	618	173	.55	2	.01	86.5
Spokane	[1] 104,573	234	138	1.32	1	01	138.0
Tacoma	103,093	207	8	08	0	---	---
Wisconsin:							
Milwaukee	494,199	2,306	1,431	2.90	16	03	89.4
Total:							
74 cities	29,980,416	46,034	46,555	1.55	1,591	.05	29.3
77 cities	30,347,616	---	47,387	1.56	1,643	.05	28.8
81 cities	30,943,117	---	---	---	1,656	.05	---

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[1] Population uncertain. Not officially estimated for 1924.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officer

Reports for Week Ended August 29, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	32
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	126
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	8
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	28
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	145
Whooping cough	31

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	1
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	2

ARKANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Influenza	6
Malaria	122
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	4
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	61
Whooping cough	6

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Los Angeles	1
Pittsburg	1
Diphtheria	60
Influenza	8
Leprosy—Los Angeles	1
Lethargic encephalitis—San Diego	1
Measles	14
Poliomyelitis	
Albany	1
Berkeley	1
Butte County	1
Culver City	1
Fresno	1
Kern County	1
Los Angeles	14
Oakland	1
Perris	5
Paso Robles	1
Pinole	1
Pomona	1
Riverside County	1
Sacramento	1
San Diego	1
San Diego County	1
San Francisco	6
Santa Clara County	2
Upland	1
Scarlet fever	41
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	31

COLORADO

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	13
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping Cough	27

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	15
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	23
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	15
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	38
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	99

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	12
Influenza	2
Malaria	14
Mumps	3
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	8

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Conjunctivitis	4
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	20
Dysentery	11
Hookworm disease	7
Influenza	12
Malaria	83
Mumps	10
Pellagra	20
Pneumonia	12
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	3
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	68
Whooping cough	15

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria:	
Cook County	47
Scattering	16
Influenza	18
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Cook County	1
McLean County	1
Measles	33
Pneumonia	93
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	4
Fulton County	1
Henry County	1
Kane County	2
Knox County	2
Lee County	1
Piatt County	1
Rock Island County	2

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	21
Scattering	26
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	103
Typhoid fever	
Jackson County	8
Will County	9
Scattering	68
Whooping cough	163

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	26
Influenza	18
Measles	9
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	75

IOWA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	5
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis	
Chariton	1
Clinton	1
Des Moines	1
Lynn	1
Marshall	1
Melcher	1
Muscatine	3
Sweetland	2
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	1

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Augusta	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	1
German measles	1
Influenza	3
Measles	5
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	
Bendena	1
Manhattan	1
Ottawa	1
Pottawatomie	1
Smith Center	1
Valley Falls	1
Washington	2
Wathena	1
Scarlet fever	18
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	31
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	54

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	6
Malaria	10
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	46
Whooping cough	9

MAINE

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	5
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	10

MARYLAND[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	24
Dysentery	9
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	14
Mumps	6
Paratyphoid fever	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	20
Scarlet fever	10
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	74
Vincent's angina	3
Whooping cough	84

MASSACHUSETTS

Chicken pox	14
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	8
Diphtheria	35
German measles	5
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Malaria	1
Measles	42
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	16
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	18
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	35
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	117
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	142

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	55
Measles	30
Pneumonia	24
Scarlet fever	76
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	45
Whooping cough	230

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	62
Influenza	1
Measles	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	58
Scarlet fever	45
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	27

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	22
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	64

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	23
Influenza	5
Malaria	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	33
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	13

MONTANA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	
Billings	1
Wibaux	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	10

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	39
Influenza	4
Malaria	2
Measles	25
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	28
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	25
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	78

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW MEXICO

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Influenza	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Rabies in animals	1
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	28

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	85
Measles	6
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	9
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	52
Whooping cough	55

OKLAHOMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Adair	1
Washington	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	11
Malaria	68
Mumps	10
Pellagra	21
Pneumonia	4
Rabies	2
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever.	
McCurtain	10
Seminole	11
Washington	10
Washita	8
Scattering	72
Whooping cough	15

OREGON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria.	
Portland	8
Scattering	4
Influenza	3
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	7

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	3

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	11
Malaria	1
Malta fever	1
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pellagra	1
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	12

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Measles	6
Mumps	3
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Prince George County	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
Seattle	1
Spokane	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	13
German measles	2
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	
Kitsap County	2
Pacific County	1
Pierce County	1
Seattle	1
Spokane	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	22

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	3
Scarlet fever	6
Typhoid fever	12

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee.	
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	7
German measles	2
Measles	5
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	7
Tuberculosis	20
Whooping cough	65
Scattering-	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	25

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
German measles	5
Influenza	9
Measles	63
Mumps	22
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	18
Scarlet fever	38
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	4

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	107

WYOMING

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Whooping cough	1

Reports for Week Ended August 22, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	18

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	7
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	5

NEBRASKA—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	15

NORTH DAKOTA

Diphtheria	3
German measles	8
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	22
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	63

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
July, 1925										
Arkansas	2	7	44	525	20	104	0	8	1	230
California	7	333	34	15	151	7	205	254	294	130
Georgia	1	30	16	381	7	39	7	10	6	363
Kansas	4	27	13	6	18	3	15	81	18	136
Louisiana	1	30	8	86	3	27	0	23	21	357
Maine	1	12	5	0	33	0	0	35	0	15
Mississippi	1	48	209	9, 350	168	1, 246	4	19	63	851
Montana	--------	19	6	--------	1	--------	9	53	19	19
Oregon	7	58	2	--------	10	--------	--------	41	24	22
Pennsylvania	4	537	--------	2	1, 630	1	33	517	1	198
South Carolina	--------	120	159	1, 617	40	3	2	21	54	439
South Dakota	--------	14	--------	--------	8	--------	2	93	7	21
Utah	2	35	9	--------	28	--------	1	22	1	13
Virginia	4	82	662	227	283	31	18	67	30	340
Washington	9	63	0	1	11	0	5	61	114	32
Wyoming	--------	4	1	--------	1	--------	--------	18	2	4

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Aug 15, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	2, 355
Number of rats found plague infected	1
Number of squirels examined	789
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2, 294
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 22, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Aug. 15, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	1, 124
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Aug 15, 1925	64, 253
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925
Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

New Orleans, La

Week ended Aug. 15, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	20
Number of inspections made	30
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	4
Number of rodents examined for plague	3, 110
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Aug 15, 1925	
Number of rodents examined for plague	157, 345
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended August 15, 1925, 34 States reported 817 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended August 16, 1924, the same States reported 906 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,500,000, reported 440 cases of diphtheria for the week ended August 15, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 451 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 556 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-one States reported 513 cases of measles for the week ended August 15, 1925, and 465 cases of this disease for the week ended August 16, 1924. One hundred cities reported 264 cases of measles for the week this year, and 177 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 34 States reported 280 cases fo poliomyelitis for the week ended August 15, 1925. The same States reported 150 cases for the week ended August 16, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-four States—this year, 623 cases; last year, 664 cases, 100 cities—this year, 328 cases; last year, 247 cases; estimated expectancy, 224 cases

Smallpox.—For the week ended August 15, 1925, 34 States reported 136 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week, they reported 262 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 40 cases; 1924, 93 cases; estimated expectancy, 29 cases. No deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year.

Typhoid fever—One thousand and fifty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended August 15, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 771 cases. One hundred cities reported 262 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 231 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 230 cases

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows: 1925, 351 deaths; 1924, 278 deaths.

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	2	33	16	1	0	18	1	7
Fall River	120, 912	1	2	2	0	0	8	1	0
Springfield	144, 227	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191, 927	2	2	10	0	0	16	0	1
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242, 378	0	5	3	0	0	8	0	2
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0
New Haven	172, 967	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	0	11	6	0	0	7	0	8
New York	5, 927, 625	15	114	91	3	4	49	2	84
Rochester	317, 867	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	2
Syracuse	184, 511	0	3	0	0	0	1	14	0
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	2
Newark	438, 699	2	7	6	0	0	9	1	5
Trenton	127, 390	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	6	32	35	0	0	10	4	29
Pittsburgh	613, 442	0	15	11	0	1	17	0	14
Reading	110, 917	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	0	6	4	--------	3	0	0	3
Cleveland	888, 519	8	18	22	0	0	17	1	2
Columbus	261, 082	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Toledo	268, 338	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	2
Indiana.									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis	342, 718	6	5	0	0	1	3	0	6
South Bend	76, 709	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terre Haute	68, 939	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.									
Chicago	2, 866, 121	10	69	43	1	0	14	8	31
Cicero	55, 968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61, 833	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995, 668	10	31	11	1	0	5	5	9
Flint	117, 968	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Grand Rapids	145, 947	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Milwaukee	484, 595	3	10	10	0	0	2	5	8
Racine	64, 393	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Minneapolis	409, 125	15	11	19	0	0	3	0	2
St Paul	241, 891	1	11	11	0	0	0	1	4
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	1	0	0	0		0	0	
Sioux City	79, 662		0						
Waterloo	39, 667		0	0	0		0	1	
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	4
St Joseph	78, 232	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
St Louis	803, 853	0	20	19	0	0	8	0	
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Forks	14, 547	0	0	0	0		0	0	
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	29, 206	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58, 761	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Omaha	204, 382	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	4
Kansas									
Topeka	52, 555	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Wichita	79, 261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	4	11	6	0	0	5	6	13
Cumberland	32, 361	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11, 301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	3	3	11	0	0	3	0	7
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30, 277	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159, 089	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richmond	181, 044	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	3
Roanoke	55, 502	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57, 918	0	1	1	0		0	0	
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29, 171	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35 719	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Winston-Salem	56, 230	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina									
Charleston	71, 245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39, 688	0	0	0	0		0	1	
Greenville	25, 789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222, 963	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	6
Brunswick	15, 937		0						
Savannah	89, 448	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Florida.									
St Petersburg	24, 403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tampa	56, 050	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257, 671	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	6
Tennessee									
Memphis	170, 067	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	2
Nashville	121, 128	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Alabama									
Birmingham	195, 901	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2
Mobile	63, 858	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45, 383	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	0	1	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Little Rock	70, 916	--------	1	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	10
Shreveport	54, 590	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101, 150	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	--------	3	4	0	0	1	--------	0
Galveston	46, 877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154, 970	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
San Antonio	184, 727	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16, 927	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Great Falls	27, 787	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	0	8	10	0	1	1	1	4
Pueblo	43, 519	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16, 648	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	3	2	2	0	0	1	6	1
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	0	3	0	0	--------	1	2	--------
Spokane	104, 573	1	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon									
Portland	273, 621	0	3	7	0	0	0	2	
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	7	22	14	2	0	6	1	6
Sacramento	69, 950	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
San Francisco	539, 038	3	14	8	1	0	0	6	12

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Vermont											
Barre	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Massachusetts											
Boston	12	21	0	0	0	16	4	3	0	46	195
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	17
Springfield	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	27
Worcester	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	40

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND—continued											
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Providence	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	1	53
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	17
Hartford	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	25
New Haven	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	14	33
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	5	2	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	23	121
New York	25	22	0	0	0	[1] 100	40	45	8	70	1,152
Rochester	3	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	11	63
Syracuse	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	37
New Jersey											
Camden	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	30
Newark	4	7	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	30	86
Trenton	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	33
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	13	22	0	0	0	40	13	7	2	68	444
Pittsburgh	6	15	1	0	0	10	4	2	2	8	157
Reading	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	8	28
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	3	3	1	1	0	12	3	3	1	5	131
Cleveland	6	6	1	0	0	22	5	7	1	85	202
Columbus	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Toledo	5	1	1	0	0	5	2	3	1	8	46
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	24
Indianapolis	2	1	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	20	88
South Bend	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Terre Haute	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Illinois											
Chicago	25	27	0	0	0	38	5	5	0	86	600
Cicero	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Michigan											
Detroit	19	22	3	0	0	20	5	3	1	56	224
Flint	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	5	25
Grand Rapids	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	28
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Milwaukee	8	6	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	66	86
Racine	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14
Superior	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	20
Minneapolis	6	13	2	0	0	6	2	2	0	4	76
St Paul	4	14	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	7	47
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	2	0	1	0	7	4	1	0	10	101
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	24
St Louis	5	23	0	0	0	2	7	11	1	9	189
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con											
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	11
Omaha	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	46
Kansas											
Topeka	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	15
Wichita	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	11	0	12	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	22
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	2	0	0	0	17	9	13	1	75	184
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	7	0	0	0	13	6	4	0	15	107
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	13
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	--------
Richmond	2	2	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	5	56
Roanoke	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	11
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	12
Huntington	0	3	0	0	--------	--------	1	4	--------	0	--------
Wheeling	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	16
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
Winston-Salem	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	9	11
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	18
Columbia	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	2	0	--------	3	--------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
Georgia											
Atlanta	2	2	2	0	0	5	4	4	2	1	86
Brunswick	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Savannah	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	28
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	22
Louisville	1	1	1	0	0	9	6	2	0	1	96
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	14	0	5	40
Nashville	1	1	0	1	0	4	6	10	0	0	58
Alabama											
Birmingham	2	4	0	3	0	3	7	6	0	2	47
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	26
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	7	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	--------	--------
Louisiana.											
New Orleans	1	8	0	1	0	18	5	6	1	12	171
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	29
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	12	0	0	19
Texas:											
Dallas	2	0	1	0	0	2	5	4	0	--------	48
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	20
Houston	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	--------
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	48

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	3
Great Falls	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	12
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Colorado											
Denver	2	6	1	0	0	12	3	2	0	15	78
Pueblo	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Arizona											
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	18
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	14	28
Nevada.											
Reno	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	3	3	1	2	--------	--------	1	3	--------	13	--------
Spokane	2	2	2	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	10	--------
Tacoma	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	17
Oregon											
Portland	3	4	4	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	48
California											
Los Angeles	4	21	0	9	0	14	5	7	0	42	186
Sacramento	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	14
San Francisco	5	1	0	11	0	9	2	3	0	9	127

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Connecticut											
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New York	2	3	7	2	0	0	7	21	8	1	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Indiana											
Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.											
Chicago	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0

City reports for week ended August 15, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Minneapolis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Virginia											
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
West Virginia											
Wheeling	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado											
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington.											
Seattle	0	--------	0	--------	0	--------	0	2	--------	0	--------
Spokane	0	--------	0	--------	0	--------	0	1	--------	0	--------
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	0		0	0	1	15	1	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended August 15, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 7 to August 15, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	120	119	[2] 116	[3] 93	[2] 96	[2] 79	[2] 78	[4] 78	[5] 87	[6] 81
New England	94	97	127	117	62	62	62	62	82	[7] 92
Middle Atlantic	156	160	163	96	127	97	91	92	83	78
East North Central	95	93	[2] 84	[2] 87	[2] 89	[2] 73	[2] 68	[2] 74	[2] 101	[8] 75
West North Central	145	133	114	131	93	85	106	100	[9] 107	[10] 113
South Atlantic	57	51	73	41	55	26	45	[11] 50	55	[12] 74
East South Central	11	6	34	6	23	11	11	11	29	34
West South Central	70	74	46	60	42	28	70	46	23	51
Mountain	181	191	105	181	105	124	115	153	[13] 68	162
Pacific	165	113	107	[14] 145	125	99	104	[15] 75	148	84

MEASLES CASE RATES

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	582	434	[2] 303	[3] 228	[2] 193	[2] 159	[2] 105	[4] 73	[5] 53	[6] 48
New England	892	634	407	350	283	261	216	186	132	[7] 130
Middle Atlantic	727	544	382	258	249	199	128	77	69	57
East North Central	844	592	[2] 404	[2] 321	[2] 225	[2] 191	[2] 119	[2] 72	[2] 47	[8] 39
West North Central	135	87	60	31	35	29	19	29	[9] 11	[10] 30
South Atlantic	297	349	278	262	211	148	95	[11] 71	45	[12] 43
East South Central	212	114	132	97	120	80	63	29	11	17
West South Central	14	19	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	9
Mountain	95	76	95	38	57	29	38	105	[13] 20	19
Pacific	87	84	52	[14] 37	41	64	20	[15] 37	29	20

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	174	165	[2] 117	[3] 96	[2] 90	[2] 61	[2] 57	[4] 57	[5] 53	[6] 60
New England	179	142	107	112	147	80	72	75	102	[7] 85
Middle Atlantic	156	145	100	79	81	45	43	37	33	36
East North Central	204	217	[2] 157	[2] 122	[2] 97	[2] 67	[2] 67	[2] 64	[2] 52	[8] 60
West North Central	325	328	184	168	143	108	122	124	[9] 120	[10] 137
South Atlantic	61	61	45	59	45	47	16	[11] 35	22	[12] 41
East South Central	160	160	91	74	126	80	29	63	63	40
West South Central	46	37	56	46	9	23	32	31	56	70
Mountain	277	143	210	105	153	86	162	86	[13] 39	95
Pacific	162	116	107	[14] 71	52	61	46	[15] 66	64	87

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Cicero, Ill, not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Cicero, Ill, and Spokane, Wash, not included

[4] Cicero, Ill, Tampa, Fla, and San Francisco, Calif, not included

[5] Cicero, Ill, Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont, not included

[6] Barre, Vt, Columbus, Ohio, Cicero, Ill, Sioux City, Iowa, and Brunswick, Ga., not included.

[7] Barre, Vt, not included

[8] Columbus, Ohio, and Cicero, Ill, not included

[9] Waterloo, Iowa, not included

[10] Sioux City, Iowa, not included

[11] Tampa, Fla, not included

[12] Brunswick, Ga, not included

[13] Helena, Mont, not included.

[14] Spokane, Wash, not included

[15] San Francisco, Calif, not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 7 to August 15, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	37	36	[2] 25	[3] 14	[2] 16	[2] 15	[2] 10	[4] 10	[5] 9	[6] 7
New England	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	[7] 0
Middle Atlantic	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
East North Central	42	45	[2] 20	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 10	[2] 8	[2] 4	[2] 6	[8] 3
West North Central	52	60	37	17	21	17	12	15	[9] 9	[10] 11
South Atlantic	22	30	18	10	24	8	16	[11] 2	2	[12] 2
East South Central	297	200	132	63	80	46	40	23	51	23
West South Central	5	19	0	5	5	14	5	5	14	9
Mountain	29	19	29	29	19	19	0	57	[13] 20	10
Pacific	148	154	171	[14] 89	102	119	67	[15] 120	67	67

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	28	22	[2] 27	[3] 35	[2] 35	[2] 38	[2] 34	[4] 40	[5] 41	[6] 48
New England	25	20	17	22	25	32	22	22	27	[7] 40
Middle Atlantic	17	14	18	15	17	25	21	30	23	33
East North Central	10	4	[2] 9	[2] 10	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 8	[2] 10	[2] 21	[8] 18
West North Central	25	12	10	21	44	44	39	48	[9] 43	[10] 58
South Atlantic	65	49	71	69	59	55	53	[11] 66	59	[12] 92
East South Central	120	80	91	200	177	223	177	183	274	217
West South Central	116	130	148	246	185	134	172	178	130	102
Mountain	48	38	0	10	29	19	48	57	[13] 107	105
Pacific	15	6	20	[14] 22	17	32	29	[15] 25	17	44

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	7	6	[2] 6	[2] 4	[2] 2	[2] 2	[2] 2	[4] 1	[16] 3	[17] 2
New England	5	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	5	[7] 0
Middle Atlantic	6	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	2
East North Central	7	7	[2] 6	[2] 5	[2] 2	[2] 3	[2] 1	[2] 0	[2] 3	[8] 3
West North Central	9	7	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
South Atlantic	4	6	2	6	0	4	4	[11] 2	6	[12] 0
East South Central	17	34	17	11	17	0	6	0	6	6
West South Central	20	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	5	0
Mountain	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	[13] 0	10
Pacific	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	[15] 0	0	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15
105 cities	104	81	[2] 66	[3] 58	[2] 61	[2] 57	[2] 50	[4] 62	[16] 56	[17] 64
New England	117	62	60	45	45	50	52	55	37	[7] 30
Middle Atlantic	130	93	75	62	64	63	52	65	65	73
East North Central	89	81	[2] 42	[2] 45	[2] 59	[2] 47	[2] 40	[2] 52	[2] 38	[8] 52
West North Central	59	33	50	42	39	55	42	42	53	44
South Atlantic	122	77	96	75	67	51	55	[11] 63	73	[12] 82
East South Central	63	103	120	97	91	74	63	71	69	63
West South Central	87	92	76	61	61	76	66	111	71	87
Mountain	105	143	57	67	76	86	57	76	[13] 29	57
Pacific	49	65	53	82	74	45	65	[15] 85	78	90

[2] Cicero, Ill, not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Cicero, Ill, and Spokane, Wash, not included.
[4] Cicero, Ill, Tampa, Fla, and San Francisco, Calif, not included.
[5] Cicero, Ill., Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont, not included
[6] Barre, Vt, Columbus, Ohio, Cicero, Ill, Sioux City, Iowa, and Brunswick, Ga., not included.
[7] Barre, Vt, not included
[8] Columbus, Ohio, and Cicero, Ill, not included.
[9] Waterloo, Iowa, not included
[10] Sioux City, Iowa, not included.
[11] Tampa, Fla, not included.
[12] Brunswick, Ga., not included.
[13] Helena, Mont, not included.
[14] Spokane, Wash, not included
[15] San Francisco, Calif., not included
[16] Cicero Ill., and Helena, Mont, not included
[17] Barre, Vt, Columbus, Ohio, Cicero, Ill, and Brunswick, Ga, not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

GREAT BRITAIN

Typhus fever—Greenock, Scotland.—Under date of August 18, 1925, an outbreak of typhus fever, with seven cases, occurring in two houses, was reported at Greenock, Scotland. The outbreak was stated to cover the period August 6 to 18, 1925, approximately.

HAWAII

Plague-infected rodent—Kukuihaele—July 31, 1925.—A plague-infected rodent was reported found at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, July 31, 1925.

IRELAND

Typhus fever—Cork County—August 25, 1925.—Three cases of typhus fever were reported at one locality in County Cork, Ireland, August 25, 1925.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—June 28–August 1, 1925.—During the five-week period from June 28 to August 1, 1925, there were reported in the island of Jamaica 59 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim), of which 22 cases were in the town and parish of Kingston.

Chicken pox—Leprosy—Typhoid fever.—During the same period 8 cases of chicken pox were reported in the island and two cases at Kingston; two cases of leprosy were reported in the island. The typhoid-fever prevalence was reported as follows. Island, 67 cases; Kingston, 29 cases.

JAPAN

Cholera—Yokohama.—Under date of September 2, 1925, five cases of cholera with three deaths were reported at Yokohama, Japan.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—June, 1925—During the month of June, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Anthrax	1	Recurrent fever	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	Scarlet fever	1
Diphtheria	56	Smallpox	199
Dysentery	6	Typhoid fever	1
Leprosy	1	Typhus fever	71
Measles	445	Whooping cough	9
Mumps	35		146

MALTA

Communicable diseases—July 16–31, 1925.—During the period July 16 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	6	Smallpox	3
Malta fever	47	Tuberculosis	23
Measles	1	Typhoid fever	13
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	6	Whooping cough	6
Scarlet fever	3		

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague-infected rodent—Kimberley—Typhus fever—July 5–11, 1925—During the week ended July 11, 1925, the finding of a plague-infected house mouse in the town of Kimberley, Union of South Africa, was reported.

During the same period fresh outbreaks of typhus fever were reported in the State of Natal, in one district, and in the Orange Free State in the Hoopstad district. The outbreaks were on farms. It was stated that outbreaks were being combated in the Cape Province in 4 districts, in Natal in 2 districts, in the Orange Free State in 4 districts, and in the Transvaal in 2 districts.

Certain features of the typhus fever prevalence.—The conditions under which several outbreaks of typhus fever have occurred in the Union of South Africa and the sporadic character of these outbreaks are believed to indicate that the infection is widespread and that the forms in which it manifests itself are often obscure and indefinite, necessitating special care to prevent cases of the disease from passing unrecognized.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Filariasis—Pellagra—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, one case of filariasis (Bancrofti) and three cases of pellagra were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regard either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended September 4, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				
Calcutta	July 5–11	9	7	
Japan				
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands:				
Bulacan Province	June 28–July 18	3	2	
Leyte Province	July 8–14	1	1	

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 4, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				
Port Said	July 30-Aug. 5	1		
Greece				
Athens	July 1-31	17	4	
Piraeus	July 18-19	2		
Hawaii				
Kukuhaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat.
India				
Calcutta	July 5-11	1	1	
Iraq.				
Bagdad	June 21-27	5	1	
Java				
Batavia	July 5-10	19	19	In Province.
Cheribon	May 31-June 13		10	
Pekalongan	do		8	
Tegal	do		8	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
On vessel				
S. S. Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Alexandria, Egypt, July 27, 1925 One case, vessel arrived July 27 At Piraeus, Greece July 24, 1925. One case

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria.				
Algiers	July 1-20	28		
Constantine	do	15		District.
Brazil				
Bahia	July 5-25	2	2	
Pernambuco	July 5-18	1	1	
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Aug 2-9	2		
China				
Amoy	July 12-25			Present
Antung	July 20-26	1		
Nanking	July 19-25			Do
Shanghai	do		1	
Great Britain				
Cardiff	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do		1	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-31	14	1	
India:				
Calcutta	July 5-11	12	8	
Iraq				
Bagdad	June 14-20	1	1	
Jamaica				June 28-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 59 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	June 28-Aug. 1	22		Reported as alastrim.
Japan:				
Nagasaki	July 13-19		1	
Java:				
Batavia	July 4-10	1		Province.
Soerabaya	June 21-27	30	4	
Latvia				June 1-30, 1925. One case.
Malta				July 16-31, 1925 Cases, 3.
Mexico				
Guadalajara	Aug 11-17		2	
Mexico City	July 26-Aug. 8	6		Including municipalities in Federal district
Persia:				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		18	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Portugal				
Lisbon	July 12-Aug 1		7	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	July 5-11			Outbreaks

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 4, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	July 1-20	13	7	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Egypt				
Port Said	July 30-Aug 5	2		
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 6-18	7		
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				June 1-30, 1925 Cases, 9.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	July 26-Aug 1	5		Including municipalities in the Federal district
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Safad	do	1		
Tel-Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Union of South Africa				
Natal	July 5-11			Outbreaks In one district
Hoopstad	do			Do

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-May 30, 1925. Cases, 78; deaths, 58.
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr. 26-June 20, 1925 Cases, 34,322, deaths, 20,799
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	2	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 11-20	12	11	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-18	2	2	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925. Cases, 2: deaths, 2. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 14-July 18	13	10	
Do	June 28-July 4		1	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	
Philippine Islands.				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-July 12	6	1	June 1-Aug. 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 11	5	3	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-15, 1925 Rats taken, 9,926, rats found infected, 16
Egypt				June 1-July 15, 1925 Cases, 88. Corresponding period 1924—cases, 328.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-July 8	6	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Hawaii				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925 Plague-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 23,879, deaths, 19,855
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-July 4	5	4	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 30	15	8	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Cheribon	Apr 2-May 30		68	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Pekalongan	Apr 9-May 30		78	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambo.
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Do	May 24-30		8	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 15	216	185	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925. One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-April	18	14	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact. Locality, Province of Bukeevsk.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 20	13	11	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3–30	9	9	
Do	June 28–July 4	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25–31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28–July 4	1	1	Native
Kimberly	June 14–20	1	1	In a Malay camp
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis.	July 7–11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1–June 30	43	2	
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28–July 4	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26–May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7–27	5	3	
Porto Alegre	June 14–20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9–June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28–July 18	18	10	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19–June 20	27	13	
Nairobi	May 3–9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5–May 23	82	24	
Uganda	Feb 1–28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28–May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11–July 1	2		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1–28	7		
Do	July 6–Aug 1	8		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1–30	1		
Ontario				May 31–July 25, 1925: Cases, 20; deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 24.
Galt	June 14–20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26–Aug 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24–30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17–June 30		7	
Antung	May 11–July 5	8		
Canton	May 10–June 13			Present
Chungking	May 3–30			Widspread.
Foochow	May 9–June 20			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19–June 13	15	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13–June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28–July 5	1	1	
Harbin	May 18–June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9–July 11			Do.
Shanghai	May 3–June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6–11	1		
Swatow	May 17–July 11			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9–June 6	3		
Chosen:				
Seoul	May 1–June 30	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 21–27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19–May 13	5		
France				February-May, 1925. Cases, 77.
Paris	May 21–31	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Germany				
Baden (state)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 353
Birmingham	June 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	8		
Greece				January-May, 1925 Cases, 46, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 36,658, deaths, 9,087
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	6	3	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-May 2	3		
Italy	Dec 28-May 30	72		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr. 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-12	1		
Taiwan	July 1-10	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 20	274	37	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May, 1925 Cases, 3
Lithuania				February-April, 1925 Cases, 5.
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-15	2		
Mexico				
Durango	do		11	
Do	July 1-31		13	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Aug 10		13	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January-April, 1925 Cases, 1,377; deaths, 123

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-Apr 21		11	
Poland				Mar 1-May 9, 1925 Cases, 23
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	34	7	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-25	4		
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 20
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 1,000 January-March, 1925 Cases, 2,457 Later than previously published reports
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Aug 1		13	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr , 1925: Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Aug 4		20	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-30			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-March, 1925 Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925. Cases, 36, deaths, 2.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2	2	
Chili				
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Greece				January-May, 1925 Cases, 54; deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Latvia				April-May, 1925 Cases, 17
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-April, 1925 Cases, 118; deaths, 5.
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	June 28-July 25	34		Do.
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to August 28, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Morocco				January-May, 1925 Cases, 362 Later than previously published reports
Palestine:				
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Peru.				
Arequipa	Apr 1-30		2	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-March, 1925 Cases, 18,336 Later than previously published reports
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-28	9	4	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 4	39	5	
Natal	May 3-July 4	14		
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	
Transvaal	do	11	2	
Yugoslavia				
Zabreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr. 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast:				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Rat-Flea Data for Several United States Seaports
Reports of the Health Section of the League of Nations

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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen. B. J. LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

United States

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 SEPTEMBER 11, 1925 No. 37

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RAT-FLEA DATA FOR SEVERAL SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Carroll Fox, Surgeon, and E. C. Sullivan, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service

Introduction

Bubonic plague, in so far as is known, has never made its appearance along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, notwithstanding the large ports of entry which have constant communication with plague-infected districts and the presence of rats and rat fleas. On the other hand, plague has appeared in mild epidemic form in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., and New Orleans, La., and has been reported from Seattle, Wash., Galveston and Beaumont, Tex., and Pensacola, Fla., but in these ports climatic conditions are entirely different from those found on the North Atlantic coast. Surg. H. McG. Robertson, of the United States Public Health Service, has suggested (1) that the absence of plague may be accounted for by the effect of cold weather on flea breeding and flea longevity, tending to cause a partial disappearance of rat fleas or to reduce them to a safe minimum during a greater part of the year.

It is a well-known principle in epidemiology that the mere presence of an insect is not sufficient to produce an epidemic of insect-transmitted disease; the insect must also be present in sufficient numbers. There is, therefore, a safe minimum which, when reached, precludes the possibility that an insect-borne disease will assume epidemic proportions, and eventually results in its total disappearance from a community. Robertson's theory is that the seasonal prevalence of rat fleas is too short to permit of a general spread of plague among rats and from rat to man. He points out that, in modern times, plague has not been a real menace north of 35 degrees north latitude, except on the Mediterranean and on the Pacific coast of the United States, and that while it has appeared in England, it has been more or less self-limited.

Robertson's conclusions are as follows:

"(1) Bubonic plague is essentially a disease of hot climates, and, having been introduced into tropical countries, it tends to persist indefinitely.

"(2) Outside of the immediate Tropics, this disease is rather definitely limited in the extent to which it will spread.

"(3) In countries with a mean midwinter temperature of 45° F. or below, bubonic plague is occasional, accidental, and distinctly self-limited, and it seems possible for it to occur in the colder regions only for short periods under unusual conditions."

It was accordingly deemed advisable by the Public Health Service that data concerning prevalence and varieties of fleas found on rats should be obtained for various United States ports. It was felt that the information to be acquired by the study of such data might be expected to have an important bearing upon the possibility of the spread of bubonic plague in case of its introduction and upon the protective and eradicative measures to be planned.

Synopsis of Literature on Previous Studies in Various Places

Rat-flea studies of various kinds have been made in a number of places. The results of some of them are, briefly, as follows:

A survey made by Mitzmain (2) in Berkeley and Oakland, Calif., from January, 1909, to December, 1909, gave the following results.

Month	Rats trapped	Fleas collected	Percentage of rats with fleas	Average fleas per rat	Monthly mean temperature, °F.
January	38	93	68.4	2.44	51.0
February	360	1,274	82.0	3.53	50.8
March	409	1,458	89.5	3.56	51.9
April	531	1,127	63.8	2.12	58.0
May	604	1,201	73.6	1.98	58.4
June	739	2,534	75.2	3.42	61.8
July	617	1,497	77.1	2.42	63.8
August	447	1,232	82.3	2.75	61.8
September	317	903	82.6	2.82	62.8
October	321	1,213	86.9	3.77	58.8
November	296	811	81.0	2.77	53.3
December	237	326	70.8	1.38	47.9
Total	4,916	13,671			

Percentage of rats with fleas entire year 77.7
Average fleas per rat entire year 2.78

In the Annual Report of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service (3) for the year ended June 30, 1916, it is stated that in New Orleans, La., 1,268 rats were examined for fleas and that 4,394 fleas were obtained, being an average of 3.46 fleas per rat. Of these fleas, 3,256 were *Xenopsylla cheopis*, 88 were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, 1,263 were *Leptopsylla musculi*, 125 were *Ctenocephalus canis*, and 47 were *Pulex irritans*. The report states:

> Two conditions of considerable interest have developed during the year. One is the marked rise in the number of plague rats during May, and more particularly in June, 1916, contemporaneously with a marked increase in the number of rat fleas (particularly *Xenopsylla cheopis*) per rat. It is believed that there is a distinct relationship between these two phenomena.

The figures for May and June, 1916, are as follows:

Date	Mus norvegicus		Mus rattus and alexandrinus	
	X cheopis	C fasciatus	X cheopis	C fasciatus
Week ended—				
May 6	2 763	0 526		
May 13	1 033		1 500	
May 20	3 000		1 500	
May 27	2 025	050	428	
June 3	2 666	1 000	4.000	
June 10	3 609	024	8 000	
June 17	7 666		1 570	
June 24	6 930		7 833	
Six days ended June 30	6 148		3 000	

The Annual Report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (4) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, states that in New Orleans in June, 1917, the average number of fleas per rat was 3, as against 7 in June, 1916, a reduction of 4 fleas per rat. This was accompanied by a reduction in the number of plague-infected rats caught. *Xenopsylla cheopis* continued to be the predominating

The Annual Report of the Surgeon General (5) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 states that in New Orleans there were 2,144 live rats examined for fleas, with an average of 3 3 fleas per rat, and that rat plague was present

In New Orleans during the fiscal year 1922 (6) there were 3,839 live rats examined for fleas and 17,559 fleas were taken, of which 6,566 were *Xenopsylla cheopis,* 10,269 were *Leptopsylla musculi,* and 724 were *Ctenocephalus canis,* making an average of 4 83 per rat. Figures by months are as follows:

Mean	Mean temperature	Total rats examined	Total fleas examined	Fleas per rat	Mean	Mean temperature	Total rats examined	Total fleas examined	Fleas per rat
1921					1922				
July	83 1	227	983	4 3	January	83.5	194	586	3.0
August	84 2	183	747	4 8	February	62.2	251	979	3.9
September	83 4	None	None	None	March	62 3	606	2,895	4.8
October	71 2	41	147	3 6	April	72.6	726	3,534	4.9
November	66 6	159	315	1.9	May	75 7	808	4,301	4.8
December	60.8	83	260	3 1	June	81 8	490	2,206	4.5

The Annual Report of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 (5), states that in Pensacola, Fla., there were 36 plague-infected rats found during that fiscal year. The average number of fleas per rat for the year was 11.3. The total number of fleas was 8,603, of which 4,640 were *Xenopsylla cheopis,* 1,989 were *Pulex irritans,* 1,101 were *Ctenocephalus canis* or *felis,* 657 were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus,* and 216 were *Leptopsylla musculi.*

The Annual Report of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 (6), states that in Galveston, Tex., during that year the average number of fleas per rat was 24 66, of which *Xenopsylla cheopis* predominated and that *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* was not encountered.

A rat flea survey was made in Providence, R I. (7, 8), by Robinson in 1912 from July through to December. Three hundred and forty-two rats were examined, 57 per cent of which were found to harbor fleas. A total of 2,053 fleas were taken, of which 75 per cent were *Xenopsylla cheopis*, 22 per cent were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, 2 5 per cent were *Leptopsylla musculi* and 0 5 per cent were *Ctenocephalus canis*. The average number of fleas per rat from July to September was 10.2, and from October to December the average was 3 7 For a restaurant where 40 rats were taken, the average was 36 fleas per rat. The largest number of fleas obtained from one rat was 300. The rats when caught were carried to the laboratory without inclosing the cages in canvas bags to prevent the possible escape of fleas.

In a report on rat fleas in Suffolk and North Essex, England, Strickland and Merriman (9) did not encounter any *Xenopsylla cheopis*, but *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* was common (60 per cent). Thirty-eight per cent of the fleas were *Ctenophthalmus agyrtes*, a flea of the field mouse. Some of their findings were as follows· In all, 822 rats were examined. The average number of fleas per rat was almost exactly 4, 3,293 fleas being collected. There was a definite seasonal variation in the number of fleas per rat and in the percentage of rats infested with fleas There was a corresponding variation in the maximum and minimum temperatures in grass thermometer readings and in the atmospheric humidity.

Newstead and Evans (10) report after a rat-flea survey of Liverpool, England, that 944 rats were caught with 2,339 fleas, making an average of 2 47 fleas per rat. Of these fleas, 1,905 were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* and 73 were *Xenopsylla cheopis*. Of the latter, 56 were taken from the same house. The number of fleas per rat was greatest during the summer months, but the curve of frequency could not be correlated in detail with that of the average temperature. In addition to the above, 469 rats having 716 fleas were caught on ships in the port. Of these fleas, 489 were *Xenopsylla cheopis*, 219 were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, and 8 were *Leptopsylla musculi*.

It is stated (11) that in Belgaum, India, plague can assume epidemic proportions only from July to November, when rat fleas are most prevalent, averaging during July, August, and September, 18 fleas per rat, whereas in nonepidemic periods the average is but 4 or 5 fleas per rat.

The results of some of the studies bearing on the subject of life histories and longevity of fleas are briefly as follows:

With reference to the influence of saturation deficiency and of temperature on the course of epidemic plague, Brooks (12) summarizes his findings as follows·

"1. Plague does not maintain itself in epidemic form when the temperature rises above 80° F., accompanied by a saturation deficiency of over 0 30 of an inch.

"2 Plague epidemics are rapidly brought to an end in the presence of a high saturation deficiency, even when the mean temperature throughout and after the termination of the epidemic has been considerably below 80° F.

"3. Plague epidemics may commence to increase in intensity when the mean temperature is well above 80° F., provided that the saturation deficiency is below 0 30 of an inch.

"4. In some districts in India and in certain tropical islands (e. g , Java, Mauritius) where the climatic conditions are at all times of the year favorable to the incidence and spread of plague, the disease may occur indifferently at all seasons."

Bacot (13) has shown that to induce the ova of *Xenopsylla cheopis* to hatch a temperature of over 60° F. is apparently necessary, and that *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* can hatch at an average temperature of 41° F., but that *Pulex irritans* can not. He states that in the larval stage *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *Pulex irritans* can not survive below 40° F., but that *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* is not only able to endure this temperature, but apparently finds it quite suited to its needs. In the pupal stage, at 40° to 43° F , the results were similar to those obtained with the larva *Pulex irritans* seems to have a greater endurance in this stage than *Xenopsylla cheopis.* In the adult stage all species are more nearly alike. Bacot further states that at 45° to 50° F., with nearly saturated air, fleas can live for many days unfed—*Pulex irritans* for 125 days, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* for 95 days, *Xenopsylla cheopis* for 35 days, *Ctenocephalus canis* for 58 days, and *Ceratophyllus gallinae* for 127 days. Kept in the ice box and fed on a natural host, *Pulex irritans* may live for upward of 513 days, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* for 106 days, *Xenopsylla cheopis* for 100 days. Under natural conditions they would probably live longer. *Ctenocephalus canis* lived 234 days and *Ceratophyllus gallinae* lived 345 days. Allowing for the longest recorded time that an unfed adult lives, there is no difficulty in accounting for active adult fleas being found, under favorable situations, where there have been no hosts for considerable periods—*Ceratophyllus fasciatus* for 22 months, *Pulex irritans* for 19 months, *Xenopsylla cheopis* for 10 months, *Ctenocephalus canis* for 18 months, and *Ceratophyllus gallinae* for 12 months.

In a careful study made by Bacot and Martin (14) on the respective influence of temperature and moisture upon the survival of the rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*) away from its host and without any other source of food they have drawn the following conclusions

"1. The survival of fleas (*Xenopsylla cheopis*) apart from their host is approximately in inverse proportion to the saturation deficiency of the air, provided the temperature and air movement are constant. In other words, it is proportionate to the rate at which they lose water.

"2 Under similar conditions but with constant saturation deficiency their length of life is reduced to between one-half and two-thirds by 10° C. rise in temperature Compared with the effect of saturation deficiency, that of temperature upon the longevity of fleas is, within the range of climatic conditions over the greater part of India, a smaller one

"3. A variation in saturation deficiency from 5 millimeters to 35 millimeters, such as occurs in the plains of northern India at different seasons, would accordingly shorten the average duration of life of wandering rat fleas in the proportion of 15 to 1. As a rise in mean temperature occurs simultaneously with the increase in saturation deficiency and may amount to a difference of 20° C. between January and June, this would reduce the length of life of wandering fleas to about one-third. The effect of saturation deficiency and increased temperature will be additive and would go a long way to explain some of the climatological features of the epidemic."

Strickland (15) places the time necessary for the complete development of *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* from egg to imago as being 84 days, or seven days for the egg to hatch, 60 days in the larval stage, and 17 in the pupal stage.

Investigations in India show (16) that egg laying and the stages of development into larvae, pupae, and adults all show marked seasonal variation, most active when weather is wet and temperature moderate, least active under dry and hot conditions. Atmospheric humidity seems to be more important than temperature in determining this seasonal variation. The life of the adult flea is longer in cool and moist atmosphere than under hot and dry conditions.

Nicoll states (17) that the larval and nymphal stages of *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* can live for much longer periods than normal under certain conditions, from two to six weeks normally to over a year.

Investigations on plague in India (18) show that *Xenopsylla cheopis* can live for at least 41 days when its food supply is derived from a rat. It can survive for 27 days when fed on human blood. Under the most favorable conditions from 21 to 22 days were necessary for the completion of the life cycle. A high mean temperature restrains the adult from laying eggs and is also deleterious to the development of the eggs into larvae.

Thompson (19) reports that in Australia, March, April, and May were the months in which plague was most active in both rat and man, i. e, the height of the epidemic period coincided nearly with the epizootic period.

In a report of plague investigations in India it is stated that the longest life of a flea is in August, when the humidity is over 80 per cent, whereas the shortest life is in April and first half of May, when the humidity is about 40 per cent or less Fleas were found to live about five times longer in August than in April under the conditions observed in the experiment

Major Cragg (20) has shown that in those parts of India which do not have epidemics of plague the predominating rat flea is not *Xenopsylla cheopis*, but other species of *Xenopsylla*, either *Xenopsylla astia* or *Xenopsylla brasiliensis*. *Xenopsylla astia* is also the common rat flea of Colombo, and it is well known that the city enjoys a relative immunity to plague.

Chick and Martin (21) state that *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* are the species of rat fleas which, when hungry, readily bite man. There is no reason to suppose that, other things being equal, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* would not be as efficient an agent in the transmission of plague from rat to man as *Xenopsylla cheopis* has been shown to be in India.

That rat fleas will bite man has been demonstrated by various investigators, including Gauthier and Raybaud, Tidswell, Tiraboschi, Liston, the British Indian Plague Commission, Wherry, and McCoy and Mitzmain (22). The last three proved that fleas of the California ground squirrel would also bite man.

Scope of Present Study and Method of Procedure

To date, surveys to obtain fleas from live rats have been made by officers of the Public Health Service in cooperation with the local health authorities and with the approval of the State health authorities at the ports of Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y, and New Orleans, La. The work in the field in each of these surveys consisted of the trapping of live rats and the collection at the local laboratory of the fleas from these rats. The fleas have been properly preserved and later identified as to species. Care was taken to make a careful record of the location (street and number) at which each rat was caught, so that the corresponding flea data might be properly recorded for subsequent study.

In New York City the rat survey started April 18, 1923, and continued until February 28, 1925. The work of trapping the rodents was done by the rat trappers of the New York City health department. The collecting of the fleas was done by the laboratory personnel of the health department, the material thus obtained being turned over to the Public Health Service for identification.

The survey in Boston commenced December 1, 1922, and continued to November 10, 1923. The work of trapping the rodents was done by two experienced rat trappers of the Public Health Service until September 10, 1923, after which date the trapping of live rats was done by rat trappers in the employ of the Boston health department. The rats were delivered in the cages in which they were caught to the laboratory of the Boston quarantine station, where the fleas were collected from them by a Public Health Service bacteriologist. During the winter months this latter work was conducted at the Bussey Institute of Entomology, owing to transportation difficulties involved in reaching the quarantine station

The New Orleans survey commenced November 1, 1922, and continued to June 15, 1923. This work was carried out entirely by Public Health Service personnel at the plague suppressive station then being maintained in that city.

The trapping of the rats was done by means of large wire cage traps which were placed in considerable numbers in the various localities or zones from which it was desired to obtain the rats. An effort was made to obtain what might be termed representative samples of the rat population. The rats after being trapped were delivered to the laboratory in the traps in which originally caught, care being taken to disturb the rat or rats in each cage as little as possible, so as not to affect the flea distribution and prevalence on the rats. The traps were not inclosed in canvas bags while being taken to the laboratory.

The method of obtaining fleas from a rat after delivery to the laboratory was as follows:

The rat is removed from the cage with any suitable forceps and is then killed by being caught around the neck with a hysterectomy forceps. This is done while holding the rat over a white enameled tray about 2 feet square containing about an inch of water. The rat is immediately suspended over the center of the tray and allowed to remain there for 24 hours. As the rat gradually becomes cold after death, the fleas leave it in search of another host. Since the leap or hop of a flea very rarely exceeds 8 or 10 inches, the fleas fall upon the water in the tray and float upon the surface. As all the fleas have left the dead rat at the end of the 24-hour period, they are easily collected from the surface of the water at that time with the aid of a magnifying glass. The fleas are then placed in a small bottle containing alcohol and labeled with the rodent serial number and other pertinent data. At intervals the vials thus obtained were shipped to the senior author of this report at Philadelphia, Pa., and their contents studied.

The Public Health Service is indebted to the health departments of the cities of New York and Boston for their assistance in making the work possible, and to Dr. William Pepper, dean of the Medical School, and Dr. Allen J Smith, professor of pathology of the University of Pennsylvania, for their kindness in furnishing laboratory space to carry on the determination of the material collected. Acknowledgment is also due to the Bussey Institute of Entomology of Harvard University for laboratory space furnished during the winter of 1922–23.

Results of Present Studies

NEW YORK

The survey in New York extended from April 18, 1923, to February 28, 1925. The number of rats caught each month varied Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-six rats were trapped, of which 1,426, or 30 per cent, harbored fleas. The total number of fleas collected was 4,408, of which 70.7 per cent were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* and 23.4 per cent were *Xenopsylla cheopis*. The average number of fleas per rat for the entire period was 0.93. *Xenopsylla cheopis* was not confined to the water front, but was taken well within the city. However, the city of New York in the area trapped is not wide and a rat can travel across it with ease from one water front to the other The largest number of fleas obtained from one rat was 38, all of which were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*.

Table 1 gives information in detail by months. It will be noted that at no time did the number of rats having fleas exceed 50.3 per cent of those trapped, and that at no time did the monthly average number of fleas per rat reach 3.0. During the year 1923 the average number was 1.6, and during the year 1924 the average number was 0.5.

TABLE 1—*Data relative to rat-flea survey in New York City (April 18, 1923, to February 28, 1925)*

	1923								
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Total rats caught	65	292	138	326	282	324	250	133	166
Number having fleas	29	147	68	132	118	156	105	65	58
Per cent having fleas	44.6	50.3	49.3	40.5	41.8	48.3	42.0	48.8	35.0
Total fleas taken	95	618	257	620	367	414	434	203	153
C fasciatus	95	611	241	346	192	156	114	107	106
X cheopis	0	7	16	252	62	231	313	82	46
L musculi	0	0	0	17	86	2	0	14	0
Ct. canis or felis	0	0	0	5	27	25	7	0	1
Echid gallinacea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average fleas per rat	1.46	2.11	1.96	1.90	1.30	1.28	1.74	1.52	0.92
Per cent C fasciatus	100.0	98.8	94.0	55.8	52.5	37.7	26.2	52.7	70.0
Per cent X cheopis	0.0	1.1	6.0	40.6	16.8	55.8	72.1	40.4	30.0

TABLE 1.—*Data relative to rat-flea survey in New York City (April 18, 1923, to February 28, 1925)*—Continued

	1924											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total rats caught	18	201	256	303	213	310	266	45	140	108	210	303
Number having fleas	9	22	31	29	76	108	66	8	51	22	37	33
Per cent having fleas	50.0	10.9	12.1	9.6	35.7	34.8	24.6	17.8	36.4	20.4	17.6	10.9
Total fleas taken	13	31	36	34	158	446	209	19	90	37	60	46
C fasciatus	10	29	33	31	139	430	189	14	85	32	45	45
X cheopis	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	14	0
L musculi	3	2	3	2	19	15	14	0	0	1	0	1
Ct canis or felis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	1	0
Echid, gallinacea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Average fleas per rat	0.72	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.74	1.44	0.78	0.42	0.64	0.34	0.29	0.15
Per cent C fasciatus	76.9	93.6	91.7	91.2	88.0	96.4	90.4	73.7	94.4	86.5	75.0	97.8
Per cent X cheopis	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	5.3	0.0	5.4	23.3	0.0

	1925		Total
	Jan	Feb	
Total rats caught	193	214	4,756
Number having fleas	13	43	1,426
Per cent having fleas	6.7	20.1	30.0
Total fleas taken	13	55	4,408
C. fasciatus	12	54	3,117
X cheopis	0	0	1,032
L musculi	1	1	181
Ct canis or felis	0	0	77
Echid, gallinacea	0	0	2
Average fleas per rat	0.07	0.26	0.93
Per cent C fasciatus	92.3	98.8	70.7
Per cent X cheopis	0.0	0.0	23.4

Summary

Year	Total rats	Total fleas	Average fleas per rat	X cheopis	Per cent X cheopis
1923	1,976	3,161	1.60	1,009	31.6
1924	2,373	1,179	0.50	23	1.9

Xenopsylla cheopis furnished more than 50 per cent of the fleas during September and October, 1923, after which time their number rapidly decreased to practically a negligible quantity and remained low during the entire year 1924 except for the month of November when there was a rise to 23.3 per cent of the monthly catch. On the other hand, during 1924, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* increased in numbers in May, June, and July, just as it did in 1923, but the numbers of this species were comparatively few during the remainder of the year. Only one species of the genus *Xenopsylla* was encountered during the survey, namely, *Xenopsylla cheopis*. In Charts 1 and 2 an attempt is made to show a correlation between atmospheric humidity and the prevalence of *Xenopsylla cheopis*. It is to be noted that from July to November, 1923, the months during which *Xenopsylla cheopis* was most prevalent, the relative humidity remained between 70 and 80, although the average temperature during October had dropped to

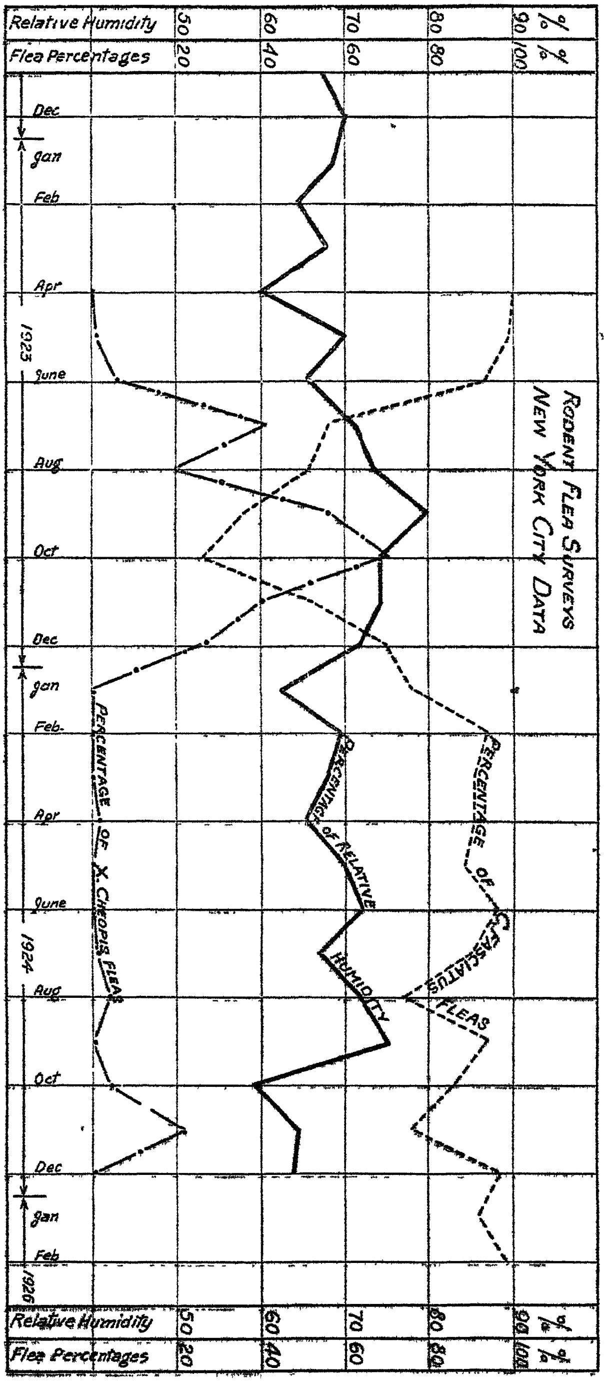
Rodent Flea Surveys
New York City Data
Relative Humidity
Flea Percentages
50
20
60
40
70
60
80
80
90
100
%
%
Dec
Jan
Feb
Apr
1923
June
Aug
Oct
Dec
Jan
Feb.
Apr
June
1924
Aug
Oct
Dec
Jan
Feb
1926
Percentage of X. Cheopis Fleas
Percentage of Relative Humidity
Percentage of Fasciatus Fleas

CHART 1

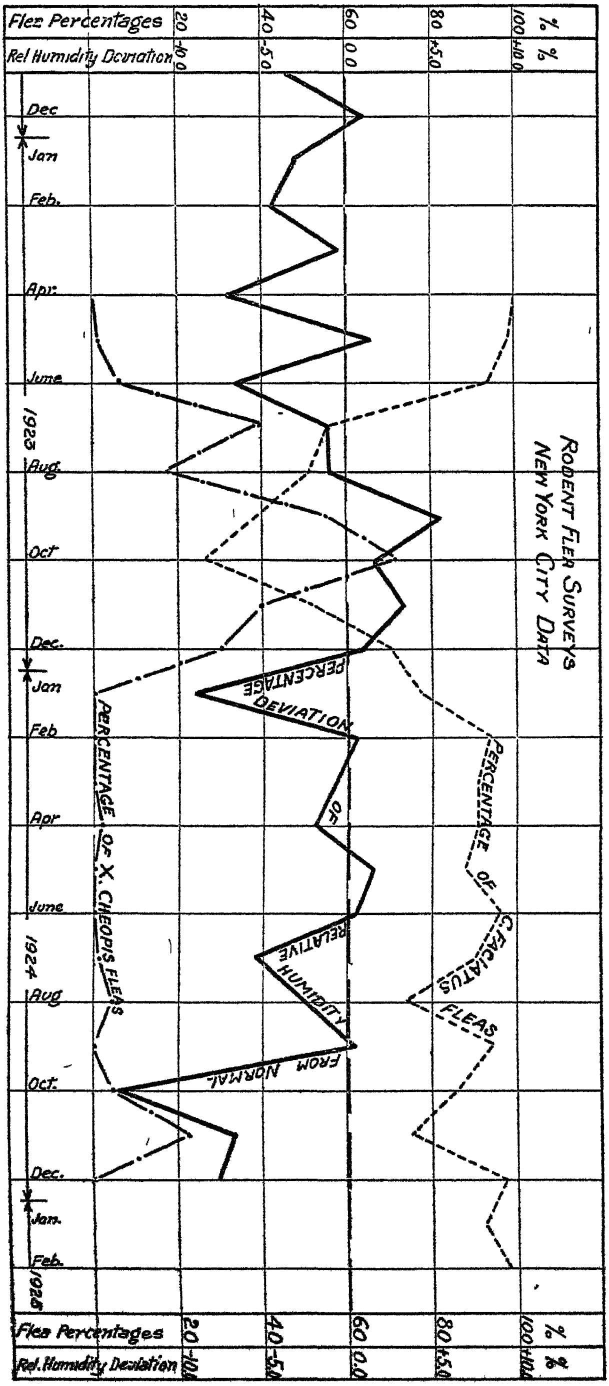
Rodent Flea Surveys
New York City Data
Flea Percentages
Rel Humidity Deviation
20 -10.0
40 -5.0
60 0.0
80 +5.0
100 +10.0
% %
Dec
Jan
Feb.
Apr.
June
1923
Aug.
Oct
Dec.
Jan
Feb
Apr
June
1924
Aug
Oct.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
1925
Percentage Deviation of Relative Humidity from Normal
Percentage of X. Cheopis Fleas
Percentage of C. Fasciatus Fleas

CHART 2

56° F. During the entire year 1924 the relative humidity was comparatively low. The highest average was 75 in September, but during most of the year it deviated below the normal Except for a slight rise in the number of *Xenopsylla cheopis* collected in November, this species can practically be disregarded during 1924.

BOSTON

In Boston (Table 2) the study extended from December 1, 1922, to November 13, 1924 One thousand five hundred and twenty-four rats were caught, of which 648, or 42.5 per cent harbored fleas. The average number of fleas per rat was well under 1 0 until June, when

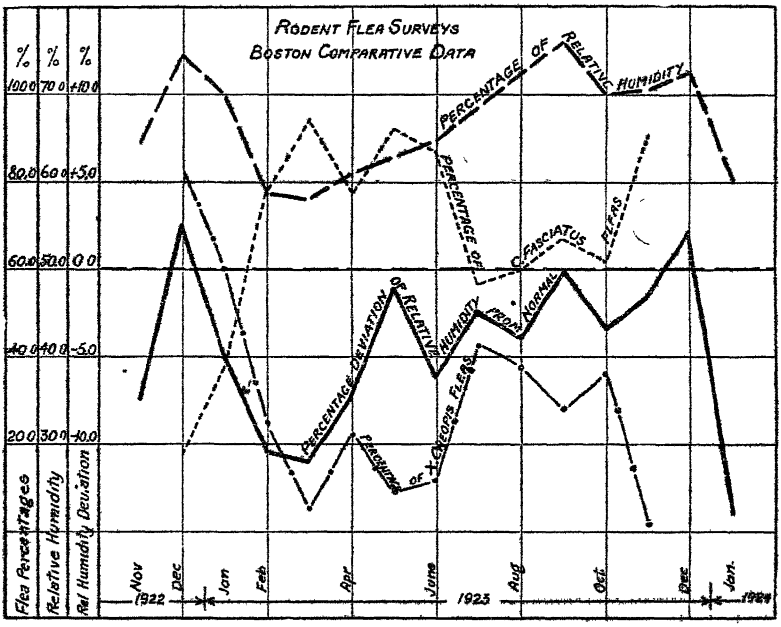

CHART 3

it reached 1.37 and remained above 1.0 up to and including November. At no time did the average reach 3.0 fleas per rat. The average number of fleas per rat for the entire period was 1.25. The total number of fleas obtained was 1,901. The per cent of *Xenopsylla cheopis* for the entire period was 33 2. The curve representing *Xenopsylla cheopis* was not so consistent as that for New York, although it follows more or less closely the curve representing relative humidity (Chart 3). The months of December and January show a high percentage of *Xenopsylla cheopis*. They then diminished in numbers until the season that one would expect to find them most prevalent, namely, June to October, although they never reached 50 per cent of the total catch. In November they had dropped to only 1.8 per cent of the catch, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* remaining comparatively high. The only member of the genus *Xenopsylla* encountered was *cheopis*. The greatest number of fleas obtained from one rat was 67, 10 of which were *Xenopsylla cheopis* and the remainder *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*.

TABLE 2.—*Data relative to the rat-flea survey in Boston, Mass. (December 1, 1922, to November 10, 1923)*

	1922	1923											Total
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Total rats caught	41	172	124	128	56	94	70	118	215	208	208	90	1,524
Number having fleas	5	26	7	25	20	18	25	81	89	132	149	71	648
Per cent having fleas	12.2	15.1	5.6	19.5	35.6	19.2	35.8	68.6	41.4	63.4	71.7	78.8	42.5
Total fleas taken	34	118	8	44	32	58	96	282	230	288	595	111	1,901
C. fasciatus	6	44	6	42	25	53	83	162	138	197	368	101	1,225
X. cheopis	28	74	2	2	7	5	11	119	88	78	216	2	632
L. musculi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	7	8	19
Ct. canis or felis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	4	0	23
Ctenopthalmus pseudagyrtes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average fleas per rat	0.83	0.69	0.6	0.34	0.57	0.62	1.37	2.39	1.07	1.38	2.86	1.23	1.25
Per cent C. fasciatus	17.6	37.3	75.0	95.5	78.1	91.4	86.4	57.4	60.0	68.4	61.8	91.0	64.4
Per cent X. cheopis	82.4	62.7	25.0	4.5	21.9	8.6	11.4	42.2	38.2	27.0	36.3	1.8	33.2

NEW ORLEANS

The survey in New Orleans was carried on from November 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923. During the first three months the rat catch was so small that the figures for that period are not dependable and might be disregarded. However, if they are included, 1,661 live rats were caught, from which 3,928 fleas were obtained, being an average of 2.36 fleas per rat.

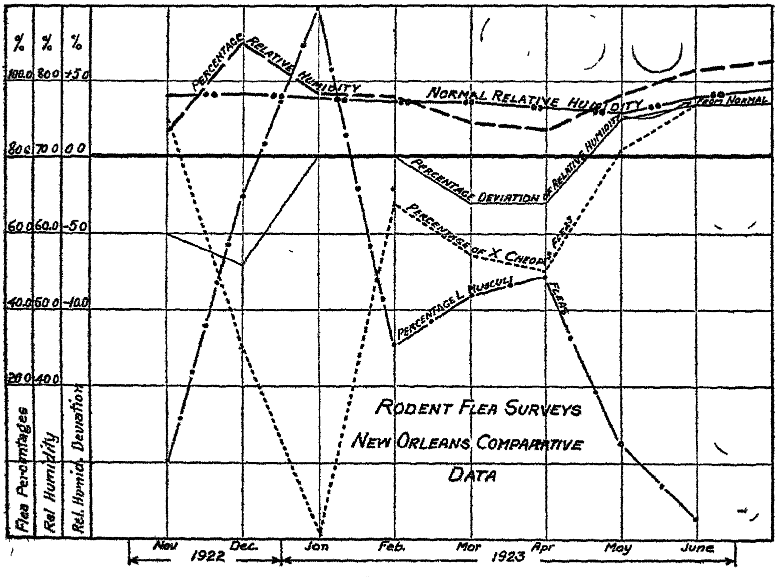

CHART 4

Two thousand eight hundred twenty-nine fleas, or 72.0 per cent, were *Xenopsylla cheopis*, 1,049 fleas or 26.6 per cent were *Leptopsylla musculi*, while there were only 18 *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, or 0.5 per cent. These figures agree very well with those obtained during previous surveys in New Orleans, already mentioned in this report. Detailed information by months concerning the New Orleans survey is to be found in Table 3. From Chart 4 it may be noted that the variations in the percentages of *Xenopsylla* correspond fairly closely to variations in atmospheric humidity.

TABLE 3.—*Data relative to the rat flea survey in New Orleans, La. (November 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923)*

	1922		1923						Total
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Total rats caught	33	4	1	289	454	309	367	204	1,661
Number having fleas	33	4	1	289	417	101	320	189	1,444
Per cent having fleas	100	100	100	100	91.8	61.8	87.2	92.6	86.9
Total fleas taken	154	29	12	941	1,023	174	909	686	3,928
C. fasciatus	0	0	0	4	12	0	2	0	18
X. cheopis	138	9	0	642	556	89	750	645	2,829
L. musculi	16	20	12	288	448	84	142	39	1,049
Ct. canis or felis	0	0	0	2	7	0	9	2	20
Echid. gallinacea	0	0	0	5	0	1	6	0	12
Average fleas per rat	4.67	7.25	12.0	3.26	2.25	0.56	2.48	3.36	2.36
Per cent C. fasciatus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Per cent X. cheopis	89.6	31.0	0.0	68.2	54.4	51.1	82.6	94.0	72.0
Per cent L. musculi	10.4	69.0	100	30.6	43.8	48.3	15.6	5.7	26.6

DATA BY ZONES

In tables 4, 5, and 6 the flea survey data obtained from New York City, Boston, and New Orleans are tabulated by zones, although for New Orleans certain of the data are lacking. The zones were determined by dividing the cities into sections, which seemed to be logical arbitrary divisions. Examination of these tables shows that none of the rats from which the fleas were obtained was trapped on vessels except in New Orleans. In New York City, 26.8 per cent of the rats trapped on docks or wharves had fleas; 30.9 per cent of those trapped in warehouses adjacent to docks or wharves had fleas, and 49.5 per cent trapped elsewhere in the city had fleas. Similarly in Boston, 30.8 per cent of the rats trapped on wharves or docks carried fleas; 30.9 per cent of those trapped in warehouses adjacent to the waterfront had fleas, 57.3 per cent of those trapped elsewhere in the city carried fleas, and 25.6 per cent of the rats trapped in the suburbs had fleas.

TABLE 4 —*New York City flea survey data by zones*

	Zone[1]					Total
	1	2A	2B	3	4	
Total rats		3,660	488	608		4,756
Rats having fleas		974	151	301		1,426
Per cent having fleas		26 8	30 9	49 5		30 0
Total fleas		2,673	629	1,106		4,408
C fasciatus		1,874	431	812		3,117
X cheopis		578	179	275		1,032
Other fleas		222	18	20		260
Average fleas per rat		0 73	1 29	1 82		0 93
Per cent C fasciatus		70 2	68 6	73 5		70 7
Per cent X cheopis		21 7	28 5	24 9		23 4

[1] Zones
Zone 1 Vessels, foreign and coastwise, entering the port
Zone 2A The wharves and docks of the waterfront
Zone 2B The warehouses along the water front
Zone 3 The remainder of the city, except the suburbs or country portion
Zone 4 The suburbs or country portion

TABLE 5.—*Boston flea survey data by zones*

	Zone[1]					Total
	1	2A	2B	3	4	
Total rats		536	178	697	113	1,524
Rats having fleas		165	55	399	29	648
Per cent having fleas		30 8	30 9	57 3	25 6	42 5
Total fleas		478	124	1,233	66	1,901
C fasciatus		317	93	752	63	1,225
X cheopis		144	30	457	1	632
Other fleas		17	1	24		44
Average fleas per rat		0 89	0 70	1 77	0 58	1 25
Per cent C fasciatus		66 3	75 0	60 9	95 4	64 4
Per cent X cheopis		30 1	24 2	37 2	1 5	33 2

[1] Zones defined in Table 4

TABLE 6 —*New Orleans flea survey data by zones*

	Zone[1]					Total
	1	2A	2B	3	4	
Total rats	12					1,661
Rats having fleas	1	1	80	1,091	277	1,444
Per cent having fleas	8.3					86.9
Total fleas	1	9	213	3,336	369	3,928
C fasciatus		1	5	10	2	18
X cheopis		1	46	2,531	251	2,829
L musculi	1	7	161	767	113	1,049
Other fleas			1	28	3	32
Average fleas per rat	0 08					2 36
Per cent C fasciatus		11 1	2 5		0 5	0 5
Per cent X. cheopis		11.1	21 6	75 8	68 0	72 0
Per cent L. musculi	100 0	77 8	75.7	23 0	30 6	26 6

[1] Zones defined in Table 4.

It is to be noted that for New Orleans, in zones 2A and 2B, consisting of the docks and warehouses adjacent, at least 75 per cent of the fleas obtained from the rats were *Leptopsylla musculi*, whereas for the remainder of the city and suburbs more than 68 per cent of the fleas obtained were *Xenopsylla cheopis*. This variation in prevalence by zones was not found in New York and Boston, where *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* (replaced by *Leptopsylla musculi* in New Orleans) was the species most commonly found.

OTHER ECTOPARASITES ENCOUNTERED

No *Pulex irritans* were taken either in the New York or Boston surveys. It is a species of flea rarely found in the northeastern part of the United States, but common on the Pacific coast, and has also been taken from rats in New Orleans and Pensacola.

In addition to the fleas collected and reported in Tables 1 and 2, the following parasites were taken

Polyplax spinulosa Burmeister (the common rat louse).
Philandesia foxi Ewing (one specimen from *Mus norvegicus*, New York City)
Laelaps echidninus Berlese (the common rat mite).
Laelaps hawaiiensis Ewing (New York City and New Orleans from *rattus*).
Bdella cardinalis Banks (New York City. Accidentally on *M. norvegicus*).

For the identifications of the above ectoparasites acknowledgment is due Dr. H. E Ewing, of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Conclusion

The authors do not feel that it is advisable to draw any definite conclusions from the surveys. It is quite significant, however, that in New Orleans, where plague has actually existed, *Xenopsylla cheopis* is the predominant rat flea present during every month of the year, and that *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* is practically absent while, in the northern cities under study, where plague has never existed, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* is the predominant rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis* appearing in greater numbers only during a few months of the year. It is also significant that in New Orleans the average number of fleas per rat is consistently high as compared with the average number in New York and Boston. It is also felt that temperature and humidity are important factors in the average number of fleas per rat as well as in the numbers of *Xenopsylla cheopis*.

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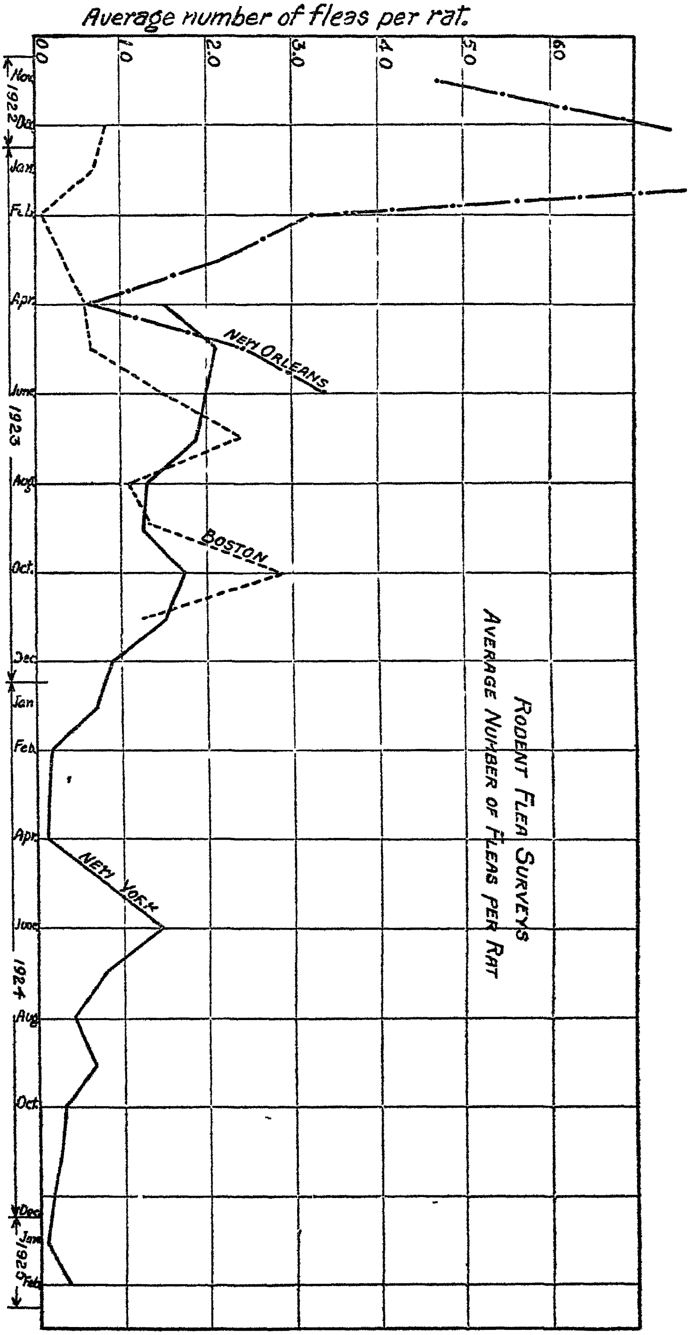
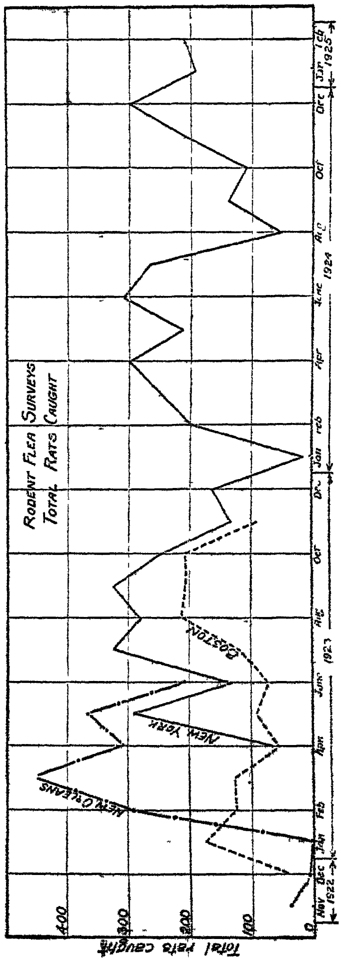

Average number of fleas per rat.
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
60
Nov.
1922
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Apr.
June
1923
Aug.
Oct.
Dec.
Jan
Feb.
Apr.
June
1924
Aug.
Oct.
Dec.
Jan.
1925
Feb.
NEW ORLEANS
BOSTON
NEW YORK
RODENT FLEA SURVEYS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF FLEAS PER RAT

CHART 5



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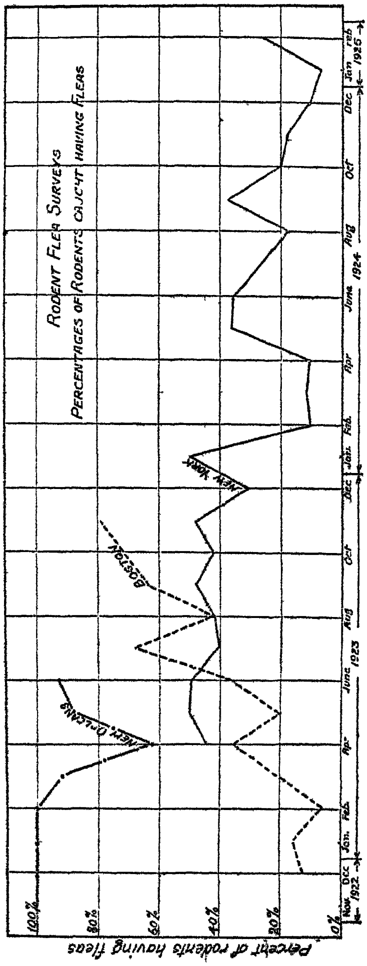

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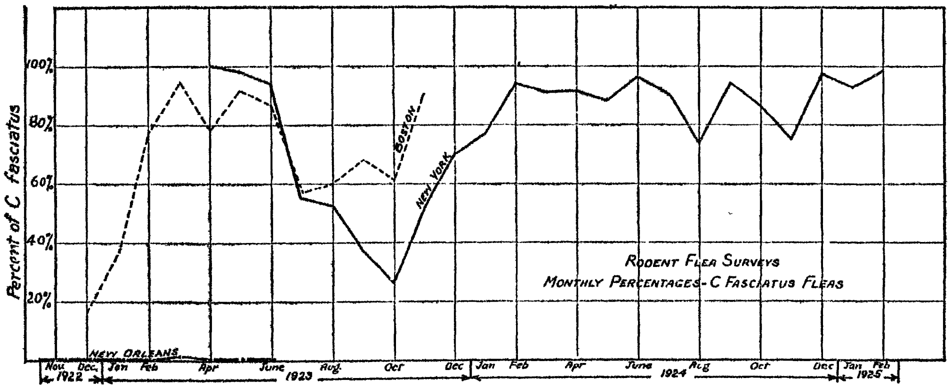
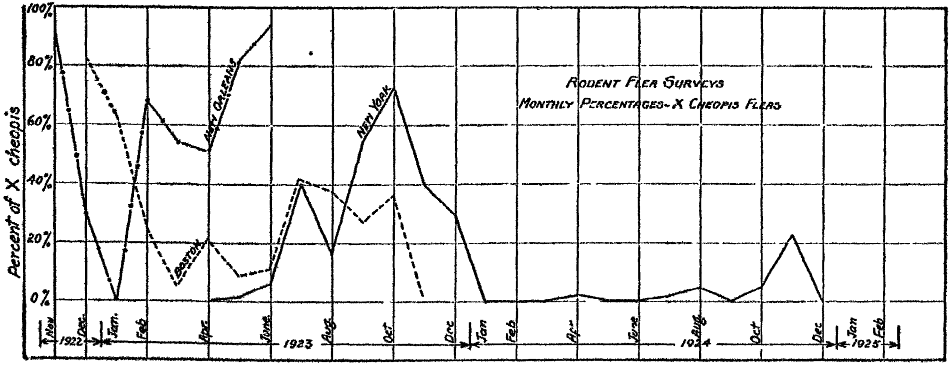


CHART 8



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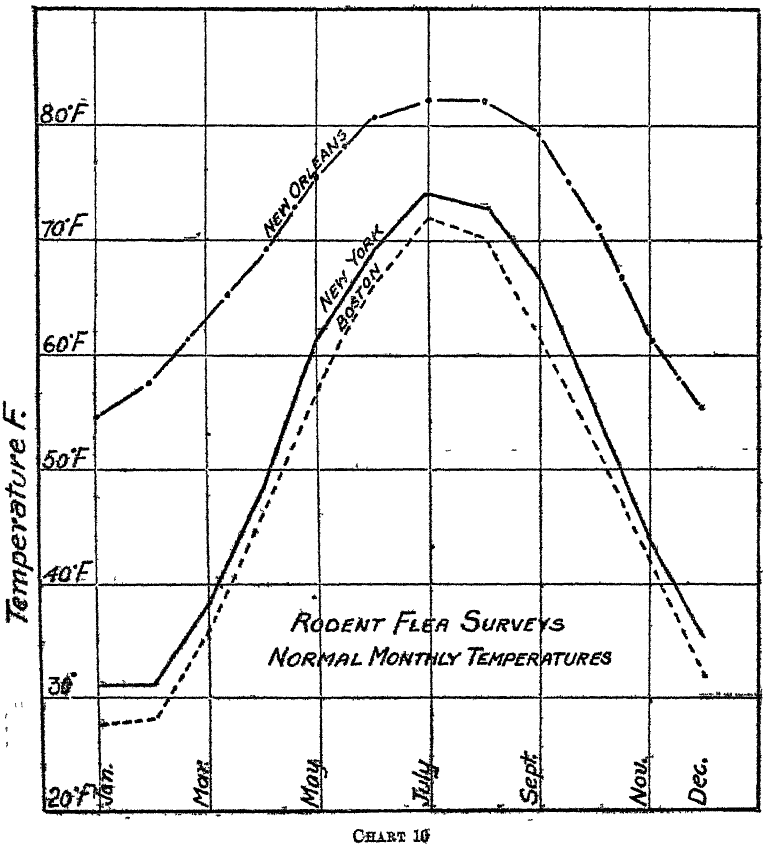
Temperature F.
80°F
70°F
60°F
50°F
40°F
30°
20°F
Jan.
Mar.
May
July
Sept.
Nov.
Dec.
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
BOSTON
RODENT FLEA SURVEYS
NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURES

CHART 10

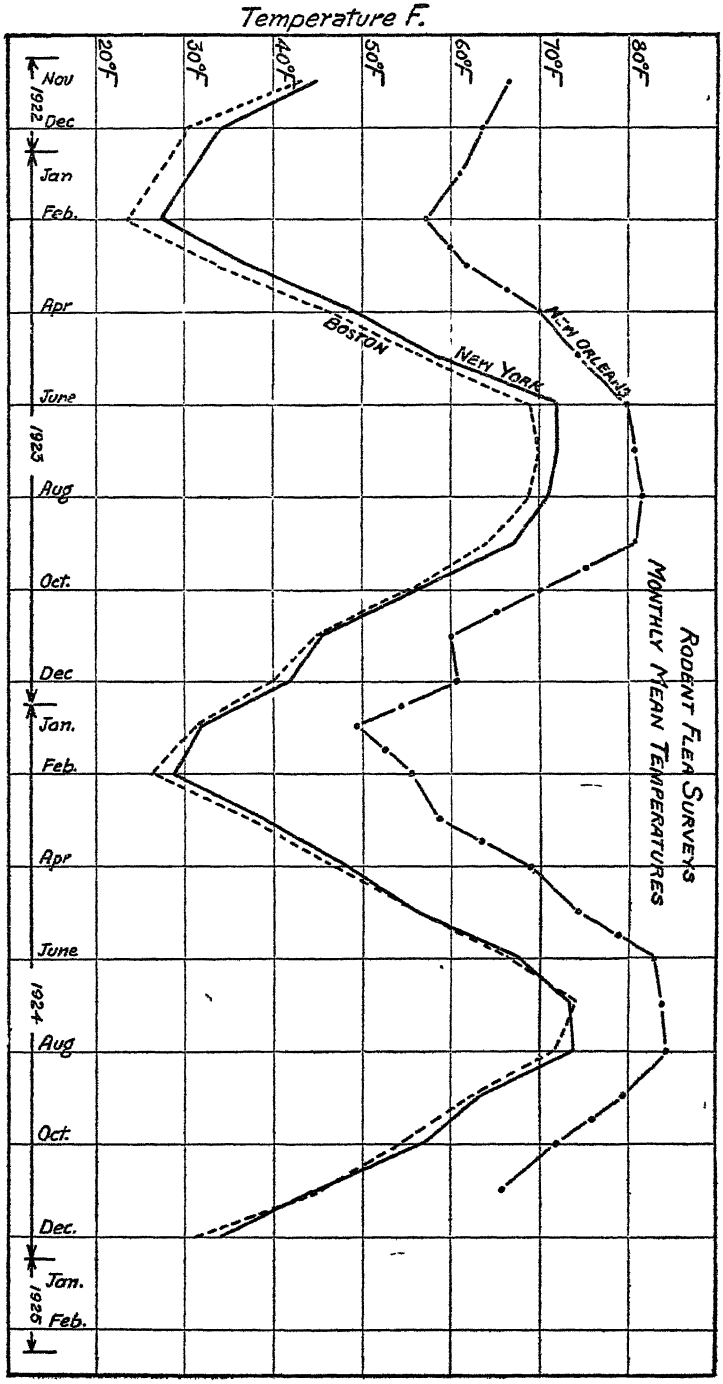
Temperature F.
20°F
30°F
40°F
50°F
60°F
70°F
80°F
Nov
1922
Dec
Jan
Feb.
Apr
June
1923
Aug
Oct.
Dec
Jan.
Feb.
Apr
June
1924
Aug
Oct.
Dec.
Jan.
1925
Feb.
BOSTON
NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS
RODENT FLEA SURVEYS
MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES

CHART 11

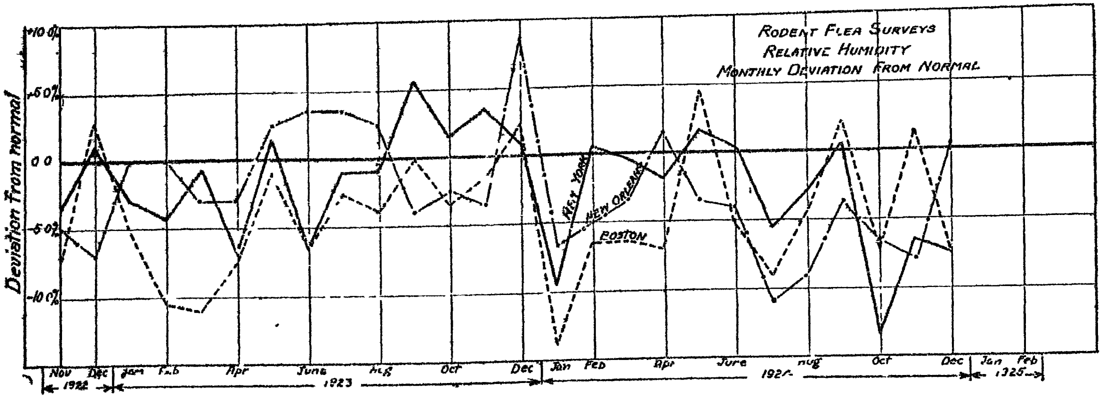

CHART 12

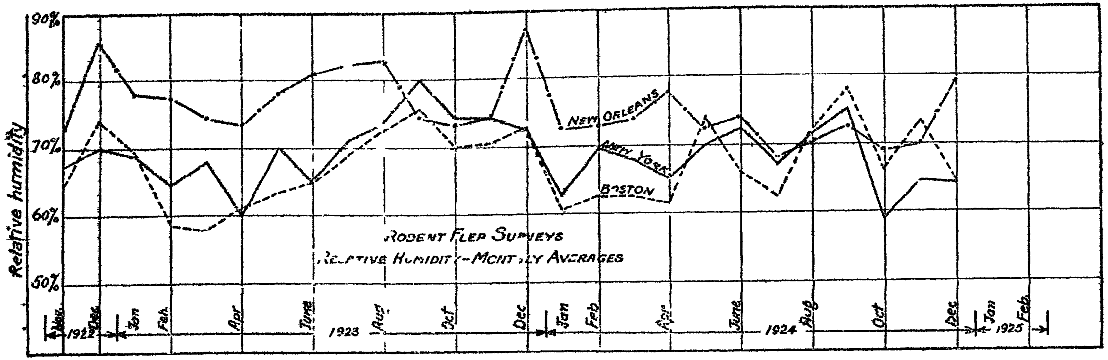

CHART 13

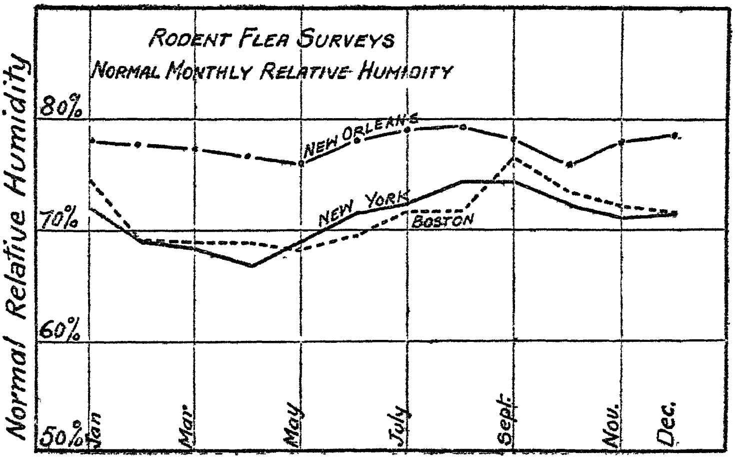

CHART 14

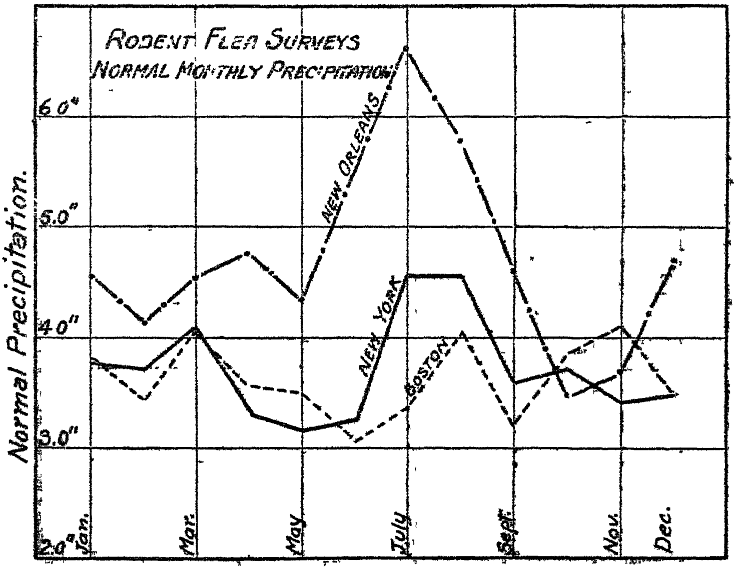

CHART 15

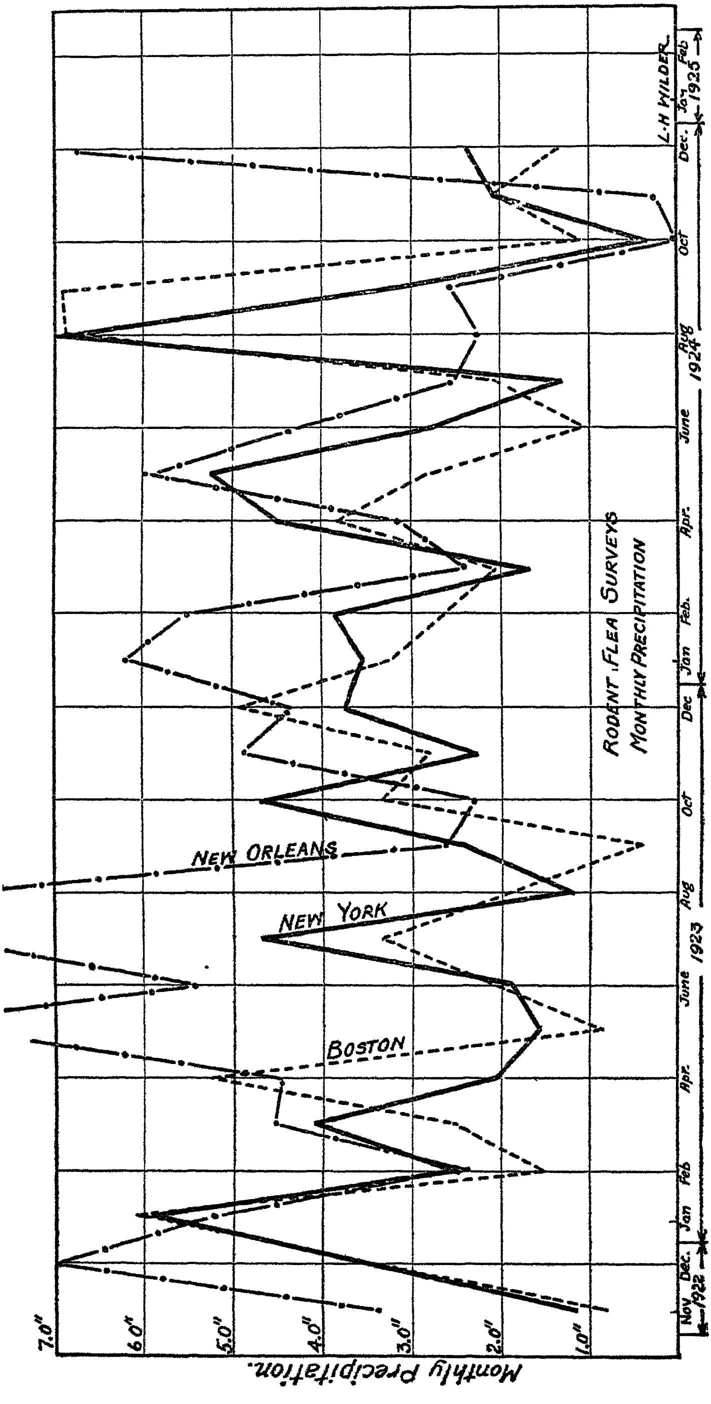
RODENT FLEA SURVEYS
MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
L.H. WILDER
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
BOSTON
7.0"
6.0"
5.0"
4.0"
3.0"
2.0"
1.0"
Monthly Precipitation.
Nov. 1922
Dec.
Jan
Feb
Apr.
June
1923
Aug
Oct
Dec
Jan
Feb.
Apr.
June
1924
Aug
Oct
Dec.
Jan
1925
Feb

CHART 16

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT, ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT, JULY 15, 1925[1]

Seasonal declines in the incidence of the more serious epidemic diseases, particularly plague, cholera, and smallpox, were reported in May and June by the countries where these diseases have been widespread. Similarly, the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria has shown the normal spring decline, and, as no increases in the occurrence of the warm-weather diseases were noted by the Epidemiological Report of July 15. the health situation in June, so far as epidemics are concerned, was decidedly favorable in most parts of the world.

Plague.—In India, where the minimum plague incidence usually occurs in July, a rapid decline was reported during May.

Weekly plague incidence in British India during May

Week ending—	Cases	Deaths	Week ending—	Cases	Deaths
May 2	3,858	3,359	May 16	1,162	1,012
9	1,952	1,672	23	840	667

In Java, although the plague incidence has been declining since February, the number of cases reported still exceeds the figures for previous years; 720 deaths were reported during the four weeks ended May 20, as against 947 during the previous four weeks and 382 in the corresponding period for 1924.

Plague incidence in Egypt has been lower than in previous years, and only a slight increase was reported in May and June. The total incidence in the first six months of 1925 was 78, compared with 320 in the corresponding period of 1924.

An increase in plague was reported in Kenya, where 100 cases were notified in May, compared with 56 in April and 32 in March. A decline in May and June in other infected areas of Africa, particularly in Madagascar, is noted by the Report.

Cholera.—The cholera incidence in India is much lower than at the corresponding season of 1924, due to "the relative quiescence of the important centers of the disease in Bengal and the Ganges Valley." The epidemic in Kashmir, referred to last month, seemed to reach its maximum in the week ending May 9, when 2,844 cases and 1,548 deaths were reported. A general decline in the cholera cases occurred in the second and third weeks of May.

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[1] From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

Cholera cases and deaths in India, April 19–May 25

Week ending—	Cases	Deaths	Week ending—	Cases	Deaths
Apr 25	5,187	3,197	May 16	4,608	3,104
May 2	5,521	3,163	23	3,815	2,411
9	6,079	3,585			

Other localities which reported cholera in June were Ceylon, Indo-China, Siam, and Manila.

Yellow fever.—Cases of yellow fever reported included 6 in Nigeria in May.

Typhus and relapsing fever—The incidence of typhus fever in Eastern Europe was low during the past winter, and the recent reports show it to have diminished rapidly in the spring.

Typhus cases and deaths reported in various countries since the beginning of 1925

Country	Period	Cases	Deaths	Case mortality
Bulgaria	4 months	54	4	7.4
Czechoslovakia	5 months	55	2	3.6
Leningrad	do	91	2	2.2
Lithuania	do	185	9	4.9
Poland	15 weeks	2,411	173	7.2
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	6 months	310	45	14.5
Algeria	5⅔ months	463	34	7.3
Union of South Africa	4 months	261	24	9.2

The following additional comment on the epidemic of relapsing fever in Central Africa, referred to last month, is given in the Report:

> Reports from the Chad Colony and Nigeria indicate that the epidemic of relapsing fever (*Spirochete obermeiri*) which had raged throughout the grass-lands south of the Sahara, moving from west to east, diminished rapidly during May and June. By the end of June, only Borku and Innedi, which were not reached by the epidemic until April, remained infected Doctor Gouzien[1] estimates that this epidemic had caused between 50,000 and 60,000 deaths in a region which is for the most part only sparsely inhabited.

Smallpox.—The smallpox incidence continued to diminish in June in England and in the United States. "No important outbreaks have occurred on the Continent of Europe."

"The smallpox epidemic in India reached its height during the first half of April," states the Report, "and lower figures were reported from all provinces by the end of May. The highest number of cases during the week ending May 23 was reported from Bihar and Orissa (1,173)."

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[1] Dr. P. Gouzien Faits épidémiologiques, en Afrique Occidentale Française. Annales de Médicine et Pharmacie Coloniales, 1925, No. 1, pp 66–81.

Enteric fever and dysentery.—The following comment with regard to enteric fever and dysentery is given in the Report:

> Reports so far received show no increase in the incidence of these two diseases, with the exception of an outbreak in Sweden, where 405 cases of enteric fever occurred during the second half of June as against 46 during the preceding fortnight, 289 of these occurred in Gothenburg. Only half as many cases of this disease were reported in England in May and June as during the corresponding months of 1924 The incidence of both diseases in Central Europe was lower than during the same period of the three preceding years A marked improvement over previous years is seen in Japan, where 1,873 cases of enteric fever and 371 of dysentery were reported for the four weeks ending May 30, as against 3,622 and 577, respectively, during May, 1924

Reference has been made in the Public Health Reports to an increase since June in typhoid fever in the United States, particularly in the South Atlantic Division and the North and South Central Divisions. (See Public Health Reports, July 17, p. 1524, and August 14, p. 1701)

Epidemic diseases of the central nervous system.—No fresh outbreaks of epidemic encephalitis, acute poliomyelitis, or cerebrospinal meningitis were noted in the reports received by the Health Section in the month prior to the publication of the July Report A decrease was noted in the number of cases of encephalitis reported in England in June.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria—A comparison of the case fatality of scarlet fever and diphtheria in a number of countries is given by the Report. Attention is called to the fact that the completeness of reporting varies considerably in different countries and that the case fatality given in the table below can not be taken as an accurate indication of the virulence of the two diseases in the countries concerned. In the same country the completeness of the reports is likely to be equal for the two diseases and, therefore, a comparison of the two will give a fairly accurate indication of the relative severity of the two diseases.

The following comparison of the relative severity of the two diseases is given by the Report:

> It is significant that the case mortality of scarlet fever is higher than that of diphtheria in eastern Europe; expressed in units of the case mortality of diphtheria, it is 2 90 in Poland, 1.37 in Bulgaria, 1 36 in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, 1 34 in Turkey, and 1 03 in the city of Leningrad. An intermediate group is formed by Greece (0.75), Lithuania (0.67), Hungary (0 51), Rumania (0 47), and Czechoslovakia (0.43). The reported case mortality of diphtheria is from three to six times higher than that of scarlet fever in Scotland (0 33), London (0.24), Austria (0 19), the Netherlands (0.16), Canada (0 18), and New Zealand (0.22).

Case mortality rates of diphtheria and scarlet fever in various countries since the beginning of 1925

Country or town	Period	Diphtheria			Scarlet fever			$\frac{b}{a}$[1]
		Cases	Deaths	(a) Per cent	Cases	Deaths	(b) Per cent	
England (London)	27 weeks	6,189	257	4.2	5,603	57	1.0	0.24
Austria	24 weeks	1,923	60	3.1	3,141	19	.6	.78
Bulgaria	4 months	446	62	13.9	945	180	19.0	.19
Canada	5 months	3,122	461	14.8	7,889	210	2.7	1.31
Scotland (16 cities)	27 weeks	2,488	199	8.0	5,171	136	2.6	.33
France (Paris)	6 months	1,378	112	8.1	1,454	62	4.3	.53
Greece	5½ months	86	14	16.3	152	19	12.3	.75
Netherlands	4 months	1,550	100	6.4	3,057	32	1.0	.16
Hungary	5½ months	1,572	150	9.5	3,617	174	4.8	.51
Lithuania	5 months	69	4	5.8	584	23	3.9	.67
New Zealand	22 months	610	14	2.3	433	2	.5	.22
Norway (cities)	5 months	199	7	3.5	259	0	------	------
Poland	16 weeks	1,878	200	10.6	7,596	2,335	30.7	2.90
Rumania	4 months	490	94	19.2	3,969	362	9.1	.47
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	6 months	737	116	15.7	4,163	891	21.4	1.36
Russia (Leningrad)	17 weeks	278	28	10.1	2,511	262	10.4	1.03
Czechoslovakia	5 months	1,680	127	7.6	4,148	138	3.3	.43
Saar Territory	25 weeks	141	12	8.5	87	1	1.1	.13
Turkey	4 months	133	23	17.3	280	65	23.2	1.34
Uruguay	3 months	64	5	7.8	81	0	0	------

[1] Case mortality of scarlet fever expressed in unit of the case mortality of diphtheria.

Measles.—The incidence of measles continued high in May in France, Italy, Belgium, and Hungary. A sharp increase in the disease occurred in Egypt in May and June, and more deaths occurred than at the same season of 1924, but fewer than in the epidemic of 1923. A large number of deaths from measles was reported by Mexico—956 deaths in April.

Tuberculosis.—An improvement in the tuberculosis mortality during the first half of 1925 as compared with last year is noted in many cities. The decline is most marked in Germany, where there were 10,181 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) in 46 cities during the first 24 weeks of 1925, compared with 12,063 and 15,527, respectively, during the corresponding period of 1924 and 1923, and in Budapest, where the number of deaths fell from 2,043 in the first five months of 1924 to 1,383 in the corresponding period of the present year.

Leprosy.—The following data on leprosy are given in the Report:

New cases of leprosy reported in various countries, by quarters, during 1924 and 1925

Country	1924					1925
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I
Algeria	1	0	1	0	2	1
Western Australia	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	------	------	------	------	------	1
Esthonia	8	3	3	6	20	0
United States	6	4	17	9	36	8
France	2	2	0	2	6	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	2	0
Latvia	3	1	4	8	16	0
Iraq	0	0	1	0	1	10
Mexico (deaths)	7	17	18	36	78	23
Panama Canal Zone	6	8	0	7	21	2
Philippine Islands—Manila	8	9	6	0	23	0
Serb, Croat, Slovene Kingdom	------	------	------	------	------	4
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	[1] 1	1
Uruguay	3	1	2	1	7	2
Zanzibar	------	------	------	------	------	1

[1] Imported from Bolivia.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN WINDSOR, ONTARIO

The board of education and the board of health of Windsor, Ontario, are cooperating in waging a campaign against diphtheria and plan to begin toxin-antitoxin inoculations of all susceptible school children as soon as the schools open in September. There are about 15,000 school children in Windsor and vicinity.

In order to secure the full cooperation of the school boards and the consent of the parents, the board of health addressed a letter to all school boards of the border cities reviewing the history of diphtheria in the locality from 1895 down to the present time, showing the reduction in the case fatality rate by the use of diphtheria antitoxin from between 30 and 60 to less than 6 per cent, but pointing out that while the case fatality rate had been reduced there were still a large number of cases—1,185 cases, with 54 deaths in the border cities from 1920 to 1924, inclusive. The letter also gives a brief summary of the results achieved by the use of the toxin-antitoxin mixture.

In case of inability to pay for the inoculations, they will be administered free of charge. They are to be entirely voluntary, and no child will be inoculated without the consent of the parents or guardian.

ANTIVACCINATIONIST DIES OF SMALLPOX

Health Briefs for July, issued monthly by the Tennessee Department of Public Health, takes the following item from a recent issue of the Health News, of the New York State Department of Health:

> Health News of February 2 carried an item mentioning a fatal case of smallpox in a school-teacher An interesting feature of this case has just been brought to our attention by the health officer of the municipality in which the teacher lived
>
> Following the teacher's death, mothers of two pupils in her class independently reported to the health officer that just before Christmas they had told the teacher that their children were to be vaccinated during the holidays. The teacher strongly advised against it on the ground that it "was a medieval custom, was harmful to the welfare of the child, and that deaths were occasionally caused by such vaccinations"
>
> On January 12 this teacher died of smallpox
>
> Although she took her own advice, fortunately the mothers of her pupils did not do so.

HEALTH OFFICER TRACES TYPHOID CARRIER

The following articles are taken from the Health News (N. Y.) of August 31, 1925:

> During the period July 5 to July 10, five cases of typhoid fever developed in the towns of Greenwich and Fort Edward, Washington County. Dr. Leonard

A. Hulsebosch, the local health officer, who made a very commendable epidemiological investigation of this outbreak, found that a laborer on the dairy farm from which all the patients had obtained milk, had had a fever lasting for six weeks 16 years previously He also found that this man was employed on another farm last year and that his employer developed typhoid fever a few weeks afterwards A specimen of feces was obtained from this employee and forwarded to the department laboratory Typhoid bacilli were isolated from the specimen, thus definitely showing him to be a carrier.

DIPTHERIA IMMUNIZATION IN A SMALL COMMUNITY

Twenty-five children in the town of Conesville, Schoharie County, have been immunized against diphtheria with toxin-antitoxin by Dr Charles A. Shultes, health officer The parents of preschool children were urged to secure from their family doctors this protective treatment for their children at a recent "Children's Health Consultation," held in the town under the auspices of the division of maternity, infancy, and child hygiene This information is of special interest in view of the fact that the town has a population of less than 1,000 persons, scattered over a considerable area

ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Evidence held not to warrant jury in finding that contamination of well was caused by defective sewer—(Iowa Supreme Court.) The plaintiff alleged that, due to negligent, defective construction of a sewer in front of his premises, a well on his premises became polluted with typhoid-fever germs contained in sewage which escaped through the joints of the sewer, and that members of his family were taken ill with typhoid fever caused by drinking the contaminated well water. A jury awarded damages to the plaintiff. The supreme court, however, reversed the judgment, holding that the evidence did not warrant a finding by the jury that plaintiff's well was contaminated by sewage which escaped from the alleged defective tile joints. There was evidence showing that in the operation of the sewer the tendency would be to infiltration rather than outfiltration. It was also shown that several outside toilets and a hogpen were in closer proximity to the well than was the sewer in question. In closing the opinion the court said:

> Sufficient to state that the circumstantial evidence, upon which plaintiff relies, fails to carry the burden placed upon him The jury was not justified in inferring from a mere possibility the existence of a cause upon which plaintiff predicates his action. (Hemminger *v.* City of Des Moines, 203 N W. 822.)

Action against city for damages defeated by failure to present claim within time specified by charter.—(Washington Supreme Court.) Plaintiffs, husband and wife, brought an action based on negligence against the city of Everett for damages on account of the contraction by the wife of typhoid fever alleged to have been caused by the use of polluted water furnished by the municipality. The disease was contracted on or about July 28, 1923, and claim for damages was presented to the city on October 16, 1923. Section 145 of the city charter provided as follows

> All persons having claims for damages for personal injuries or for injuries to personal property sustained by reason of alleged negligence or any act of the city or any officer, agent, servant, or employee of the city must present such claim to the council within 30 days after such injury or damage

The court held that the charter provision was mandatory and, claim not having been presented within the specified time, affirmed a judgment dismissing the action. (Sheer et al *v* City of Everett, 235 Pac. 789.)

Pneumonia resulting from accidental injury to leg held compensable under workmen's compensation law.—(Oregon Supreme Court.) An employee while engaged in his work received an accidental injury to his leg. Following the injury, pneumonia developed, and in a proceeding to recover compensation under the workmen's compensation law the jury found that the pneumonia was the proximate result of the leg injury. The supreme court held that the finding of the jury was supported by some evidence and affirmed a judgment in favor of the claimant. (Robertson *v.* State Industrial Accident Commission, 235 Pac. 684)

Ordinance requiring sewer connections when deemed necessary by city board of health construed and upheld.—(South Carolina Supreme Court.) A property owner was ordered by the board of health of the city of Columbia, acting under authority of a city ordinance, to connect certain premises owned by her with the city sewer. The property in question faced on an alley in which there was no sewer main, but was a part of property owned by the same person, which extended entirely through a square and which faced on four streets, in all of which streets there were sewer mains. Said owner failed to comply with the order and her conviction for such failure was affirmed by the supreme court. The following points were decided in the case:

(1) The ordinance, requiring the connection "of premises on the line of the city sanitary sewers," was not restricted in its application solely to houses which faced on or immediately abutted the street upon which the sewer main was.

(2) The ordinance was not unreasonable because it required property owners to connect with sewers located at some distance, thus entailing considerable expense.

(3) It was not an abuse of the exercise of the city's discretion to place its sewer mains in the streets surrounding the particular property involved in this case and to fail to put a sewer main in the alley on which the particular property faced.

(4) The contention that the ordinance violated the State constitution, because of there being no provision in the ordinance for a hearing, by the board of health, of the protest of a property owner who had been notified to connect with the sewer, was held to be without merit. (City of Columbia *v.* Shaw, 127 S. E. 722.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended August 22, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 25, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended August 22, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60, 810, 078	56, 783, 309
Number of death claims	8, 839	8, 664
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7. 6	8. 0

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 22, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, August 25, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Aug 22, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 22, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Aug 22, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5, 776	10.8	10.3	801	771	[3] 67
Akron	32			7	2	78
Albany [4]	34	14.8	15.0	4	2	87
Atlanta	67			13	6	
Baltimore [4]	192	12.6	12.4	28	36	84
Birmingham	56	14.2	12.7	6	8	
Boston	172	11.5	11.1	24	24	64
Bridgeport	25			2	4	32
Buffalo	120	11.3	10.5	18	20	73
Cambridge	23	10.7	11.2	2	4	34
Camden	35	14.2	11.6	12	4	191
Chicago [4]	565	9.8	8.8	69	74	61
Cincinnati	122	15.5	13.9	16	19	95
Cleveland	158	8.8	7.2	22	19	55
Columbus	73	13.6	9.5	14	6	128
Dallas	55	14.8	12.5	6	6	
Dayton	31	9.3	12.9	5	8	79
Denver	81	15.0	14.0	16	10	
Des Moines	17	5.9	11.9	0	1	0
Detroit	249			58	59	100
Duluth	18	8.5	5.3	0	2	0
El Paso	33	16.4	15.5	7	10	
Erie	31			3	3	58
Fall River [4]	19	8.2	12.1	4	3	58
Flint	20	8.0	7.1	5	2	79
Fort Worth	28	9.6	7.0	4	1	
Grand Rapids	31	10.6	7.4	7	0	110
Houston	64	20.2	18.4	6	5	
Indianapolis	73	10.6	12.3	6	12	43
Jersey City	47	7.8	10.7	4	6	28
Kansas City, Kans	25	10.5	11.1	1	7	21
Kansas City, Mo	86	12.2	13.3	8	17	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 61 cities

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Aug. 21, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 22, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, August 25, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Aug. 22, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug. 22, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Aug. 22, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Los Angeles	200	----------	----------	30	18	83
Louisville	92	18.5	12.1	15	11	131
Lowell	21	9.4	11.3	5	6	87
Lynn	17	8.5	7.0	2	0	53
Memphis	60	20.6	23.6	12	10	----------
Milwaukee	63	6.5	8.2	3	13	14
Minneapolis	84	10.3	7.7	12	4	64
Nashville [4]	41	15.7	20.7	7	11	----------
New Bedford	20	7.7	6.7	0	3	0
New Haven	23	6.7	11.3	3	7	39
New Orleans	163	20.5	15.9	24	17	----------
New York	1,071	9.1	9.3	141	151	57
Bronx Borough	123	7.1	7.4	13	7	45
Brooklyn Borough	367	8.6	8.2	49	64	50
Manhattan Borough	459	10.6	10.8	62	62	65
Queens Borough	90	8.2	8.8	10	12	46
Richmond Borough	32	12.5	17.6	7	6	125
Newark, N. J.	78	9.0	9.5	14	10	64
Norfolk	31	----------	----------	9	2	166
Oakland	48	9.9	10.8	3	4	35
Oklahoma City	17	----------	----------	4	3	----------
Omaha	45	11.1	9.8	7	7	72
Paterson	26	9.6	8.2	1	0	17
Philadelphia	417	11.0	9.1	63	51	80
Pittsburgh	162	13.4	10.8	30	16	100
Portland, Oreg.	62	11.4	11.3	3	4	30
Providence	57	12.1	12.4	5	12	40
Richmond	39	10.9	10.8	6	6	72
Rochester	63	9.9	8.3	14	3	112
St. Louis	212	13.5	12.8	35	22	----------
St. Paul	44	9.3	12.2	3	7	25
Salt Lake City [4]	29	11.5	12.2	1	6	16
San Antonio	59	15.5	16.3	16	15	----------
San Diego	32	15.7	15.7	3	0	70
San Francisco	119	11.1	12.0	9	6	52
Schenectady	20	10.2	8.3	1	2	28
Seattle	58	----------	----------	3	3	29
Somerville	15	7.7	3.6	2	2	54
Spokane	19	9.1	8.5	2	0	45
Springfield, Mass.	28	9.6	8.8	2	9	30
Syracuse	28	7.6	10.8	9	7	113
Tacoma	19	9.5	15.2	1	2	23
Toledo	68	12.3	8.7	12	4	108
Trenton	33	13.0	15.3	7	3	115
Washington, D. C.	106	11.1	9.4	17	13	96
Waterbury	12	----------	----------	1	2	22
Wilmington, Del.	22	9.4	8.7	2	4	45
Worcester	38	10.0	12.3	5	5	58
Yonkers	18	8.4	10.5	2	5	44
Youngstown	28	9.1	10.4	8	7	99

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday Aug. 21, 1925.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 29, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended August 29, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

	Week ended August 29, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60, 730, 631	54, 263, 831
Number of death claims	10, 570	8, 439
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.1	8.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 29, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Aug 29, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 29, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Aug 29, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5, 601	10.5	10.8	847	843	[3] 73
Albany [4]	30	13.1	12.3	0	6	0
Atlanta	69			7	9	
Baltimore [4]	163	10.7	11.6	22	26	66
Birmingham	58	14.7	12.7	6	4	
Boston	172	11.5	13.4	23	40	61
Bridgeport	27			2	1	32
Buffalo	110	10.4	13.0	24	26	97
Cambridge	18	8.3	8.9	3	3	52
Camden	20	8.1	7.8	4	4	64
Chicago [4]	534	9.3	9.4	81	73	72
Cincinnati	110	14.0	14.6	14	18	83
Cleveland	172	9.6	9.5	36	23	90
Columbus	64	11.9	15.2	12	7	110
Dallas	39	10.5	10.8	7	6	
Dayton	32	9.6	13.6	2	7	31
Denver	86	16.0	15.1	16	12	
Des Moines	23	8.0	10.8	3	3	51
Detroit	248			66	46	113
Duluth	19	9.0	12.0	3	3	[illegible]
El Paso	24	11.9	11.9	5	10	
Erie	12			1	[illegible]	19
Fall River [4]	24	10.3	10.3	[illegible]	4	72
Flint	18	7.2	5.0	5	2	79
Fort Worth	18	6.2	8.4	1	6	
Grand Rapids	33	11.3	7.4	10	1	157
Houston	52	16.4	16.0	4	7	
Indianapolis	83	12.1	15.0	10	18	71
Jersey City	63	10.4	7.2	8	7	57
Kansas City, Kans	27	11.4	11.1	2	2	42
Kansas City, Mo	80	11.4	11.9	10	8	
Los Angeles	189			22	18	61
Louisville	62	12.5	12.3	8	10	70
Lowell	22	9.9	11.7	6	10	101
Lynn	12	6.0	10.1	3	3	80
Memphis	56	16.7	19.4	9	10	
Milwaukee	85	8.8	7.4	7	9	33
Minneapolis	79	9.7	8.7	9	5	48
Nashville [4]	39	14.9	20.3	3	9	
New Bedford	24	9.3	8.7	5	7	83
New Haven	39	11.4	7.4	8	3	104
New Orleans	132	16.6	16.6	21	19	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 60 cities.

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Aug 28, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended August 29, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Aug 29, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Aug 29, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Aug 29, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,088	9.3	9.6	154	171	62
Bronx Borough	115	6.6	6.8	8	13	28
Brooklyn Borough	364	8.5	9.1	57	68	59
Manhattan Borough	481	11.1	11.0	73	70	76
Queens Borough	99	9.0	7.9	15	12	70
Richmond Borough	29	11.3	18.8	1	8	18
Newark, N J	93	10.7	8.1	15	11	68
Norfolk	26	----------	----------	3	4	55
Oakland	44	9.0	11.0	6	6	69
Oklahoma City	24	----------	----------	0	3	----------
Omaha	53	13.1	13.3	5	5	51
Paterson	33	12.1	14.8	2	6	34
Philadelphia	404	10.6	10.9	77	60	97
Pittsburgh	161	13.3	12.2	33	29	110
Portland, Oreg	43	7.9	7.9	3	3	30
Providence	45	9.6	10.3	8	5	64
Richmond	41	11.5	9.1	7	0	84
Rochester	72	11.3	10.6	12	14	96
St Louis	168	10.7	12.1	27	30	----------
St Paul	58	12.3	12.2	3	5	25
Salt Lake City [4]	22	8.8	13.4	0	4	0
San Antonio	47	12.4	15.0	7	2	----------
San Diego	21	10.3	15.1	1	1	23
San Francisco	118	11.0	11.7	11	16	64
Schenectady	22	11.2	10.9	8	4	225
Seattle	86	----------	----------	5	1	48
Somerville	16	8.2	6.7	2	2	54
Spokane	22	10.5	14.5	1	2	22
Springfield, Mass	25	8.5	9.8	2	4	30
Syracuse	36	9.8	10.5	7	2	88
Tacoma	19	9.5	8.6	1	0	23
Toledo	58	10.5	7.6	8	8	72
Trenton	38	15.0	16.1	8	8	131
Washington, D C	117	12.3	11.5	22	16	124
Waterbury	15	----------	----------	4	4	86
Wilmington, Del	20	8.5	8.7	5	2	113
Worcester	46	12.1	13.9	7	7	81
Yonkers	25	11.7	10.0	5	4	109
Youngstown	24	7.8	9.4	5	5	62

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[4] Deaths for the week ended Friday, Aug 28, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended September 5, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	33
Dengue	4
Influenza	3
Malaria	104
Measles	1
Mumps	9
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	14
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	4
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	73
Whooping cough	25

ARIZONA

	Cases
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	3

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	2
Hookworm disease	2
Influenza	11
Malaria	219
Measles	1
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	15
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	7

ARKANSAS—continued

	Cases
Typhoid fever	59
Whooping cough	15

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Dinuba	1
Los Angeles	1
Diphtheria	51
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis—San Francisco	1
Measles	10
Poliomyelitis	
Bakersfield	1
Exeter	1
Fresno County	1
Gridley	1
Los Angeles	8
Oakland	1
Palo Alto	2
Pasadena	1
Redondo Beach	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	3
Santa Ana	1
Stockton	2
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	7
Scattering	10
Typhoid fever	
Los Angeles	5
Scattering	17

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	22
Influenza	2

COLORADO—continued

	Cases
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	67
Typhoid fever	34
Whooping cough	29

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	20
Dysentery	1
German measles	1
Measles	4
Mumps	2
Pneumonia (broncho)	9
Pneumonia (lobar)	9
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	43

DELAWARE

Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	3

GEORGIA

Actinomycosis	1
Chicken pox	2
Conjunctivitis	5
Diphtheria	31
Dysentery	8
Hookworm disease	2
Influenza	11
Malaria	63
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	50
Typhus fever	5
Whooping cough	2

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria	
Cook County	31
Scattering	16
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	
Cook County	1
McLean County	1
Measles	32
Pneumonia	84
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	6
Fulton County	4
Henry County	3

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Continued	
Jefferson County	1
Kankakee County	1
Knox County	2
Livingston County	1
Macoupin County	1
Peoria County	2
Rock Island County	2
Schuyler County	1
Stark County	2
Williamson County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	28
Lawrence County	6
St Clair County	8
Scattering	43
Smallpox	
Cook County	3
Tazewell County	3
Scattering	2
Tuberculosis	219
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	10
Jackson County	5
Montgomery County	6
Saline County	6
Union County	5
Scattering	41
Whooping cough	136

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	19
Influenza	43
Measles	2
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	46
Whooping cough	25

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Linden	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	14
Measles	1
Mumps	10
Poliomyelitis:	
Adel	1
Alden	1
Cedar Rapids	1
Corwith	2
Fairfield	1
Gladbrook	1
Oskaloosa	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	9
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	1

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Atchison	1
Chicken pox	3

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	3
Influenza	3
Measles	3
Mumps	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	
Bendena	1
Council Grove	1
Kensington	1
Mildred	1
Minneapolis	1
Newton	1
Ottawa	2
Valley Falls	1
Wichita	2
Scarlet fever	24
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	66

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	15
Influenza	6
Malaria	23
Pneumonia	27
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid fever	54
Whooping cough	14

MAINE

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	5

MARYLAND [1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	27
Dysentery	11
German measles	1
Influenza	13
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	10
Measles	13
Mumps	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	8
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	5
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	12
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	60
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	66

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	5
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	13
Diphtheria	39
German measles	6
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	36
Mumps	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	24
Pneumonia (lobar)	27
Poliomyelitis	10
Scarlet fever	39
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	119
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	131

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	35
Measles	13
Pneumonia	45
Scarlet fever	55
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	260
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	112

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	39
Influenza	3
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	87
Scarlet fever	56
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	16

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	21
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	74

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	27
Malaria	1
Measles	1
Mumps	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	47
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	16
Tuberculosis	41
Typhoid fever	62
Whooping cough	46

MONTANA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	6

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[1] Week ended Friday

MONTANA—continued

	Cases
Measles	1
Mumps	12
Poliomyelitis	
Dagmar	1
Missoula	1
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	8

NEBRASKA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	10

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	41
Influenza	3
Measles	21
Pneumonia	22
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	23
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	64

NEW MEXICO

Conjunctivitis	1
Diphtheria [2]	3
Dysentery	2
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	15

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Diphtheria	42
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	31
Pneumonia	73
Poliomyelitis	23
Scarlet fever	47
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	120

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	91
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	25

NORTH CAROLINA—continued

	Cases
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	11
Typhoid fever	37
Whooping cough	49

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Diphtheria	1
Influenza	5
Malaria	53
Measles	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	
Cherokee	1
Choctaw	1
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	4

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	11
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	[3] 4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	7

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	1
Diphtheria	59
Influenza	34
Malaria	399
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	36
Typhoid fever	56
Whooping cough	35

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	18
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	1

TEXAS

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	2
Influenza	8
Malaria	12
Measles	2

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[2] The Public Health Service is advised that report of 13 cases of diphtheria in Bernalillo County, N. Mex. week ended Aug 15, 1925, was incorrect and should have been report of 2 cases

[3] Deaths

TEXAS—continued

	Cases
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	4
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	37
Typhus fever	6
Whooping cough	91

VERMONT

	Cases
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	12
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	11

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Typhus fever—Henrico County	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Tacoma	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	8
Measles	1
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	
King County	1
Kitsap County	1
Pierce County	1
Seattle	2
Skagit County	4
Snohomish County	1
Tacoma	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	21

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	21

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	11
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	54
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	28
German measles	33
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	65
Mumps	17
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	20
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	128

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	5
Poliomyelitis-Goshen	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2

Reports for Week Ended August 29, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Measles	2
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	16

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	5

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	37
Influenza	1
Measles	54
Pneumonia	73

NEW YORK—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	30
Scarlet fever	31
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	135

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Diphtheria	7
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	26

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	41
Influenza	31
Malaria	365
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	73
Whooping cough	24

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Aug 22, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	2, 305
Number of rats found to be plague infected	2
Number of squirrels examined	540
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2, 318
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 22, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Aug 22, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	1, 191
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Aug 22, 1925	65, 444
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925

Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Aug 22, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	16
Number of inspections made	34
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	11
Number of rodents examined for plague	2, 799
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Aug 22, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	160, 144
Number of rodents found to be plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925

Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

POLIOMYELITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers for the six weeks ended August 29, 1925, compared with reports for the corresponding period of 1924

State	1924	1925	State	1924	1925
Alabama	3	23	Missouri	1	[1] 61
Arizona	1	14	Montana	[1] 37	18
Arkansas	1	0	Nebraska	0	21
California	10	270	New Jersey	14	67
Colorado	1	12	New York	403	274
Connecticut	45	21	North Carolina	6	33
Delaware	0	[1] 0	North Dakota	2	[1] 41
District of Columbia	1	6	Oregon	0	2
Florida	0	23	South Dakota	5	5
Georgia	0	5	Texas	3	5
Illinois	44	52	Vermont	1	9
Indiana	20	9	Washington	21	26
Kansas	4	38	West Virginia	1	2
Louisiana	1	7	Wisconsin	3	78
Maine	35	5	Wyoming	0	4
Maryland	61	8			
Massachusetts	45	33	Total	785	1,498
Minnesota	16	326			

[1] Incomplete

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by the health officers of 32 States July 19 to August 29, 1925, and July 20 to August 30, 1924, by weeks

Week ended—	1924	Week ended—	1925
July 26	66	July 25	172
Aug 2	75	Aug 1	218
Aug 9	99	Aug 8	275
Aug 16 [1]	149	Aug 15	279
Aug 23	166	Aug 22	278
Aug 30	230	Aug 29 [1]	276
Total	785	Total	1,498

[1] Incomplete.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended August 22, 1925, 34 States reported 837 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended August 23, 1924, the same States reported 961 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,700,000, reported 382 cases of diphtheria for the week ended August 22, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 495 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 564 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-one States reported 395 cases of measles for the week ended August 22, 1925, and 430 cases of this disease for the week ended August 23, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 172 cases of measles for the week this year, and 137 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 36 States reported 289 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended August 22, 1925 The same States reported 168 cases for the week ended August 23, 1924.

Scarlet fever—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-four States—this year, 672 cases; last year, 732 cases; 102 cities—this year, 291, last year, 291 cases, estimated expectancy, 223 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended August 22, 1925, 34 States reported 125 cases of smallpox Last year for the corresponding week, they reported 191 cases One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 30 cases, 1924, 71 cases; estimated expectancy, 20 cases One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif

Typhoid fever—One thousand and ninety cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended August 22, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 765 cases. One hundred and two cities reported 314 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 246 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 236 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 102 cities as follows: 1925, 309 deaths, 1924, 258 deaths.

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	--------	1	1	0	0	0	--------	--------
Nashua	29,234	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	4	33	10	0	0	11	1	7
Fall River	120,912	1	2	1	0	0	8	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191,927	0	2	2	0	0	7	1	2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	6	2	0	0	9	0	1

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND—con									
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3
New Haven	172,967	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	4
New York	5,927,625	22	103	95	1	1	28	6	76
Rochester	317,867	2	4	2	0	0	6	0	1
Syracuse	184,511	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Newark	438,699	2	7	3	1	0	8	1	3
Trenton	127,390	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	9	31	39	0	1	12	1	23
Pittsburgh	613,442	3	16	3	0	0	11	1	17
Reading	110,917	0	2	0	0	0	7	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	3
Cleveland	888,519	9	20	11	1	0	5	1	8
Columbus	261,082	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
Toledo	268,338	2	5	8	0	0	2	0	3
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	342,718	3	6	0	0	0	1	4	3
South Bend	76,709	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Terre Haute	68,939	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	15	68	41	4	0	14	3	25
Cicero	55,968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	7	32	12	0	0	2	0	4
Flint	117,968	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	3	10	3	0	0	2	3	3
Racine	64,393	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	14	11	19	0	0	0	0	1
St Paul	241,891	3	11	3	0	0	1	0	4
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	0	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Waterloo	39,667	2	0	1	0	0	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	4
St Joseph	78,232	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
St Louis	803,853	0	19	18	0	0	0	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
Omaha	204,382	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	2
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	3
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	6	11	8	0	0	11	4	9
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	2	3	5	0	0	4	0	2
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Norfolk	159,089	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	181,044	0	4	6	0	0	0	6	1
Roanoke	55,502	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0	-------	2	0	-------
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Wilmington	35,719	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39,688	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	8
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	1	0	-------	0	1	-------
Savannah	89,448	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Florida									
St. Petersburg	24,403	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Louisville	257,671	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	7
Nashville	121,128	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	3
Mobile	63,858	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	45,383	0	0	2	0	-------	0	1	-------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Little Rock	70,916	-------	1	0	0	0	0	-------	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	7	4	2	1	0	0	3
Shreveport	54,590	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulsa	102,018	0	1	3	0	-------	1	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	-------	3	4	0	1	2	-------	2
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	4
San Antonio	184,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	-------	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Great Falls	27,787	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	-------	1	1	0	0	0	-------	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MOUNTAIN—continued									
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	1	8	2	0	1	1	0	3
Pueblo	43,319	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	1	2	0	0	0	2	8	1
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	3	3	1	0	--------	0	3	--------
Spokane	104,573	2	2	8	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	0
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	4	3	6	0	0	0	3	2
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	2	23	22	0	0	1	4	7
Sacramento	69,950	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
San Francisco	539,038	10	14	2	1	1	1	4	6

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	18
Nashua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts											
Boston	10	14	0	0	0	15	4	6	0	39	172
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	19
Springfield	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	26
Worcester	2	13	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	9	38
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	--------
Providence	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	--------
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	35
Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	33
New Haven	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	21	23
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	4	3	0	0	0	9	3	3	1	2	116
New York	23	10	0	0	0	[2] 81	43	63	6	76	1,071
Rochester	3	5	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	12	61
Syracuse	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	28
New Jersey											
Camden	1	7	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	35
Newark	4	2	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	32	78
Trenton	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	33

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Scarlet fever: Cases reported	Smallpox: Cases, estimated expectancy	Smallpox: Cases reported	Smallpox: Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever: Cases reported	Typhoid fever: Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—continued											
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	14	13	0	0	0	42	14	5	2	45	417
Pittsburgh	6	5	0	0	0	8	4	4	1	6	162
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	26
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	3	4	0	0	0	9	3	4	1	2	122
Cleveland	7	5	1	0	0	9	6	6	1	65	158
Columbus	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	7	73
Toledo	6	3	0	0	0	6	2	4	2	4	69
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	20
Indianapolis	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	18	81
South Bend	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	20
Terre Haute	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	21
Illinois											
Chicago	24	25	1	0	0	32	6	4	0	71	565
Cicero	0	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	23
Michigan											
Detroit	18	25	2	0	0	32	5	5	0	109	249
Flint	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	20
Grand Rapids	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	31
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Milwaukee	8	3	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	78	63
Racine	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	7
Superior	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	2	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
Minneapolis	7	16	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	4	84
St. Paul	3	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	21	47
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	------	------
Sioux City	0	1	1	3	------	------	0	0	------	0	------
Waterloo	1	1	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	------	------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	4	0	0	0	8	4	3	0	6	86
St. Joseph	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
St. Louis	5	19	0	0	0	12	8	14	1	21	212
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	7
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	6	------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	0	------
Sioux Falls	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	8
Omaha	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	45
Kansas											
Topeka	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	12
Wichita	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	31
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
Maryland											
Baltimore	5	3	0	0	0	17	9	18	3	64	192
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	9
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	2	0	0	0	5	6	3	1	18	106
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	------
Richmond	2	4	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	1	41
Roanoke	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	9
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		3	12
Huntington	0	1	0	0	------	------	1	2	------	0	------
Wheeling	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	13
North Carolina											
Raleigh	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	16
Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Winston Salem	0	5	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	14
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	0	0	32
Columbia	1	0	0	0	------	------	2	1	------	0	------
Greenville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Georgia											
Atlanta	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	9	1	1	67
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	------	------	0	1	------	0	------
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	------	0	------	------	------	0	------	------	------	------
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	5	2	2	92
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	0	0	0	0	8	6	19	1	1	69
Nashville	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	6	2	0	41
Alabama											
Birmingham	2	4	0	6	0	6	7	0	1	0	56
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	26
Montgomery	1	1	0	0	------	------	1	2	------	0	------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	1	0	0	------	------	0	0	------	0	------
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	0	------	------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	4	0	0	0	11	5	11	3	14	163
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	28
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	17
Tulsa	0	0	0	0	------	------	3	3	------	1	------
Texas											
Dallas	2	5	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	------	55
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Houston	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	64
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	1	0	50
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	5
Great Falls	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	------	5
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Idaho.											
Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado											
Denver	2	0	1	0	0	11	4	2	0	36	81
Pueblo	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	14

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
MOUNTAIN—con											
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	10
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	2	-------	0	0	2	11
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	15	29
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	3	3	2	1	-------	-------	1	3	-------	13	-------
Spokane	2	0	1	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	2	-------
Tacoma	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	24
Oregon											
Portland	3	2	4	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	-------
California											
Los Angeles	4	9	0	9	1	19	4	0	2	38	200
Sacramento	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	13	0	0	13
San Francisco	5	2	0	3	0	8	2	6	0	9	119

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
New York City	13	1	7	1	0	0	8	15	8	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	2	0	0
Toledo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	7	1	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Missouri:											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

City reports for week ended August 22, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kansas											
Topeka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia											
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Louisiana											
New Orleans [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arizona											
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	1	1	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
California											
Los Angeles	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
San Francisco	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0

[1] 5 cases of dengue reported at New Orleans

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended August 22, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 14 to August 22, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	119	[2] 116	[3] 93	[2] 96	[2] 79	[2] 78	[4] 78	[5] 87	[6] 80	[7] 70
New England	97	127	117	62	62	62	62	82	92	52
Middle Atlantic	166	163	96	127	97	91	92	83	78	73
East North Central	93	[2] 84	[2] 87	[2] 89	[2] 73	[2] 68	[2] 74	[2] 101	[2] 72	[2] 55
West North Central	133	114	131	93	85	106	100	[8] 107	[9] 113	102
South Atlantic	51	73	41	55	26	45	[10] 50	55	73	[11] 64
East South Central	6	34	6	23	11	11	11	29	34	63
West South Central	74	46	60	42	28	70	46	23	51	60
Mountain	191	105	181	105	124	115	153	[12] 68	162	76
Pacific	113	107	[13] 145	125	99	104	67	148	84	104

MEASLES CASE RATES

	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	434	[2] 303	[3] 228	[2] 193	[2] 159	[2] 105	[4] 73	[5] 53	[6] 48	[7] 31
New England	634	407	350	283	261	216	186	132	129	97
Middle Atlantic	544	382	258	249	199	128	77	69	57	38
East North Central	592	[2] 404	[2] 321	[2] 225	[2] 191	[2] 119	[2] 72	[2] 47	[2] 37	[2] 19
West North Central	87	60	31	35	29	19	29	[8] 11	[9] 30	6
South Atlantic	349	278	262	211	148	95	[10] 71	45	43	[11] 35
East South Central	114	132	97	120	80	63	29	11	17	6
West South Central	19	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	9	9
Mountain	76	95	38	57	29	38	105	[12] 20	19	29
Pacific	84	52	[13] 37	41	64	20	35	29	20	12

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	165	[2] 117	[3] 96	[2] 90	[2] 61	[2] 57	[4] 56	[5] 53	[6] 59	[7] 53
New England	142	107	112	147	80	72	75	102	84	92
Middle Atlantic	145	100	79	81	45	13	37	33	36	23
East North Central	217	[2] 157	[2] 122	[2] 97	[2] 67	[2] 67	[2] 64	[2] 52	[2] 58	[2] 58
West North Central	328	184	168	143	108	122	124	[8] 120	[9] 137	147
South Atlantic	61	45	59	45	47	16	[10] 35	22	41	[11] 43
East South Central	160	91	74	126	80	29	63	63	40	34
West South Central	37	56	46	9	23	32	31	56	70	51
Mountain	143	210	105	153	86	162	86	[12] 39	95	67
Pacific	116	107	[13] 71	52	61	46	49	64	87	44

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	36	[2] 25	[3] 14	[2] 16	[2] 15	[2] 10	[4] 10	[5] 9	[6] 7	[7] 6
New England	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	45	[2] 20	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 10	[2] 8	[2] 4	[2] 6	[2] 3	[2] 2
West North Central	60	37	17	21	17	12	15	[8] 9	[9] 11	6
South Atlantic	30	18	10	24	8	16	[10] 2	2	2	[11] 4
East South Central	200	132	63	80	46	40	23	51	23	40
West South Central	19	0	5	5	14	5	5	14	9	5
Mountain	19	29	29	19	19	0	57	[12] 20	10	10
Pacific	154	171	[13] 89	102	119	67	84	67	67	44

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Cicero, Ill , not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Tampa, Fla , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont , not included.

[6] Cicero, Ill , and Sioux City, Iowa, not included

[7] Cicero, Ill , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included

[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included.

[9] Sioux City, Iowa, not included.

[10] Tampa, Fla , not included

[11] St. Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[12] Helena, Mont , not included

[13] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 14 to August 22, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	22	[2] 27	[3] 35	[2] 35	[2] 38	[2] 31	[4] 41	[5] 41	[6] 48	[7] 57
New England	20	17	22	25	32	22	22	27	40	32
Middle Atlantic	14	18	15	17	25	21	30	23	33	45
East North Central	4	[2] 9	[2] 10	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 8	[2] 10	[2] 21	[2] 19	[2] 31
West North Central	12	10	21	44	44	39	48	[8] 43	[9] 58	48
South Atlantic	49	71	69	59	55	53	[10] 66	59	91	[11] 111
East South Central	80	91	200	177	223	177	183	274	217	183
West South Central	130	148	246	185	134	172	178	130	102	134
Mountain	38	0	10	29	19	48	57	[12] 107	105	105
Pacific	6	20	[13] 22	17	32	29	46	17	44	64

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	6	[2] 6	[2] 4	[2] 2	[2] 2	[2] 2	[4] 1	[14] 3	[2] 2	[7] 2
New England	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Middle Atlantic	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
East North Central	7	[2] 6	[2] 5	[2] 2	[2] 3	[2] 1	[2] 0	[2] 3	[2] 3	[2] 1
West North Central	7	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	6	2	6	0	4	4	[10] 2	6	0	[11] 0
East South Central	34	17	11	17	0	6	0	6	6	11
West South Central	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	5	0	10
Mountain	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	[12] 0	10	10
Pacific	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22
105 cities	81	[2] 66	[2] 58	[2] 61	[2] 57	[2] 50	[4] 61	[14] 56	[2] 63	[7] 55
New England	62	60	45	45	50	52	55	37	30	40
Middle Atlantic	93	75	62	64	63	52	65	65	73	65
East North Central	81	[2] 42	[2] 45	[2] 59	[2] 47	[2] 40	[2] 52	[2] 38	[2] 51	[2] 43
West North Central	33	50	42	39	55	42	42	53	44	31
South Atlantic	77	96	75	67	51	55	[10] 63	73	81	[11] 64
East South Central	103	120	97	91	74	63	74	69	63	80
West South Central	92	76	61	61	76	66	111	71	87	82
Mountain	143	57	67	76	86	57	76	[12] 29	57	67
Pacific	65	53	82	74	45	65	69	78	90	53

[2] Cicero, Ill , not included   Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Tampa, Fla , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont., not included.

[6] Cicero, Ill , and Sioux City, Iowa, not included

[7] Cicero, Ill , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included

[9] Sioux City, Iowa, not included

[10] Tampa, Fla., not included

[11] St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[12] Helena, Mont , not included

[13] Spokane, Wash , not included.

[14] Cicero, Ill , and Helena, Mont , not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1925

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

PLAGUE ON VESSEL

Steamship "Arcadia"—At Alexandria, Egypt, and Piræus, Greece.—A case of plague was reported found on the steamship *Arcadia* at Alexandria, Egypt, July 27, 1925 The *Arcadia* left Alexandria July 21, arriving at Piræus, Greece, July 24. A case of plague was removed from the vessel on the day of arrival at Piræus, the vessel sailing on the same day on return trip to Alexandria

Plague at Piræus.—Later information shows that two cases of plague had occurred on July 18 and 19, 1925, respectively, at Piræus.

THE FAR EAST

Reports for two weeks ended August 15, 1925—The following reports for the weeks ended August 8 and August 15, 1925, were transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 8, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bombay	--------	1	--------	0	3	2
Madras	--------	0	--------	0	28	8
Rangoon	--------	19	--------	0	5	1
Karachi	--------	1	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	3	1
Bangkok [1]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	31	13	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo [1]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	3	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-San-Po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 15, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	--------	--------	6	7	7
Bombay	--------	2	--------	0	1	--------
Madras	--------	0	--------	2	21	12
Rangoon	--------	23	--------	1	2	0
Karachi	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya [1]	1	1	0	0	1	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan [1] (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	32	19	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	1	0	0
Colombo [1]	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-San-Po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] No plague infection found among rats examined.

CEYLON

Cholera nostras—Colombo—July 19–25, 1925.—During the week ended July 25, 1925, three deaths from cholera nostras were reported at Colombo, Ceylon.

CHINA

Cholera—Shanghai.—Cholera was reported at Shanghai, China, during the week ended August 1, 1925. From that time to August 15, 1925, 82 cases with 39 deaths were reported.

EGYPT

Plague—July 30–August 5, 1925—Summary (comparative).—During the week ended August 5, 1925, one case of plague was reported in Egypt. The case occurred at Port Said. The total number of cases reported from January 1 to August 5, 1925, was 90, the number reported for the corresponding period in the year 1924 being 344.

GREECE

Mortality from malaria—Saloniki—June 30–July 20, 1925.—During the three-week period ended July 20, 1925, 51 deaths from malaria were reported at Saloniki, Greece. Population, census, exclusive of refugees, 175,000. Of these latter, 145,000 were stated to be quartered in the city and 49,000 in concentration camps outside of city.

Plague—Athens and Piræus, August 1–14, 1925.—During the two weeks ended August 14, 1925, 16 cases of plague were reported at Athens and Piræus, Greece. Of these, 9 cases occurred at Athens and 7 cases at Piræus.

LIBERIA

Yellow fever—Monrovia—Recent information indicated the presence of yellow fever in Monrovia, Liberia. Under date of August 22, 1925, the following cablegram was received from that city: "Yellow fever has not been found outside of Monrovia. There is no epidemic. No cases or deaths in Monrovia now."

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tamatave, June 1–7, 1925—Tananarive Province, June 16–30, 1925.—Plague has been reported in Tananarive Province, Madagascar, as follows: At Tamatave (seaport), June 1 to 7, 1 fatal case; Province of Tananarive, June 16 to 30, 1925, 16 cases with 15 deaths, of which 7 cases were bubonic in type, 3 pneumonic, and 6 septicemic.

MEXICO

Epidemic smallpox—El Hule and other localities, State of Oaxaca, August 14, 1925.—Under date of August 14, 1925, epidemic smallpox was reported present at El Hule and other localities in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

PERSIA

Epidemic relapsing fever—Province of Khorassan, December, 1924–July, 1925—Recent information shows the presence, in July, 1925, of epidemic relapsing fever occurring in the Province of Khorassan, on the Afghan frontier of Persia. The cases occurred in two localities in the Bakharz district and at a few localities in the neighboring districts of Turbat-i-Shaik, Jam, and Khaf, with an estimated number of 1,000 deaths.

An epidemic disease of undetermined form was stated to have been present in the district of Bakharz, with 242 reported deaths, during December, 1924. The symptoms were fever with headache, pain in the chest, jaundice, hemorrhages from the nose, eyes, and mouth, and, in fatal cases, death within 30 hours from onset.

PERU

Plague—Lima, August, 1925 —Local press notices dated August 14, 1925, show the prevalence of plague at Lima, Peru, with 14 cases reported at the lazaretto August 13. Dead rats were also reported.

Plague at Cañete —Under the same date the occurrence of plague cases was reported at Cañete

Callao.—Previous press reports (July) state that plague was present in Callao.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Animals concerned in transmission [1]—A memorandum on plague and its cause and prevention, issued under date of February 1, 1925, by the department of public health of the Union of South Africa, states that the rodents mainly concerned in the continuation and spread of plague are, in towns and villages, the black rat, the brown rat, and the house mouse, and in country districts, the gerbille, multimammate mouse, large-eared mouse, striped mouse, karoo rat, water rat, ground squirrel or bushy-tailed meerkat, spring hare, cape hare, and Zulu hare The cat, dog, mongoose, and suricat also sometimes contract plague, but are less susceptible than the rodents.

The following examples of spread of infection are typical:

(*a*) Mrs A, a farmer's wife, became infected on a farm where gerbilles, meerkats, and hares had been found dead in the veldt some months before She developed the septicemic form of the disease, and before she died was kissed by her husband, son, and daughter-in-law All three contracted plague, developed the pneumonic form of the disease, and died within one week

(*b*) At a farm three members of one household became infected with plague of the pneumonic type from two others who had commenced with bubonic plague and later developed pneumonic symptoms Lung infection here was doubtless due either to sputum containing plague bacilli being coughed into the faces or onto the hands of the attendants or to direct infection through kissing the patient.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended September 11, 1925 [2]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Shanghai	July 26–Aug 15	82	39	
India				May 3–23, 1925. Cases, 14,592; deaths, 8,900 Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 (Corrected figures.)
Bombay	July 5–18	5	4	
Madras	July 19–Aug 1	4	3	
Philippine Islands				
Manila	July 20–26	6		

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[1] Data from "Health," Vol III, No 4, issued by the Australian Department of Health

[2] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British East Africa				
Uganda—				
Entebbe	Apr 1–30	57	49	
Do	May 1–31	72	69	
Ceylon				
Colombo	July 12–25	4	4	
Egypt				July 30–Aug 5, 1925 Cases, 1 Jan 1–Aug 5, 1925 Cases, 90 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 344
Port Said	Aug 5–6	2		
France				
Marseille	Aug 18	2		
Greece				
Athens	Aug 1–14	16	4	Including Piræus
Hawaii				
Honokaa	Aug 7	1		Occurring in hospital Aug 15, 1925 Plague-infected rodent reported Aug 15, 1925, vicinity of Paauilo, Hawaii
India				May 3–23, 1925 Cases, 3,954, deaths, 3,361 (Corrected figures) Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913. (Corrected figures)
Bombay	July 5–18	4	2	
Madras Presidency	June 28–Aug 1	20	7	
Madagascar				
Tamatave	June 1–7		1	
Tananarive Province	June 16–30	16	15	Bubonic 7 cases, pneumonic, 3; septicemic, 6 Deaths Bubonic, 7, pneumonic, 2, septicemic, 6
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present. Press reports
Cañete	Aug , 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Siam				
Bangkok	June 28–July 11	2	2	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	July 12–18	1	1	
Tunis				
Tunis				Aug 12–18, 1925 Plague rodent
On vessel				
Steamship Arcadia	July 24–27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Rio de Janeiro	July 19–25	11	7	
British East Africa				
Mombasa	July 5–18	21		
Tanganyika	June 14–20	1		
Do	June 21–27	47	3	
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6–12	1		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2–8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta
China				
Foochow	July 12–18			Present
Manchuria—				
Dairen	July 13–19	2	1	
Tientsin	July 12–18	1		Reported by British municipality
India				May 3–23, 1925 Cases, 13,866, 3,322 (Corrected figures) Apr. 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 (Corrected figures)
Bombay	July 5–18	9	7	
Madras	July 19–Aug 1	52	22	
Mexico				
Mexico City	Aug 9–15	1		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16–22		1	
Portugal				
Oporto	Aug 9–15	1		
Siam				
Bangkok	June 28–July 11	2	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Spain				
Malaga	Aug 9-15		5	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	July 5-11	1	1	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 5-11	5	7	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-May 30, 1925 Cases, 78, deaths, 58
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 (Corrected figures)
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	2	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-11	9	7	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-18	2	2	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-July 18	1	2	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	
Japan				
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-July 12	6	1	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 11	5	3	
China				
Foochow	May 21-31			Reported present in epidemic form
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-15, 1925 Rats taken, 9,926, rats found infected, 16
Egypt				June 1-July 15, 1925 Cases, 88. Corresponding period 1924—cases, 328
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-July 8	6	3	
Do	July 30-Aug 5	1		
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-31	17	4	
Piraeus	July 18-19	2		
Hawaii				
Honokaa				June 28, 1925 Plague-infected rat trapped at Honokaa Plantation
Kukuhaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 Corrected figures
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-July 4	5	4	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 30	15	8	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-10	19	19	In Province
Cheribon	Apr 2-June 13		78	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar. 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 13		86	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr. 1-June 15	216	185	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925. One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-April	18	14	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do				One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-July 4	1	1	Native
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-20	28		
Constantine	do	15		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-July 25	4	2	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	18	10	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Aug 9	10		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925 Cases, 20; deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26-Aug 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-25			Present
Antung	May 11-July 5	8		
Do	July 26	1		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-June 20			Present.
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr. 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 5	1	1	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China—Continued				
Nanking	May 9–July 25			Present
Shanghai	May 3–June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6–25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17–July 11			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9–June 6	3		
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1–June 30	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21–27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19–May 13	5		
France				February–May, 1925 Cases, 77
Paris	May 21–31	1		
Germany				
Baden (state)	July 12–25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5–11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January–April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24–June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28–Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 353.
Birmingham	June 7–13	1		
Cardiff	June 14–20	1		
Do	Aug 2–8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31–June 27	4		
Do	June 28–Aug 8	8	1	
Greece				January–May, 1925 Cases, 46; deaths, 8
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Do	June 24–30	27	3	
Do	July 1–31	14	1	
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5–18	13		
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 37 107, deaths, 9,152 Corrected figures
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28–July 4	6	3	
Calcutta	May 3–9	109	100	
Do	May 17–23	75	61	
Do	May 31–June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5–11	12	8	
Karachi	May 18–June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28–July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18–June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28–July 18	68	25	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28–July 4	2	1	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Irak				Jan. 11–May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26–June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28–May 30	72		
Jamaica				Apr 26–June 27, 1925. Cases, 110 June 28–Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 159 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26–June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28–Aug 1	22		Do.
Japan				
Kobe	May 21–June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15–21	2		
Do	July 6–19	1	1	
Taiwan	July 1–10	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 4–10	1		
Brebes	Apr. 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16–22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16–June 27	304	41	
South Bantam	Apr 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925 Cases, 4.
Lithuania				February–April, 1925: Cases, 5.
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–31	5		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico				
Durango	do		11	
Do	do		13	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 20-Aug 17		15	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Do	July 26-Aug 8	6		Do
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-April, 1925 Cases, 1,377, deaths, 123
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-May 9, 1925 Cases, 23
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	34	14	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-25	4		
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 20
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000 January-March, 1925 Cases, 2,457 Later than previously published reports
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Aug 1		13	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-April, 1925 Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Aug 4		20	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-July 11			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-March, 1925 Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases. Isolated.
Do	July 1-20	13	7	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-March, 1925: Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2	2	
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China.				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 5	2		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-May, 1925 Cases, 54, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 23-July 4		2	
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-April, 1925 Cases, 118; deaths, 5
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 21-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Morocco				January-May, 1925 Cases, 362 Later than previously published reports
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases 1,195, deaths, 74
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1-31	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-March, 1925 Cases, 18,336 Later than previously published reports
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-28	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 4	39	5	
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do	11	2	
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 4, 1925—Continued

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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SEPTEMBER 18 - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

A Disease in Wild Rats with Pathology Resembling Plague
Preventing Importation of Smallpox into the Philippines
Meeting of the Permanent Committee, Office International

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Hugh S. Cumming, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J Lloyd, *Chief of Division*

The Public Health Reports are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 SEPTEMBER 18, 1925 NO. 38

A DISEASE IN WILD RATS WITH GROSS PATHOLOGY RESEMBLING PLAGUE

By N E WAYSON, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

When it has been established by complete bacteriological evidence, including animal tests, that plague is present among the rodents of a particular locality, experience has shown that the practical diagnosis may be made in routine by the inspection of the pathological changes in the animal examined. Such diagnosis should be confirmed by reproducing the disease in a test animal by inoculating it with tissues or cultures from the infected wild rodent. This practice has been followed in the present survey of rats from Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, in California

During the routine examination of 32,000 of these rats, it has been found that approximately between 0 5 per cent and 1 per cent of them exhibited some lesion, or lesions, characteristic of acute, subacute, or resolving plague Of these, however, but 21 could be shown to be infected with *Pasteurella pestis* (*Bacillus pestis*) Tissues from many of them, when inoculated into guinea pigs, produced lesions which simulated acute or resolving plague in some feature, but which frequently lacked equally typical characteristics. However, *Past pestis* was not found by microscopic, cultural, or animal tests, but there was constantly present a small coccoid bacillus, in both the rat lesions and in the lesions of the inoculated guinea pig In 5 of the 21 rats proved infected with *Past. pestis*, this organism was also present.

The resemblance of the lesions in wild rats apparently produced by this organism, to those caused by *Past. pestis* in these animals, has made the diagnosis of plague more difficult in the present survey.

LESIONS IN WILD RATS

This infection has been observed almost exclusively in fully grown or three-fourths grown Norway rats, collected from large rat centers, such as garbage dumps, slaughterhouses, and fertilizer plants. A few others have been found in scattered districts. Approximately 95 per cent of all the rats examined are of the Norway variety. The lesions, seemingly due to this coccoid bacillus, which resemble those of acute plague, are. Subcutaneous injection, occasionally with gelatinous subcutaneous edema, enlarged and congested superficial lymph nodes; congested or normally pink colored lungs with the pleural cavities filled to overflowing with clear pleural fluid; dark or mottled yellow and brown liver with or without a fine stippling; enlarged dark firm spleens with the edges rounded and often with a fine stippling, or enlargement and prominence of the follicles.

Lesions which resemble subacute or resolving plague are Occasional hard buboes with soft caseous centers, surrounded by congested vessels, and infiltration in the subcutaneous tissues, yellowish brown friable liver or abcesses in the liver; abcesses or large band-shaped or triangular caseous areas in the spleen; adhesions between the spleen and surrounding viscera or parietes, with scarring extending deep into the spleen.

The subcutaneous injection varies in degree and extent. The color produced in the subcutaneous tissues and the underlying muscles ranges from a pinkish red to a cyanotic red; and the injection may be limited to an area about the superficial lymph nodes or extend over the entire abdominal, thoracic, and cervical regions.

Gelatinous edema is not a common finding, and is usually limited to the cervical region.

The superficial lymph nodes are enlarged and congested, but are usually softer than is common to those of septicemic plague The solitary buboes are not common, but are indistinguishable in appearance from those of plague. The nodes are firm, with caseous centers which are readily squeezed out of the capsules, and are surrounded with varying degrees of infiltration, edema, and injected vessels. The isolated lesions of the spleen and liver have also the characteristic appearance of plague. They are readily shelled out of the surrounding tissue, and are with difficulty mashed out on a glass slide.

The stippling of the liver is made up of pin-point sized areas of necrosis, frequently surrounded by an areola of deeper color than the surrounding tissue.

Aside from the pleural effusion, there is not infrequently present small areas of deeply congested lung which, on section, sink in water. There also occurs a pulmonary solidification of lobar distribution, resembling a gray hepatization in appearance. This lesion is not considered characteristic of plague.

The most frequent set of findings is that of subcutaneous injection with enlarged congested lymph nodes, pleural effusion, mottled, or stippled liver, and enlarged spleen with rounded edges.

LESIONS IN TEST ANIMALS

Guinea pigs die ordinarily within 36 to 48 hours after inoculation, either by the subcutaneous pocketing of the affected tissues or by scarification of the skin and the rubbing of the tissue into the scarified area. Inoculations with cultures of the organism act in a similar manner on the guinea pig.

The post-mortem findings in these pigs are as follows: At the site of inoculation there is necrosis with fibrinous exudate and serosanguinous fluid; the subcutaneous vessels are deeply injected and an extensive gelatinous edema covers the abdominal and thoracic regions, most marked about the lymph nodes, the thoracic and abdominal muscles are often brick red in color; the lymph nodes are swollen and red; the thoracic organs may show no change, or the lungs may be congested, and the pleural sac may contain a small amount of viscid, cloudy exudate, the peritoneal cavity usually contains from 1 to 5 cubic centimeters of viscid, cloudy exudate, the intestines and omentum are deeply congested and often exhibit hemorrhages in their walls, hemorrhages are common also under the parietal peritoneum; the liver appears as though dipped in hot water, a grayish red color, the spleen is normal in size or slightly enlarged and dark, often with a thin veil of fibrinous exudate covering it.

Inoculated animals which live from three days to two weeks usually exhibit some of the above lesions and, in addition, some one or more of the following: Fibrinopurulent pericarditis, nodular areas of necrosis with an areola of congestion in the lung, mottling, or stippling of the liver, dark, firm, enlarged spleen, abcesses in the spleen and liver and perisplenitis, enlargement of the superficial lymph nodes, which are firm and are surrounded by infiltration of the subcutaneous tissue.

While the lesions in the wild rat suggest plague infection, the pathological changes obtained in the guinea pig by inoculation from these lesions, or from cultures from them, are not characteristic of plague infection in these animals. The bacteriological findings are definite and different from those of plague.

Inoculated wild rats[1] and white rats often survive even though the inoculum is a portion of the same material introduced into the pig, and frequently survive inoculations of cultures unless given in large doses. Those that succumb exhibit usually the lesions seen in the acute deaths of the pigs, with the exception that the spleen is enlarged to twice or thrice its normal size and is very dark.

As stated, plague has been found in wild rats coexistent with infection with this smaller organism. Test animals inoculated with tissues from these coexistent infections usually die within 36 to 48 hours and exhibit the pathological changes which are common to infection with the coccoid organism. Plague bacilli may or may not be recovered from the test animal, or from a second animal inoculated simultaneously, or the presence of plague infection may be proved only by the isolation of *Past. pestis* from the lesions of the rat and the inoculation of the pure culture into a test animal. Also, test animals inoculated with tissues from plague-infected animals, then two to three days subsequently inoculated with material or cultures from animals infected with the small coccoid organism, usually die promptly within 36 hours after the second inoculation. The findings are those of acute deaths from the secondary inoculation with the coccoid organism. Plague bacilli can be seen in smears from the tissues, but the small coccoid organisms predominate. Cultures of *Past. pestis* can be obtained from the tissues, but there is often some difficulty in isolation because of the resemblance, especially after but 48 hours' growth, between the colonies of the two organisms

---

[1] The wild rats used as test animals were obtained from a locality in San Francisco in which the disease had not been observed.

THE CAUSATIVE ORGANISM

The organism causing this condition is apparently one of the hemorrhagic septicemia group. It is but half the size of *Past. pestis* when grown on artificial media, at 37° C., and one-fourth its size when found in tissue Its size varies, as does that of *Past. pestis*, both in media and in tissue. Its morphology varies from that of a minute coccoid bacillus to one whose length is more than twice its width, with rounded ends, or somewhat spindle shaped. It stains most frequently in a uniform manner, but exhibits many forms with bipolar staining, especially in preparations from the spleen and lymph nodes. It does not stain by Gram's method and is stained by the counterstain It is not motile. The growth on agar is often viscid, and the older colonies are firm and tend to adhere to the media, or give way en masse, so that the whole colony is picked up when touched with the needle. This feature is not uncommon in *pestis* growths. After 24 hours' incubation at 37° C., on plain agars of pH 6.8 to 7.4 reaction, the colonies are pin point in size, of a grayish pearly appearance, and translucent Seventy-two hours' incubation increases their size to that of a third or half a millimeter. They do not increase much in size after 72 hours' incubation, but become more opaque. They are usually less viscid, however, than colonies of the plague organism, and present less of a capitate appearance as they grow older There is among them the same tendency to produce small, nodularlike, secondary colonies on the original colony as is frequently seen with the plague organism.

The introduction of 0.025 per cent of gentian violet into the agar plates has a definite inhibitory effect on their growth, unless a relatively large amount of the infected tissue is carried over in preparing the plate. The taurocholate agar of MacConkey, used to inhibit the growth of members of the hemorrhagic septicemia group, has little or no effect on the appearance of the colonies.

So-called involution forms may be recognized in 3 per cent salt agar, but they are not so constant as those seen in *pestis* cultures and are never as large nor as bizarre in form They usually appear as larger bacillary forms with bipolar staining or as occasional "doughnut" forms The growth in broth exhibits slight pellicle formation, flaky sedimentation, and turbidity. Stalactites have not been observed, though this may have been due to the frequent vibration to which the incubators are subjected by reason of the location of the laboratory on a busy city street. The growth in litmus milk can not be differentiated from that of *Past. pestis*.

The fermentation reactions are characteristic of the hemorrhagic septicemia group Acid but no gas is formed in dextrose, maltose, galactose, levulose, and mannit; whereas in lactose, sucrose, and dextrin some strains produce slight or no acid without gas. None fermented inulin.

DISCUSSION

There has been observed among the wild rats of Oakland, Calif., and the neighboring cities a disease the gross pathology of which resembles plague in rats. The specific factor in the disease is apparently one of the hemorrhagic septicemia group, which produces acute death in inoculated guinea pigs, wild rats, and white rats, with resultant lesions resembling somewhat very acute plague deaths in these animals.

The practical importance of the disease is the difficulty it interposes in the routine diagnosis of plague in rats. The difficulty arises because of the similarity of plague lesions and those of this disease in the wild rat, and because the presence of the disease in a plague-infected rat frequently results in the premature death of the inoculated test animal before the lesions of plague develop and before the plague organism has become widely disseminated through the tissues.

The sanitary significance of these findings is as yet uncertain, since the pathogenicity of the hemorrhagic septicemia group, other than that of *Past. pestis*, with regard to man is unknown.

NOTE.—Dr Karl F. Meyer, Director of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, and Mr. A. P. Batchelder have cooperated in this report, and are pursuing in more detail the study of the identification and classification of the organism involved.

A NOTE ON THE METHOD USED TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF SMALLPOX INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By H F. SMITH and R W HART, Surgeons, United States Public Health Service

Manila is probably the most exposed to quarantinable disease of any port under control of the United States Government. It is entirely surrounded by badly infected territory and is less than a two days' run from the China coast, where plague, cholera, and smallpox always exist, at least in endemic form.

During the year just passed, no less than four persons developed smallpox while en route from one or another of the China coast ports to Manila, while seven cases developed in newly landed Chinese immigrants domiciled in Manila. For a time the situation was so dangerous that it was considered necessary to remove from shipboard and detain at the quarantine station at Mariveles all Chinese immigrants arriving in the Philippine Islands.

This detention at quarantine was naturally the cause of some complaint and was quite expensive for the quarantine service. With the subsidence of the epidemic, detention at Mariveles was discontinued.

However, during March, 1925, a further number of Chinese passengers arriving in Manila from various ports on the China coast, chiefly from Hongkong and Amoy, were discovered to have developed smallpox subsequent to landing, though they showed no indication of disease at the time of arrival and had been vaccinated at the port of embarkation.

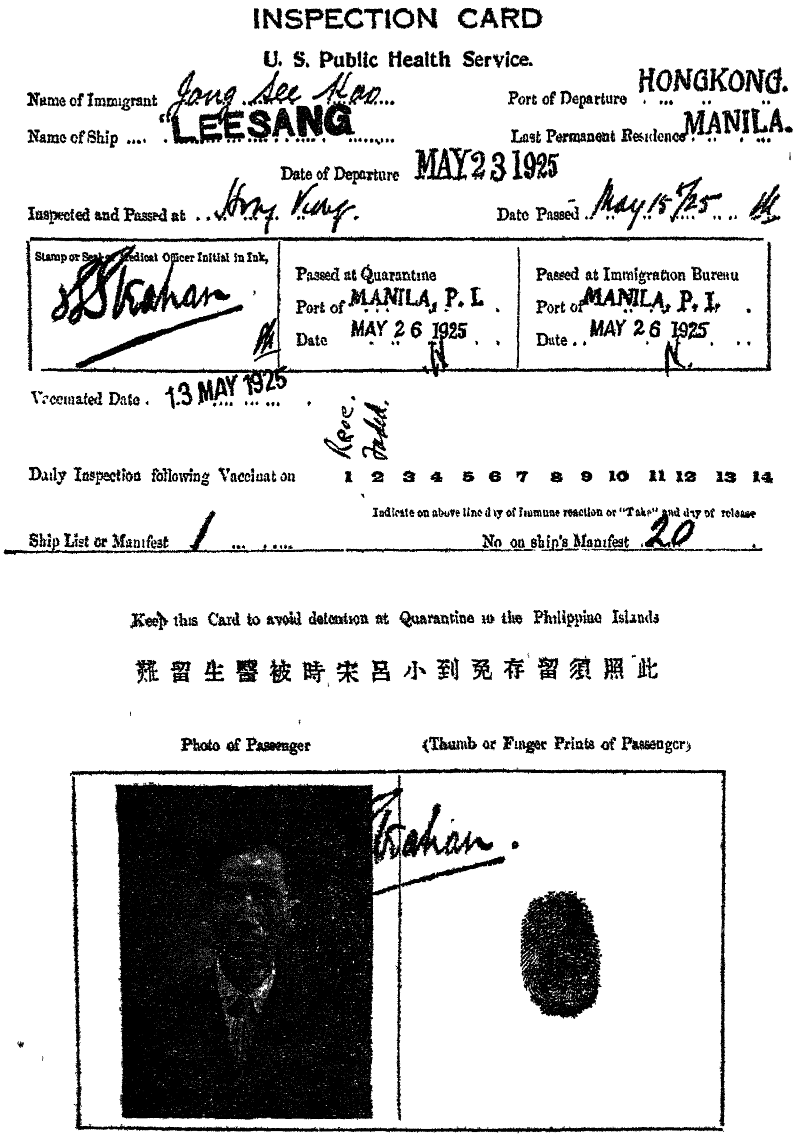
Prior to their embarkation for the Philippines, prospective passengers for Manila had usually been detained two or three days in Amoy or Hongkong, where they had their effects disinfected and where they were bathed and vaccinated by the United States Public Health Service officer stationed at the port.

It was realized by the quarantine officers in the Philippine Islands that, while this procedure was considerably better than no detention or inspection, passengers vaccinated in the port of embarkation three, four, or even more days prior to embarkation for Manila might, after the two days' journey to the Philippines, still be passed by the boarding officers in the Philippine ports and, subsequent to landing in the Philippines, develop smallpox.

It was further realized that the danger of imported cases of this disease might be obviated by again detaining arriving passengers of a certain type at the quarantine detention station at Mariveles for a sufficient period of time to determine their immunity to smallpox; but this procedure was open to objection due to the fact that the Mariveles Quarantine Station is located 30 miles down the bay from Manila, and, in the past, especially in stormy weather, considerable difficulty has been experienced in transporting passengers and supplies to and from the station. Also, there was considerable expense incident to detention at the Mariveles Quarantine Station, which had necessarily to be deducted from the quarantine fund of the Philippine government. On account of the above-mentioned difficulties, it was determined to institute in the various China coast ports a detention period against smallpox, this detention period to vary with the passenger and with the degree of immunity to smallpox shown by the passenger. Arrangements were accordingly made with the Public Health Service officers on duty at the various ports on the China coast and with the shipping companies and special agents, to require all steerage, deck or third-class passengers, as well as certain cabin-class passengers, to report to the medical officer of the Public Health Service several days prior to sailing. When the prospective passenger reported to the medical officer, he was vaccinated and a notation to this effect was made on a special card provided for this purpose (see accompanying form). Each day, at a designated hour, the passenger again reported to the medical officer, who examined the vaccination; and when immunity to smallpox was found, he stamped the card for release from observation.

Upon the development of a typical immune reaction, the prospective passenger was immediately released from observation. In the case of Oriental passengers, approximately 50 per cent show immune reactions within 48 hours and are released from observation. Those who show an accelerated reaction are held until the eighth day, while those individuals who develop a "primary take" are not released until the twelfth day. This 12-day detention period, together with the 2 days in transit to the islands, completes the 14 days' incubation period subsequent to vaccination.

Several difficulties have been encountered in connection with this procedure. At one time it was found that the regular market price for used vaccination certificates in Manila was 1 peso, and that these certificates were collected from passengers who had passed through quarantine, were shipped back to China and sold there for one and a half to two dollars "Mex." Since many Chinese have three or four different names, the name on the certificate meant nothing, and, in addition, could be erased or altered. To obviate this difficulty, it was decided to staple to the vaccination card a photograph of each Chinese passenger. However, Americans and Europeans notoriously experience difficulty in identifying Chinese from their photographs, and it was found that, within a period of 10 or 15 days, the Chinese passenger commonly could and did alter his appearance to such an extent that it was difficult to tell whether the photograph was that of the holder or of someone else. Consequently a combined card was designed, modeled somewhat on that prescribed in the quarantine regulations for immigrant passengers, but having on the reverse side a space for the photograph of the prospective passenger and a blank space on white cardboard where the thumb print of the individual could be taken so that in case of doubt as to the identity of the passenger, another thumb print could be taken by the quarantine officer in the Philippines and compared with the one made at the time of vaccination.



INSPECTION CARD

U. S. Public Health Service.

Name of Immigrant Jong See Hao

Port of Departure HONGKONG.

Name of Ship "LEESANG"

Last Permanent Residence MANILA.

Date of Departure MAY 23 1925

Inspected and Passed at Hong Kong.

Date Passed May 15/25

Stamp or Seal of Medical Officer Initial in Ink, Kahan

Passed at Quarantine Port of MANILA, P. I. Date MAY 26 1925

Passed at Immigration Bureau Port of MANILA, P. I. Date MAY 26 1925

Vaccinated Date 13 MAY 1925

Daily Inspection following Vaccination 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Indicate on above line day of immune reaction or "Take" and day of release

Ship List or Manifest 1

No on ship's Manifest 20

Keep this Card to avoid detention at Quarantine in the Philippine Islands

此照須留存免到小呂宋時被醫生留難

Photo of Passenger

(Thumb or Finger Prints of Passenger)

Kahan.

Face (upper) and back (lower) of inspection card

The procedure used at present may be summarized as follows: The prospective passenger reports to the special agent, who takes him to the steamship company. The steamship company furnish him with a card (see illustration) and fill in his name, port of departure, and last permanent residence. They also affix to the reverse side of the card a photograph of the passenger, stamped across the border with the stamp of the company or the initials of the passenger agent. With his card, the prospective passenger next reports to the United States Public Health Service officer stationed at the port who bathes him, disinfects his effects, and vaccinates him. At the time of vaccination he is compared with the photograph on the reverse side of the card, and immediately following vaccination his thumb print is taken for the purpose of future identification. Each day following this, at a designated hour, the passenger reports to the medical officer for inspection, at which time a notation is made on the face of the card as to the condition of the vaccination. The steamship company will not furnish transportation to a passenger until the Public Health Service officer has passed the passenger as an immune and has placed his stamp in the appropriate place on the front of the card and has initialed this stamp in ink. (It was found that unless initialing by hand were required, the whole procedure would be carried out in the special agent's office, including stamp, thumb prints, etc.) After the quarantine officer is satisfied as to the immunity of the individual, the shipping company furnishes him with his transportation and he is embarked on the first ship sailing for the Philippines.

In order to prevent substitution or the embarkation of passengers not immune to smallpox, all passengers and their cards are reinspected immediately prior to sailing from Chinese ports. The boarding officer inspects the individual on arrival at a Philippine port in the usual manner, and, in addition, checks up and stamps his card. In case of doubt as to identity, a thumb print of the individual is taken on an ordinary piece of white cardboard and compared with that on his inspection card.

This seems to be rather an elaborate procedure to go through; yet, because of the extreme prevalence of smallpox in China, the comparatively short time required for passage from China to the Philippines, and the unscrupulousness shown by certain special agents and brokers in getting Orientals into the Philippines, nothing less than this procedure will prevent the introduction of smallpox into the islands.

MEETING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE

Summary of the Proceedings of the Extraordinary Session, April 27–May 6, 1925

The following report is taken from the Bulletin Mensuel for June, 1925, published by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, at Paris:

The permanent committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique held its extraordinary session of 1925, at Paris, April 27 to May 6, Mr. Velghe, of Belgium, chairman.

Delegates from the following countries (colonies, dominions, etc) took part in this session. Australia, Belgium, British India, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, French West Africa, French Indo-China, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherland Indies, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Switzerland. Tunis, Union of South Africa, and Uruguay, also the Assistant Director of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique

The committee took up the development in the international measures proposed during the preceding sessions

The agreement in regard to furnishing seamen treatment for venereal diseases (the establishment and maintenance, at seaports, of facilities for furnishing seamen of all nationalities free treatment for venereal diseases) was signed at Brussels December 1, 1924, by the representatives of 13 countries, and others have manifested their intention to adhere.

The agreement regarding the shipment and employment of anti-diphtheritic serum was approved in principle by most of the governments. A cause of dissension, that which had originated through a slight inaccuracy of the text, was cleared up, and it was decided that the chairman of the committee should refer the agreement to the French Government to complete the negotiations necessary to secure the signatures.

The proposal of the International Office for the establishment of a standard uniform bill of health was submitted for the consideration of the various governments by a circular letter dated July 31, 1924. Up to the time of the meeting of the committee, of 37 maritime countries participating in the International Office, 19 had signified their acceptance of the proposed text; some had not expressed their opinion, while others had noted reservations or objections. When all the replies shall have been received, the proposal will be taken up again for the purpose of drawing up a form which will meet all the objections.

The committee considered provisions expecially pertinent to the Far East to be proposed for inclusion in the International Sanitary Convention, to consider which a conference is to be called at an early date. The matter has been taken up by a commission and by the committee in full session, and the exchanges of views have resulted in the outline of proposals to be taken up at the October session of the committee.

The committee also took under consideration a number of provisions concerning emigrants, harmonizing them with the views expressed by the international conference of emigration and immigration which was held at Rome in 1924.

It also considered a model convention to be proposed for the agreement of bordering countries (by virtue of art. 53 of the International Sanitary Convention of 1912), drawn up by a mixed committee composed of representatives of the health organization and the committee on communications and travel of the League of Nations, and upon which the opinion of the permanent committee had been requested.

Acting as the technical consultative council of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, the committee approved the report of the work of the fourth session of the health committee of the league held at Geneva, April 20–25, 1925 The committee agreed to accept the mission which may be given to it under article 10 of the opium convention of 1925.

The following are the more important matters considered regarding the epidemiology and prophylaxis of certain diseases, subjects already on the calendar of business or introduced during the session by communications from the delegates·

Industrial anthrax.—A proposition relative to "the establishment of regulated control, in the countries of origin, of the exportation of animal hides for the protection of the importing countries against anthrax," was proposed by the Minister of Agriculture of Czechoslovakia. This proposition was discussed, but action was reserved until the results of an exhaustive study being made by the League of Nations shall have been completed. This investigation concerns the procedures employed for the disinfection of hides contaminated with anthrax spores. The data being collected again show that cases of anthrax incident to professions, although they have become rare, have not entirely disappeared; for example, in England during the past 15 years there were 873 cases of anthrax with 126 deaths.

Scarlet fever.—The replies to the questionnaire received since the last session or brought to the session were turned over to the compiler for the purpose of collective study. These reports were from Norway, the United States, Australia, Rumania, Denmark, and Morocco.

In Rumania, where the disease has always been grave, with high morbidity and mortality rates, it has followed a course of curious variations during recent years. During the World War it almost completely disappeared, only to reoccur later in a mild form Studies that have been made show the great importance of hospitalization. In the cities, where hospitalization is more general, the case fatality rate has shown the greatest decrease. dropping from 25 per 100 in 1878 to 6.5 per 100 in 1923; whereas in the country, during the same period, it dropped only from 27 to 16.8 Even in the country considerable difference in the case fatality rates was shown between patients treated at home and those isolated in rural hospitals, the rate in the former group being 48 37 per 100 in 1910 and only 12.11 for the latter

Bacteriological studies on the virus of scarlet fever have been carried on actively in various countries, notably in England, Italy, and America, but it was considered too early to warrant the drawing of any conclusions. It is probable that the complete report upon the results of the studies will be presented at the October session

Species of rodents and their cutaneous parasites.—It was noted that comment relative to studies on rodent species and their cutaneous parasites in Holland, Japan, Norway, and the colonies and mandatory countries of Great Britain were published in the May (1925) issue of the Bulletin.

In British India the matter has been made the subject of continuous research. The health services are working in unison to secure complete and accurate information on the geographic distribution and seasonal appearance of rats and fleas, (1) in regions in which plague has existed continuously for many years past, and (2) where it has never been reported. It is probable that a detailed report will be presented to the committee at its next session.

In Madagascar, at least at Tananarive, all the rats caught belonged to the species *M. alexandrinus*. The mice are very abundant, but they are not considered as playing any rôle in the spreading of plague. The majority of the fleas (60 per cent) collected from the rats belonged to the species *Xenopsylla cheopis;* the remainder to the species *Ctenopsylla musculi* and *Echidnophaga* (*Sarcopsylla*) *gallinacea* in about equal proportion. In the houses abundance of *Ctenocephalus canis* and, more rarely, *Pulex irritans*, were found.

It was learned that, in Europe, there was a general tendency for the black rat to reappear, which, in the eighteenth century, had been driven out by the gray rat. This is without doubt due to the fact that the latter has found modern construction in cities unsuitable to its existence.

With regard to the fleas, it becomes more and more evident that *X. cheopis* is the important disseminator of plague. It lives principally in tropical regions, but it clings to the rat, travels with it, and goes with it to temperate regions. *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* is also an intermediary; it lives principally in the nest of rats. Generally speaking, it can be said that in northern and southern Europe, and from the coast to the interior, *Ceratophyllus* is increasing in numbers while *Xenopsylla* is decreasing. *Pulex irritans*, parasite of man, is responsible for some cases of transmission of plague between human beings, but such cases are rare.

Cancer.—A note on cancer mortality in Spain, from 1900 to 1902, is published in the June Bulletin; as well as a report on the work of the Cancer Commission of the Ministry of Health of Great Britain. The abstract of Czechoslovakian statistics shows that cancer is increasing in Czechoslovakia, with (as is the case generally elsewhere) a higher incidence among females than among males The increase in incidence is significant. The number of cancer deaths per 1,000 deaths was 45 2 in 1919 and 60.1 in 1923.

An investigation undertaken in England, Italy, and the Netherlands with regard to cancers of the breast and uterus shows that the percentage of cases operated on early is very small, being about 10 per cent. This is regrettable Probably the same condition exists in other countries, and it is one against which an intensive educational campaign should be launched.

In Belgium, where the mortality from cancer represents approximately 50 per 1,000 total deaths, a certain increase has been shown; but it does not appear to be greater than would naturally result from the increase in the average length of life.

Relapsing fever and the spirochete of Obermeir.—A note on the report of the inquiry undertaken by the Office International and also containing data regarding relapsing fever and the spirochete of Dutton, was published in the May issue of the Bulletin.

The question regarding the transmission of relapsing fever by the Miana tick (*Argas persicus*) is not yet fully settled. It seems that malaria, very prevalent in Persia, may account for a large number of cases of fever attributed to the bite of *Argas persicus*.

Leprosy—The June issue of the Bulletin contains various communications regarding the prophylaxis of leprosy

In Italy a census taken since the last session of the committee has shown a smaller number of cases of leprosy than that shown by the preceding census. As is the case with persons infected with venereal diseases, leprous persons are cared for in State hospitals.

In Norway the plan that has been followed for the past 70 years has given the best results. From 1850 to 1855 an increase in the number of cases of leprosy occurred; in 1852 there were 2,858 cases, or about 2 per 1,000 inhabitants. At the present time the number of cases has fallen to 1 per 20,000 inhabitants.

In Algeria, according to figures furnished the conference of Strasbourg in 1923, the number of known leprosy cases in the colony in the past 30 years was about 150. There were very few cases among the Jewish race With the natives the disease is not prevalent and has shown no tendency to spread. With Europeans the cases are almost entirely all imported from Spain and do not constitute foci. There have been discovered some apparent cases of contagion among the Spanish element.

In British India a very active campaign against leprosy is being undertaken, for which a fund of £30,000 has already been raised.

In Indo-China, in 1923, a census showed 5,813 cases of leprosy, of which 4,454 were in leprosariums, or villages of segregation. Isolation, which is apparently the most efficacious prophylactic measure, is carried out rationally in the segregated villages, only the recalcitrant patients are actually confined, while the others lead comparatively free lives Children born of leprous parents are taken from their parents, the custom in Indo-China being to permit their adoption within 48 hours after birth.

In New Caledonia, on May 1, 1924, a census showed 1,168 cases of leprosy, or 2 48 per 100 population. Villages of segregation appear to have given the best results in prophylaxis.

Treatment by the ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil, adopted more or less everywhere, has given the most encouraging results, but conclusions regarding it are still reserved.

Kala-azar.—A special commission has been appointed by the government of British India to study kala-azar, which has shown particularly increased incidence in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and perhaps also in the united Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The commission is concerned first with the determination of the mode of transmission of the disease. So far experiments have been made which seem to show that the causative parasite can develop in the organism of *Phlebotomus argentipes.* The report relative to this point was published in the May issue of the Bulletin.

Tabes and general paralysis.—Replies continue to come in relative to the inquiry regarding tabes and general paralysis undertaken by the International Office. A note on the information brought out by the Japanese statistics shows that it is impossible at this time to deny an effect of arsenical treatment of syphilis upon the frequency of tabes and general paralysis.

In British India, where the rudimentary condition of nosological statistics does not permit the drawing of definite conclusions, the general medical opinion is that tabes and general paralysis are much less frequent among native syphilitic patients than among Europeans, among whom already both affections are more frequent.

Certain observations, made notably in Germany, would seem to indicate that the ratio of cases of tabes and of general paralysis to the cases of syphilis shows a tendency to increase, as though the virulence of the virus of syphilis or its neurotropism were increased. On the contrary, the methodical researches carried out in England do not appear, up to the present time, to confirm that hypothesis.

Alastrim and its relation to smallpox.—During the year 1924 there were notified in England and Wales, 3,797 cases of smallpox. The disease was of mild form, for only 8 deaths were notified. Three of these deaths occurred in one home, where 10 cases occurred, one confluent and three fatal hemorrhagic. The origin of the cases was not discovered, and no explanation was found for the abnormal virulence. The majority of the cases and the three deaths occurred in unvaccinated persons

The studies undertaken on the occasion of this occurrence of mild form of smallpox lead the English physicians to the conclusion that it is simply a question of a variant infection, the toxic effect of which for the human organism has disappeared, while its relationship to other animal species has not been modified in an appreciable manner

A new contribution to the study of alastrim and smallpox, based on the experience in Portugal, is to be published in the July issue of the Bulletin.

Sundry communications —In Italy the gross mortality rate for 1923 was 16 48 per 1,000, a rate not higher than the most favorable pre-war rates The rate for 1924 is not available, but the high figures for cases of communicable diseases which have been recorded indicate that the favorable health condition has not only been maintained but in general is better. This condition is due undoubtedly in great part to the application of sanitary measures, especially since the coordination following the decree of 1923.[1]

Among other communications presented in the course of the session, and which will be published in the Bulletin, may be mentioned the following

A note on the use of vaccine attenuated by ether in antirabic treatment.

Three memoranda relative to (1) the state of knowledge on certain important questions regarding the epidemiology and prophylaxis of cholera (rôle of germ carriers, vaccination), (2) the history of cholera epidemics in Japan, and (3) the development of cholera in British India in 1924.

A note on the epidemiology of yellow fever in the French colonies of West Africa.

Information concerning the studies undertaken in Japan on the virus of typhus fever and the virus of scarlet fever.

A note concerning a practical apparatus for disinfection

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 5, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Sept 5, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60, 930, 667	56, 873, 682
Number of death claims	9, 874	7, 418
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8 4	6. 8

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[1] Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Vol XVI, No. 8 (July, 1924), p 841.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 5, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Sept 5, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 5, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Sept 5, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	5,944	11.1	[5] 10.9	882	[5] 826	[3] 76
Akron	40			9	4	101
Albany [4]	31	13.5	11.0	5	3	109
Atlanta	60			10	11	
Baltimore [4]	168	11.0	11.7	25	30	75
Birmingham	56	1[illegible].2	11.7	6	8	
Boston	192	12.8	11.0	35	23	93
Bridgeport	26			3	4	48
Buffalo	127	11.3	13.4	25	22	101
Cambridge	24	11.1	11.6	11	3	189
Camden	25	10.1	12.0	6	4	95
Chicago [4]	549	9.6	9.2	89	86	79
Cincinnati	112	14.3	11.1	16	11	95
Cleveland	158	8.8	9.3	34	33	85
Columbus	69	12.9	9.5	12	5	110
Dallas	46	12.4	9.7	7	3	
Dayton	33	9.9	6.5	4	5	63
Denver	75	13.9	14.5	11	16	
Des Moines	35	12.2	12.9	2	0	34
Detroit	247			59	40	101
Duluth	10	4.7	6.7	1	1	22
El Paso	38	18.9	17.6	9	6	
Erie	22			2	2	39
Fall River [4]	23	9.9	9.9	4	5	58
Flint	24	9.6	6.3	11	3	174
Fort Worth	17	5.8	6.0	1	2	
Grand Rapids	34	11.6	8.1	4	1	63
Houston	41	13.0	11.7	11	3	
Indianapolis	100	14.5	12.8	14	16	100
Jersey City	58	9.6	13.7	8	14	57
Kansas City, Kans	44	18.5	12.0	7	2	148
Kansas City, Mo	85	12.1	9.0	11	8	
Los Angeles	203			25	21	69
Louisville	77	15.5	13.1	10	13	82
Lowell	28	12.5	11.3	2	5	35
Lynn	20	10.0	8.0	2	2	53
Memphis	65	19.4	27.2	10	10	
Milwaukee	105	10.9	7.5	29	6	135
Minneapolis	95	11.6	8.4	7	9	37
Nashville [4]	31	11.9	19.4	2	7	
New Bedford	26	10.0	7.5	8	5	133
New Haven	12	12.2	9.5	7	4	91
New Orleans	135	17.0	16.9	16	16	
New York	1,187	10.1	10.8	148	157	59
Bronx borough	147	8.5	8.1	10	8	34
Brooklyn borough	397	9.3	10.1	60	69	62
Manhattan borough	502	11.6	12.6	64	66	67
Queens borough	105	9.5	8.9	12	9	56
Richmond borough	36	14.0	17.2	2	5	36
Newark, N J	81	9.3	11.5	14	19	64
Norfolk	28			2	5	37
Oakland	47	9.7	7.4	4	1	46
Oklahoma City	35			3	3	
Omaha	66	16.3	9.3	17	7	175
Paterson	26	9.6	11.5	1	7	17
Philadelphia	394	10.4	11.3	60	74	76
Pittsburgh	161	13.3	12.2	34	23	113
Portland, Oreg	63	11.6	8.6	3	8	30
Providence	53	11.3	11.8	6	13	48
Richmond	38	10.6	19.0	12	13	143
Rochester	69	10.9	11.3	13	11	104
St Louis	211	13.4	10.2	28	10	
St Paul	58	12.3	8.5	7	6	59
Salt Lake City [4]	29	11.5	11.4	2	1	31
San Antonio	55	14.5	8.4	3	5	
San Diego	41	20.2	9.2	2	3	47
San Francisco	119	11.1	12.9	10	8	58
Schenectady	28	14.3	7.3	2	2	56
Seattle	53			3	2	29

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 5, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Contd.

City	Week ended Sept 5, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 5, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Sept 5, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Somerville	12	6.1	9.9	1	1	27
Spokane	11	5.3	11.5	1	0	22
Springfield, Mass	26	8.9	9.5	4	6	60
Syracuse	48	13.1	8.9	6	2	75
Tacoma	17	8.5	16.2	0	5	0
Toledo	55	10.0	11.3	12	5	108
Trenton	25	9.9	11.7	3	5	49
Utica	25	12.2		3		64
Washington, D C	108	11.3	11.5	11	18	62
Waterbury	10			0	4	0
Wilmington, Del	39	16.7	16.1	7	5	159
Worcester	34	8.9	11.5	2	8	23
Youngstown	27	8.8[4]	4.7	4	4	49

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 61 cities

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept 4, 1925.

[5] Data for 6[illegible] cities

56488°—25†——2

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended September 12, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	38
Influenza	1
Malaria	148
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	20
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	71
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	17

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	3
Influenza	3
Measles	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	7

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	23
Malaria	143
Mumps	4
Pellagra	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	49
Whooping cough	1

CALIFORNIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Bakersfield	1
Los Angeles	1
Diphtheria	53
Influenza	4
Leprosy—Los Angeles County	1
Lethargic encephalitis—Corona	1
Measles	8
Poliomyelitis	
Berkeley	1
Covina	2
Exeter	1
Hawthorne	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	2
Los Angeles County	1
Orange County	1
Pasadena	1
Sacramento	1
San Bernardino	1
San Francisco	3
Vacaville	1
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	14
Typhoid fever	14

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	35
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	76
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	30

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	9
German measles	1
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	5
Pneumonia (broncho)	9
Pneumonia (lobar)	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	20
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	50

DELAWARE

Diphtheria	10
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	1
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	11
Malaria	7
Measles	3
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	6

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	15
Dysentery	2
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	38
Measles	3
Mumps	21
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	11
Scarlet fever	4
Septic sore throat	5
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	61
Whooping cough	11

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County	2
Diphtheria	
Cook County	31
Scattering	7
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	2
Measles	45
Pneumonia	72
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	4
Fulton County	3
Henry County	2
Jefferson County	1
Kane County	1
Lake County	1
Madison County	1
Montgomery County	1
Ogle County	1
Rock Island County	1
Schuyler County	1
Tazewell County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	38
St. Clair County	7
Will County	5
Scattering	40
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	142
Typhoid fever	
Jefferson County	20
Scattering	66
Whooping cough	171

INDIANA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	24
Measles	4
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	37

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Collins	1
Stanhope	1
West Point	1
Diphtheria	11
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis	
Adair	3
Decorah	1
Des Moines	1
Mount Pleasant	1
Polk	1
Ridgeway	2
Rose Hill	1
Walker	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	1

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Kansas City	2
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	3
Malaria	1
Measles	4
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	
Atchison	1
Cunningham	2
Deerfield	1
Kansas City	1
Oakland	1
Oberlin	1
Strawn	1
Wichita	2
Scarlet fever	23
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	55

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	25
Malaria	27
Pneumonia	26
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	57
Whooping cough	9

MAINE

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	1
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid fever	4
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	3
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	3

MARYLAND [1]

Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis	1
Diphtheria	22
Dysentery	11
Influenza	4
Malaria	1
Measles	12
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia (broncho)	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	8
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	10
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	76
Typhoid fever	77
Whooping cough	60

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	18
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	8
Diphtheria	57
German measles	8
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	5
Measles	41
Mumps	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	13
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	27
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	47
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	105
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1
Typhoid fever	[illegible]
Whooping cough	[illegible]

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	63
Measles	7
Pneumonia	28
Scarlet fever	76
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	140

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	71
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	54
Scarlet fever	65
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	40

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	23
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	[illegible]

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	31
Influenza	4
Malaria	14
Measles	3
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	45
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	104
Whooping cough	25

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[1] Week ended Friday.

MONTANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	10
Poliomyelitis—Scattering	5
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	16

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	1
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	19

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	3
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	64
Dysentery	2
Influenza	2
Malaria	1
Measles	15
Pneumonia	43
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	29
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	49

NEW MEXICO

Dysentery (amœbic)	1
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	5

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	67
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	5
Measles	39
Pneumonia	92
Poliomyelitis	22
Scarlet fever	52
Typhoid fever	60
Whooping cough	172

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	104
German measles	1
Measles	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	7
Smallpox	7
Typhoid fever	44
Whooping cough	66

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	20
Influenza	13
Malaria	102
Mumps	1
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis—Texas County	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	
Pittsburg County	16
Scattering	98
Whooping cough	20

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria	9
Measles	1
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	[1] 4
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	16
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	13

SOUTH DAKOTA

Diphtheria	3
Measles	1
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	1

TEXAS

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	11
Dysentery (epidemic)	6
Leprosy	1
Mumps	6
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	39

WASHINGTON

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	10
German measles	3
Mumps	16
Poliomyelitis	
Bellingham	1
Pierce County	1
Seattle	2
Skagit County	1
Spokane	1
Thurston County	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	24

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[1] Deaths.

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	6
Scarlet fever	9
Typhoid fever.	
Elkins	5
Scattering	9

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	10
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	15
Whooping cough	68
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	17
German measles	5
Influenza	20

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Scattering—Continued	
Measles	42
Mumps	14
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	25
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	76

WYOMING

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Crook County	1
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	2
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	
Goshen County	1
Natrona County	1
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid fever	3

Reports for Week Ended September 5, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	10

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
German measles	7
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	22
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	37

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
July, 1925										
Colorado	--------	82	--------	--------	35	--------	--------	84	1	49
Hawaii, Territory	2	24	20	--------	37	--------	--------	4	--------	12
Rhode Island	--------	15	--------	--------	--------	--------	7	18	16	8
August, 1925										
Arizona	--------	--------	--------	1	2	--------	12	8	--------	21
Connecticut	3	64	2	2	47	--------	14	71	--------	43
Vermont	0	5	0	0	21	--------	6	15	--------	8
Wisconsin	8	166	25	0	310	0	54	171	41	22

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Aug 29, 1925

Number of rats trapped	2, 459
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	714
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 011
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 22, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Aug 29, 1925

Number of rats trapped	976
Number of rats found plague infected	0

Totals

Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Aug 29, 1925	66, 420
Number of rats found plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

New Orleans, La

Week ended Aug 29, 1925

Number of vessels inspected	12
Number of inspections made	23
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	8
Number of rodents examined for plague	2, 811
Number of rodents found plague infected	0

Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to Aug 29, 1925.

Number of rodents examined for plague	162, 955
Number of rodents found plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended August 29, 1925, 35 States reported 814 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended August 30, 1924, the same States reported 1,063 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 27,900,000, reported 411 cases of diphtheria for the week ended August 29, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 465 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 559 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 358 cases of measles for the week ended August 29, 1925, and 269 cases of this disease for the week ended August 30, 1924. One hundred cities reported 153 cases of measles for the week this year and 113 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 34 States reported 289 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended August 29, 1925. The same States reported 230 cases for the week ended August 30, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 619 cases; last year, 659 cases; 100 cities—this year, 252, last year, 300 cases; estimated expectancy, 239 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended August 29, 1925, 35 States reported 101 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 205 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 43 cases; 1924, 87 cases; estimated expectancy, 24 cases. No deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year.

Typhoid fever—One thousand and seventy-six cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended August 29, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 848 cases. One hundred cities reported 253 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 215 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 239 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows: 1925, 360 deaths; 1924, 321 deaths.

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	4	33	8	1	0	10	2	7
Fall River	120,912	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Worcester	191,927	1	3	6	0	0	18	0	2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	2
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
New Haven	172,967	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	1	12	0	0	0	6	0	9
New York	5,927,625	15	96	68	2	3	34	6	70
Rochester	317,867	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
Syracuse	184,511	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	0
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Newark	438,699	5	7	6	0	0	1	2	6
Trenton	127,390	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	5	30	37	0	1	9	0	25
Pittsburgh	613,442	4	17	8	1	2	11	1	12
Reading	110,917	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Scranton	140,636	0	1	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	5	4	0	0	0	1	1
Cleveland	888,519	4	20	15	3	2	1	1	10
Columbus	261,082	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Toledo	268,338	4	5	15	0	0	1	0	1
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	342,718	0	7	3	0	0	3	0	5
South Bend	76,709	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	5	69	44	12	3	15	2	31
Cicero	55,968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	5	33	15	0	1	3	0	12
Flint	117,968	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee	484, 595	2	11	7	0	0	5	3	4
Racine	64, 393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409, 125	12	12	29	0	0	0	0	5
St Paul	241, 891	1	11	3	0	0	1	0	3
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140, 923	0	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79, 662	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39, 667	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	2	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7
St Joseph	78, 232	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803, 853	0	20	21	1	1	0	1	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Forks	14, 547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29, 206	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58, 761	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Omaha	204, 382	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kansas									
Topeka	52, 555	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wichita	79, 261	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	2	10	8	1	1	4	5	12
Cumberland	32, 361	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11 301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	7
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30, 277	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159 089	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Richmond	181, 044	0	6	8	0	0	0	1	1
Roanoke	55, 502	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Huntington	57, 918	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29, 171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35, 719	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Winston-Salem	56, 230	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
South Carolina									
Charleston	71, 245	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39, 688	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Greenville	25, 789	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222, 963	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	6
Brunswick	15, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah	89, 448	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3
Florida.									
St. Petersburg	24, 403	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	56, 050	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257, 671	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee									
Memphis	170, 067	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4
Nashville	121, 128	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Alabama.									
Birmingham	195 901	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	4
Mobile	63, 858	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	45, 383	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Little Rock	70, 916	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------	2
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	0	6	7	2	2	0	0	9
Shreveport	54, 590	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101, 150	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Tulsa	102, 018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	0	3	4	0	1	0	--------	3
Galveston	46, 877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154, 970	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	3
San Antonio	184, 727	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16, 927	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Great Falls	27 787	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	2	8	8	0	1	0	0	7
Pueblo	43, 519	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16, 648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	3	3	2	0	--------	0	10	--------
Spokane	104, 573	0	2	10	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	4	20	20	6	0	0	8	15
Sacramento	69, 950	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	539, 038	6	15	6	2	0	2	8	2

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	23
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Massachusetts											
Boston	13	12	0	0	0	17	4	1	1	56	172
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	24
Springfield	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	26
Worcester	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	10	--------
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	--------
Providence	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	45
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	27
Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	41
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	17	39
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	4	1	0	0	0	9	3	1	0	15	108
New York	22	17	0	0	0	[1] 76	45	38	4	69	1,088
Rochester	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	67
Syracuse	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	36
New Jersey											
Camden	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	20
Newark	4	4	0	0	0	14	2	8	1	18	101
Trenton	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	38
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	13	15	0	1	0	34	14	10	4	37	404
Pittsburgh	7	14	0	0	0	8	5	1	1	17	161
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	25
Scranton	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	3	3	0	1	0	12	3	2	0	10	110
Cleveland	7	5	1	0	0	12	6	6	0	89	172
Columbus	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	11	64
Toledo	5	3	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	5	58
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	--------
Indianapolis	3	2	0	3	0	10	3	1	0	19	89
South Bend	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	10
Terre Haute	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	22
Illinois											
Chicago	26	22	0	0	0	42	7	7	0	79	534
Cicero	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Michigan											
Detroit	20	18	2	1	0	16	4	10	2	68	248
Flint	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	18
Grand Rapids	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	33
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Milwaukee	9	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	65	85
Racine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	7
Superior	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	19
Minneapolis	7	6	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	79
St Paul	3	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	17	60

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Des Moines	3	0	1	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	4	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	12	80
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
St Louis	7	23	0	0	0	9	8	9	1	12	168
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux Falls	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	16
Omaha	1	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	53
Kansas											
Topeka	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	10	18
Wichita	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	20
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	2	0	--------	--------	16	10	11	0	65	163
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	7	0	0	0	10	5	3	0	16	117
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	8
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	4	--------
Richmond	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	38
Roanoke	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	21
West Virginia											
Charleston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	15
Huntington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	--------
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	16
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6	12
Wilmington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	14	22
South Carolina.											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	26
Columbia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	--------
Greenville	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Georgia											
Atlanta	4	0	1	0	0	7	4	3	1	2	69
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	32
Florida.											
St Petersburg	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	--------
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	3	6	7	0	0	62
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	13	1	2	56
Nashville	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	2	39
Alabama:											
Birmingham	3	1	1	10	0	7	7	7	2	4	58
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	20
Montgomery	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	-------	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	3	2	7	132
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	3	0	27
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	24
Tulsa	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	-------
Texas											
Dallas	2	1	0	2	0	1	5	2	0	-------	39
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Houston	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	52
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	47
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Great Falls	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Idaho											
Boise	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Colorado											
Denver	2	0	3	0	0	10	5	4	0	17	86
Pueblo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	12
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Arizona.											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	9	-------	0	0	2	22
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	22
Nevada											
Reno	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	3	0	1	4	-------	-------	2	2	-------	7	-------
Spokane	2	3	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	8	-------
Tacoma	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	19
California											
Los Angeles	6	15	2	2	0	14	5	4	0	27	189
Sacramento	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	18
San Francisco	5	4	1	1	0	9	2	8	0	4	119

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Vermont:											
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

City reports for week ended August 29, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
New York City	3	0	9	5	0	0	8	16	3	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Trenton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	9	2	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota.											
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Iowa											
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
St Joseph	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama.											
Birmingham	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mobile	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado.											
Denver	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spokane	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended August 29, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 21 to August 29, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29
105 cities	[2] 116	[3] 93	[2] 96	[2] 79	[2] 78	[4] 78	[5] 87	[2] 80	[6] 70	[7] 75
New England	127	117	62	62	62	62	82	92	52	42
Middle Atlantic	163	96	127	97	91	92	83	78	73	63
East North Central	[2] 84	[2] 87	[2] 89	[2] 73	[2] 68	[2] 74	[2] 101	[2] 72	[2] 55	[2] 72
West North Central	114	131	93	85	106	100	[8] 107	110	102	118
South Atlantic	73	41	55	26	45	[9] 50	55	73	[10] 64	[11] 73
East South Central	34	6	23	11	11	11	29	34	63	40
West South Central	46	60	42	28	70	46	23	51	60	97
Mountain	105	181	105	124	115	153	[12] 68	162	76	172
Pacific	107	[13] 145	125	99	104	67	148	84	104	110

MEASLES CASE RATES

	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29
105 cities	[2] 303	[3] 228	[2] 193	[2] 159	[2] 105	[4] 73	[5] 53	[2] 48	[6] 31	[7] 28
New England	407	350	283	261	216	186	132	129	97	89
Middle Atlantic	382	258	249	199	128	77	69	57	38	34
East North Central	[2] 404	[2] 321	[2] 225	[2] 191	[2] 119	[2] 72	[2] 17	[2] 37	[2] 19	[2] 22
West North Central	60	31	35	29	19	29	[8] 11	31	6	4
South Atlantic	278	262	211	148	95	[9] 71	45	43	[10] 35	[11] 25
East South Central	132	97	120	80	63	29	11	17	6	11
West South Central	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	9	9	0
Mountain	95	38	57	29	38	105	[12] 20	19	29	29
Pacific	52	[13] 37	41	64	20	35	29	20	12	6

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29
105 cities	[2] 117	[3] 96	[2] 90	[2] 61	[2] 57	[4] 56	[5] 53	[2] 59	[6] 53	[7] 46
New England	107	112	147	80	72	75	102	84	92	70
Middle Atlantic	100	79	81	45	43	37	33	36	23	27
East North Central	[2] 157	[2] 122	[2] 97	[2] 67	[2] 67	[2] 64	[2] 52	[2] 58	[2] 58	[2] 48
West North Central	184	168	143	108	122	124	[8] 120	133	147	112
South Atlantic	45	59	45	47	16	[9] 35	22	41	[10] 43	[11] 41
East South Central	91	74	126	80	29	63	63	40	34	29
West South Central	56	46	9	23	32	31	56	70	51	19
Mountain	210	105	153	86	162	86	[12] 39	95	67	29
Pacific	107	[13] 71	52	61	46	49	64	87	44	70

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Cicero, Ill , not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included.

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Tampa, Fla , not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included

[7] Cicero, Ill , Greenville, S C , and St. Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included

[9] Tampa, Fla., not included.

[10] St. Petersburg, Fla , not included

[11] Greenville, S C , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[12] Helena, Mont , not included

[13] Spokane, Wash , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 21, to August 29, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	June 27	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 28
105 cities	[2] 25	[3] 14	[2] 16	[2] 15	[2] 10	[4] 10	[5] 9	[2] 7	[6] 6	[7] 8
New England	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
East North Central	[2] 20	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 10	[2] 8	[2] 4	[2] 6	[2] 3	[2] 2	[2] 8
West North Central	37	17	21	17	12	15	[8] 9	17	6	4
South Atlantic	18	10	24	8	16	[9] 2	2	2	[10] 4	[11] 12
East South Central	132	63	80	46	40	23	51	23	40	57
West South Central	0	5	5	14	5	5	14	9	5	14
Mountain	29	29	19	19	0	57	[12] 20	10	10	10
Pacific	171	[13] 89	102	119	67	84	67	67	44	29

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

105 cities	[2] 27	[3] 35	[2] 35	[2] 38	[2] 34	[4] 41	[5] 41	[2] 48	[6] 57	[7] 47
New England	17	22	25	32	22	22	27	40	32	27
Middle Atlantic	18	15	17	25	21	30	23	33	45	30
East North Central	[2] 9	[2] 10	[2] 14	[2] 12	[2] 8	[2] 10	[2] 21	[2] 19	[2] 31	[2] 28
West North Central	10	21	44	44	39	48	[8] 43	56	48	35
South Atlantic	71	69	59	55	53	[9] 66	59	91	[10] 111	[11] 95
East South Central	91	200	177	223	177	183	274	217	183	177
West South Central	148	246	185	134	172	178	130	102	134	111
Mountain	0	10	29	19	48	57	[12] 107	105	105	115
Pacific	20	[13] 22	17	32	29	46	17	44	64	55

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

105 cities	[2] 6	[2] 4	[2] 2	[2] 2	[2] 2	[4] 1	[14] 3	[2] 2	[6] 2	[7] 4
New England	7	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3
East North Central	[2] 6	[2] 5	[2] 2	[2] 3	[2] 1	[2] 0	[2] 3	[2] 3	[2] 1	[2] 4
West North Central	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
South Atlantic	2	6	0	4	4	[9] 2	6	0	[10] 0	[11] 2
East South Central	17	11	17	0	6	0	6	6	11	6
West South Central	10	10	10	10	0	0	5	0	10	15
Mountain	10	0	0	0	10	0	[12] 0	10	10	10
Pacific	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

105 cities	[2] 66	[2] 58	[2] 61	[2] 57	[2] 50	[4] 61	[14] 56	[2] 63	[6] 55	[7] 64
New England	60	45	45	50	52	55	37	30	40	42
Middle Atlantic	75	62	64	63	52	65	65	73	65	65
East North Central	[2] 42	[2] 45	[2] 59	[2] 47	[2] 40	[2] 52	[2] 38	[2] 51	[2] 43	[2] 54
West North Central	50	42	39	55	42	42	53	14	31	53
South Atlantic	96	75	67	51	55	[9] 63	73	81	[10] 64	[11] 85
East South Central	120	97	91	74	63	74	69	63	80	69
West South Central	76	61	61	76	66	111	71	87	82	112
Mountain	57	67	76	86	57	76	[12] 29	57	67	76
Pacific	53	82	74	45	65	69	78	90	53	69

[2] Cicero, Ill, not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill, and Spokane, Wash, not included

[4] Cicero, Ill, and Tampa, Fla, not included

[5] Cicero, Ill, Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont, not included

[6] Cicero, Ill, and St Petersburg, Fla, not included.

[7] Cicero, Ill, Greenville, S C, and St Petersburg, Fla, not included

[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included.

[9] Tampa, Fla, not included

[10] St Petersburg, Fla., not included.

[11] Greenville, S C, and St Petersburg, Fla, not included

[12] Helena, Mont, not included.

[13] Spokane, Wash, not included

[14] Cicero, Ill, and Helena, Mont, not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for the week ended August 22, 1925—The following report for the week ended August 22, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	--------	--------	7	4	4
Bombay	--------	4	--------	0	2	1
Madras	--------	0	--------	3	13	1
Rangoon	--------	12	--------	1	2	1
Karachi	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	--------	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo) [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	9	0
Bangkok	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	42	45	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo [1]	3	3	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-San-Po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	1	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	6	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritria)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] No plague infection found among rats examined.

PLAGUE ON VESSEL

Steamship "Anatolia"—At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt—August 8, 1925.—A case of plague occurring in a member of the crew, was reported removed at Piræus, Greece, from the steamship *Anatolia* from Alexandria, Egypt, August 8, 1925.

ALGERIA

Smallpox—Compulsory vaccination.—During the period July 21 to 31, 1925, 23 cases of smallpox were reported at Algiers, with a greater prevalence than reports indicated. In the department of Constantine 32 cases were reported. At Algiers vaccination was stated to be compulsory and enforced by means of house-to-house visits.

Typhus fever.—During the same period four cases of typhus fever with one death were reported at Algiers, and in the departments of Constantine and Oran, seven and eight cases, respectively.

BRAZIL

Malaria mortality—Para—June 28–August 22, 1925.—During the period June 28 to August 22, 1925, 51 deaths from malaria were reported at Para, Brazil. Population, estimated, 185,000.

Leprosy.—During the same period leprosy was reported present, with one death.

CHINA

Cholera nostras—Tientsin.—During the week ended August 1, 1925, eight cases of cholera nostras were reported by one mission hospital at Tientsin, China.

CUBA

Malaria—Santiago—August 23–29, 1925.—During the week ended August 29, 1925, 30 cases of malaria with 2 deaths were reported at Santiago de Cuba. The number of cases reported present in the city was 368.

ECUADOR

Plague-infected rats—Guayaquil—July 16–August 15, 1925.—During the period July 16 to August 15, 1925, 21,440 rats were reported taken at Guayaquil and 91 rats found plague-infected.

EGYPT

Measles—Typhoid fever—Typhus fever—Cairo—May 21–June 10, 1925.—During the period May 21 to June 10, 1925, measles, typhoid fever, and typhus fever were reported as follows at Cairo, Egypt. Measles—cases, 1,261; deaths, 481. Typhoid fever—cases, 109; deaths, 34. Typhus fever—cases, 227; deaths, 39. Population in 1924, 804,200.

Plague—August 6–12, 1925—Summary (comparative).—During the week ended August 12, 1925, six cases of plague, of which one case occurred at Port Said and five cases in the district of Beni-Souef, were reported in Egypt, making a total number of 96 cases reported in Egypt from January 1 to August 12, 1925. The total for the corresponding period of the year 1924 was 347.

ESTHONIA

Communicable diseases—June, 1925—During the month of June, 1925, 33 cases of diphtheria, 38 of scarlet fever, 125 of tuberculosis, and 45 of typhoid fever were reported in Esthonia. During the same period a case of leprosy was reported.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—June 16–30, 1925.—During the period June 16 to 30, 1925, 34 cases of diphtheria, 7 of lethargic encephalitis, 25 of paratyphoid fever, 54 of scarlet fever, and 27 of typhoid fever were reported in Finland. Population, 3,469,402.

HAWAII TERRITORY

Plague-infected rodent—Paauhau.—The finding of a plague-infected rodent was reported at Paauhau, Hawaii Territory, August 12, 1925.

JAPAN

Cholera—Kobe.—Information received under date of September 9, 1925, shows the occurrence at Kobe, Japan, of five cases of cholera, with two deaths reported September 4, 5, and 6, 1925.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—July 1–15, 1925.—During the period July 1 to 15, 1925, nine cases of plague with nine deaths were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar. The cases were distributed according to type as follows. Bubonic, 5; pneumonic, 2; septicemic, 2.

MAURITIUS

Plague—May, 1925.—During the month of May, 1925, four fatal cases of plague were reported in the Island of Mauritius. One case occurred at Pamplemousses, one at Plaines Wilhelm, and two cases at Port Louis.

PALESTINE

Relapsing fever—Jaffa—Tiberias.—During the week ended August 10, 1925, two cases of relapsing fever, of which one case occurred at Jaffa and one at Tiberias, were reported in Palestine

Typhus fever—Jerusalem.—During the period July 29 to August 3, 1925, two cases of typhus fever were reported at Jerusalem, imported from the district of Ramleh.

PANAMA CANAL

Communicable diseases—July, 1925—During the month of July, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in the Canal Zone and at Colon and Panama as follows:

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	2		1		23		2		28	
Diphtheria					7	1			7	1
Dysentery			2		3		1		6	
Hookworm disease			7		47		61		115	
Leprosy							2		2	
Malaria	150		6	1	10		15		181	1
Measles	25		3		1				29	
Meningitis					2		1	1	3	1
Mumps			1		1				2	
Pneumonia [1]				5		10		3		18
Tuberculosis [1]		1		4		21		1		21
Typhoid fever			1	1					1	1
Whooping cough	2		1		1				4	
Yaws			1		3				4	

[1] Deaths only reported

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Cholera—Manila—July 27–August 2, 1925.—During the week ended August 2, 1925, four cases of cholera with three deaths were reported at Manila.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Smallpox—Typhus fever—June, 1925—During the month of June, 1925, smallpox and typhus fever were reported in the Union of South Africa as follows: *Smallpox*—one case, occurring in the colored population. *Typhus fever*—Cases, 61; deaths, 4, of which 5 cases occurred in the white population. For distribution according to locality see page 2014.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended September 18, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Shanghai	July 26–Aug 8	4	18	Cases, foreign, deaths, native and foreign, in international concessions
India				June 28–July 4, 1925 Cases, 1,813, deaths, 1,104
Calcutta	July 12–25	20	13	
Rangoon	July 19–25	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	June 22–July 12	3	2	Including 100 kilometers of surrounding territory
Japan:				
Kobe	Sept 4–6	5	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	July 27–Aug 2	4	3	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 18, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador				
Guayaquil				Plague-infected rats July 16–Aug 15, 1925—rats taken, 21,440, found infected, 91
Egypt				Aug 6-12, 1925 Cases, 6 Total, Jan 1-Aug 12, 1925—cases, 96, corresponding period, year, 1924—cases, 347
City—				
Port Said	Aug 6-12	1		
Province—				
Beni-Souef	do	5	2	
Hawaii Territory				
Paauhau	Aug 12			Plague infected rodent
India				June 28-July 4, 1925 Cases, 175, deaths, 127
Rangoon	July 12-25	34	28	
Java				
Batavia	July 11-24	23	23	Province
Cheribon	July 11-17	1	1	
Soerabaya	June 28-July 4	16	1	
On vessel				
S S Anatolia	Aug 8	1		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt In member of crew

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	July 21-31	23		Stated to be very prevalent
Constantine (Dept)	do	32		
Brazil				
Bahia	July 26-Aug 1	1	1	
Bulgaria				
Sophia	Aug 13-19	1		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Aug 10-15	2		
Ontario—				
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Aug 2-15	97		
India				June 28-July 8, 1925 Cases, 2,334, deaths, 714
Calcutta	July 12-25	24	17	
Rangoon	do	16	10	
Italy				
Turin	Aug 17-23	2		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Java				
Batavia (Province)	July 18-24	2		
Soerabaya	June 28-July 4	16	1	
Mexico				
Guadalajara	Aug 25-31		1	
Poland				May 10-23, 1925. Cases, 7, deaths, 1
Portugal				
Lisbon	Aug 2-15	6		
Sumatra				
Padang	July 18-24	3		
Union of South Africa				June 1-30, 1925 One case In colored population

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 18, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	July 21-31	4	1	
Constantine	do	7	-----	Department
Oran	do	8	-----	Do
Egypt				
Cairo	May 21-June 10	165	30	
Port Said	Aug 6-12	2	1	
Palestine				
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug 3	2	-----	From two localities, Ramleh district
Poland	-----	-----	-----	May 10-16, 1925 Cases, 262, deaths, 15
Union of South Africa	-----	-----	-----	June, 1925 Cases, 61 deaths, 4 Of these, 5 cases were in the white population
Cape Province	-----	-----	-----	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Natal	-----	-----	-----	June, 1925 Cases, 2
Orange Free State	-----	-----	-----	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Transvaal	-----	-----	-----	June, 1925 Cases, 6, deaths, 2
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1	-----	
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-11	1	-----	

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1	-----	
Ceylon	-----	-----	-----	Jan 25-May 30, 1925 Cases, 78, deaths, 58
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
India	-----	-----	-----	Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 (Corrected figures)
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	7	6	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-11	9	7	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Aug 1	6	5	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-July 18	1	2	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	
Japan				
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1	-----	
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3	-----	
Do	June 29-July 26	12	1	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1	-----	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129 deaths, 128
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 25	9	7	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 20,447, found infected, 95 July 1-15 1925 Rats taken, 3,[illegible]26, rats found infected, 16
Egypt				Jan 1-Aug 5, 1925: Cases, 90 Corresponding period, 1924—Cases 214
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-Aug 6	8	3	
Do	July 30-Aug 5	1		
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do
Province—				
Assiout	June [illegible]	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Keneh	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 18	2		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Aug 11	26		
Piraeus	July 15-Aug 11	9		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 Corrected figures
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-July 18	9	6	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	20	7	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14 1925: Cases, 13, deaths, 13. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-10	19	19	In Province
Cheribon	Apr 2-June 13		78	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 13		86	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgarabe
Tegal	Apr 2-16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mauritius				April 1925 One case
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-April	18	14	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	Aug , 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	2	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do				One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-July 4	1	1	Native
On vessel.				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis.	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-20	28		
Constantine	do	15		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-July 25	4	2	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-July 25	29	17	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-18	21		
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Aug 6-12	1		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug. 2-8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Aug. 9	10		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada—Continued				
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925: Cases, 20, deaths, 1. Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26-Aug. 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-25			Present
Antung	May 11-July 5	8		
Do	July 26	1		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread
Foochow	May 9-July 18			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 19	3	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	Mar 9-July 25			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	7	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-July 11			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-June 30	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	Mar 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
France				February-May, 1925: Cases, 77
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (state)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925: Cases, 367, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925: Cases, 441. June 28-Aug 1, 1925: Cases, 353
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Aug 8	8	1	
Greece				January-May, 1925: Cases, 46, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,452. Corrected figures
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	6	3	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-11	12	8	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925: Cases, 136; deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-May 30	72		
Jamaica				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 110. June 28-Aug 1, 1925: Cases, 159 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Aug 1	22		Do

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	July 1-10	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-10	1		
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4
Lithuania				February-April, 1925 Cases 5
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-31	5		
Mexico.				
Durango	do		11	
Do	do		13	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 20-Aug 17		15	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Aug 15	7		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-22		1	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-April, 1925 Cases, 1,377, deaths, 123
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru.				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-May 9, 1925 Cases, 23
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	34	14	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 15	5		
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 20
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000 January-March, 1925 Cases, 2,457 Later than previously published reports.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Aug. 15		18	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements.				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria.				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-April, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Aug. 11		27	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16–22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24–July 11			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18–25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3–June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 5
Do				February–March, 1925 Cases, 4

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated District
Do	July 1–20	13	7	
Constantine	July 1–10	17		
Bulgaria				November–December, 1924 1 case January–March, 1925 Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28–June 3	2	2	
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10–July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19–June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1, 1925 1 case
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7–June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9–15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26–May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14–20	1	1	
Do	July 30–Aug 5	2		
Esthonia				Apr 1–May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 6–18	7		
Greece				January–May, 1925 Cases, 54; deaths, 6
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Kalamata	Apr 1–30		2	
Patras	June 28–July 4		2	
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12–18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April–June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14–20	1		
Lithuania				March–April, 1925 Cases, 118; deaths, 5
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24–June 6	21		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28–Aug 1	39		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 21–July 4		1	
Morocco				January–May, 1925 Cases 362. Later than previously published reports
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21–27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Jaffa District	June 2–8	2		
Majdal	May 26–June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19–25	1		
Safad	June 9–15	1		
Do	July 21–27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21–May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1–June 30		3	
Poland				Mar 1–Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31–June 6	1		
Do	July 5–11	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1–31	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 11, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-March, 1925 Cases, 18,336 Later than previously published reports
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Aug 18	10	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 4	39	5	
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do	11	2	
Yugoslavia				
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

VOLUME 40 :: :: NUMBER 39

SEPTEMBER 25 - - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Stream Pollution by Wastes from By-Product Coke Ovens
Directory of State and Insular Health Authorities, 1925

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain. (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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      - Smallpox 2071
      - Typhus fever 2072
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      - Plague 2073
      - Smallpox 2075
      - Typhus fever 2077
      - Yellow fever 2079

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 SEPTEMBER 25, 1925 NO. 39

STREAM POLLUTION BY WASTES FROM BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS

A Review, With Special Reference to Methods of Disposal

By R D LEITCH, Associate Chemical Engineer, U S Bureau of Mines

The discharging of wastes from highly specialized chemical processes has given rise to a large number of polluting materials that are harmful or disagreeable. Wastes such as those from by-product coke ovens and gas works stand out at present as being of importance.

EFFECT OF POLLUTION

It has been shown that phenol is responsible for trouble experienced by a great number of municipalities the source of the drinking water of which is, or has been, streams containing these wastes (45, 82).[1] While it is not known whether habitual consumption of drinking water so contaminated presents any health hazard in itself, the fact remains that as small an amount of phenol as 1 in 10,000,000 parts of water gives a noticeable medicinal taste to water (45), and, after chlorination, some observers have been able to detect the taste in a dilution as high as 1 in 750,000,000 (82). It is generally admitted that a proportion of 1 in 50,000,000 renders water unfit for drinking purposes (52, 60). Since chlorination is the method now commonly used for treatment by water companies, and since it intensifies rather than obscures the objectionable taste, the temptation is great to reduce the proper amount of chlorine for bacteriological purification, to do away with it entirely for greater or less lengths of time, or to substitute other and often less efficient methods (32, 69, 70).

Shelford (58), Wells (59), Forbes and Richardson (57), and others found that small amounts of gas-house wastes will not only kill fish exposed to them in streams, but that fish react positively to these wastes—that is, they swim toward the polluting source rather than away from it, and thus into higher concentrations. In some streams and rivers the result has been an economic loss (53), not only to the fishing industry but to municipalities which have been forced to abandon existing sources of supply or expend large sums of money in studying and developing new processes of treatment and equipment for the same (30).

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[1] The numbers in the text refer to corresponding numbers in the bibliography

EXTENT OF POLLUTION

According to information gathered by a committee of the American Water Works Association in 1921, there are 250 water supplies widely distributed in the United States and Canada that are affected by industrial wastes. About 100 of these cases of pollution are caused by acid mine drainage, leaving approximately 150 for all other sources of pollution At a conference of State health officers and manufacturers held in 1924 it was stated that on the Ohio River watershed 19 plants producing phenol wastes were polluting 25 water supplies, and that 31 towns and cities in the district had already reported trouble from these wastes and approximately 25 more were potentially liable to have trouble from the same sources (70, H. R. Crohurst).

SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Figures for the volumes of phenol wastes are not easily determined. In 1923, more than 55,000,000 net tons of coke were produced, and of this amount about 37,000,000 tons were from by-product ovens. Some of these plants dispose of the wastes by quenching the coke (70), but if we assume 250 gallons per ton, which seems a fair estimate, there are more than 38,000,000 tons of still wastes to be disposed of annually. It may be estimated that only 60 to 75 per cent of this total is being run into streams, as some of the largest coke producers are utilizing the wastes for coke quenching. On January 1, 1924, there were 709 ovens under construction, of which 541 were as additions to existing plants and the remainder divided among seven small new plants. These additions will increase coke production in 1924 by about 4,500,000 tons, making the total for 1924 approximately 60,000,000 tons, and the total from by-product ovens about 40,000,000 tons

METHODS OF DISPOSAL

There are several methods of disposing of phenol wastes at present being utilized, and while not by any means ideal they offer partial solutions of the problem.

The use of these wastes for coke quenching is the most common method of disposal, and, when applicable, is the most certain method, i. e , evaporation.

Recirculation has also been found adequate in various gas works as well as systems of skimmers, settling basins, and filters (40, 72, 73).

The Milwaukee Sewerage Commission has found (45) that phenol wastes may be easily disposed of, at least in amounts not exceeding 2 per cent by volume of the total sewage, by admitting these wastes to municipal sewage, when the activated sludge method of disposal is in operation. Comparatively little work has been done toward determining the maximum percentage that can be taken care of in this manner; but it is thought that a volume of 10 per cent or even more may be satisfactorily handled (45, 85).

The Bradford Road Gas Works, Manchester, England, as early as 1908–1914 successfully disposed of these wastes, for six years, at least, by using the bacterial filter. An improved design (74) has had apparent success on a laboratory scale, as it ran satisfactorily and continuously for a year and was functioning as well at the end of that time as at the beginning. The method in principle is the same as that in the activated sludge sewage disposal plants, i. e., it consists in the oxidizing action of certain bacteria on organic substances. A filter of peat or other humus material is mixed with coke to prevent packing, activated sludge or manure is added to plant the bacteria, and a mixture of clean water and still wastes, in the proportion of 85 per cent or 90 per cent water and the remainder waste, is allowed to trickle slowly through the filter bed. The phenol bodies are oxidized and 10 to 15 per cent of the clear effluent is discarded and a like amount of fresh still waste is added for make-up to be recirculated. The operation is continuous and is said to be very satisfactory (35).

A German patent (78) claims, in addition to successful operation, a recovery of the contained phenols in salable form This method consists in passing the still wastes through acid resins obtained in the purification of benzol, agitating the resulting liquor with benzol in a washer containing two-thirds benzol and one-third wastes, by which the phenol dissolves in benzol. The phenol-free waste is then drawn off, caustic soda solution is pumped into the washer, and the mixture again agitated. The phenol soda is formed and drawn off, while the benzol may be used over again. The phenol-soda solution is used in chemical plants in the manufacture of tar paints for rust proofing.

Other processes have been patented (79, 80, 81) based on reduction by carbon monoxide or sulphur dioxide, with and without the use of catalyzers, and ozonization, but no evidence is apparent indicating their commercial use. So far as is known the three methods previously outlined are the most feasible, exclusive of coke quenching.

COST OF SYSTEMS

Since there are no known installations of the types mentioned in commercial operation in this country, we can only make estimates of the costs of the different methods.

When the amount does not exceed 2 per cent of the total and the activated sludge method is used, addition to municipal sewage is, of course, the cheapest method and means only the cost of piping to the nearest sewer.

The bacterial filter is estimated to cost about $15,000 for a capacity of 20,000 gallons of still wastes per day; but doubling the capacity will not double this cost by any means.

In spite of the fact that the cost of disposal by coke-quenching is estimated by the largest by-product coke company in the world (70) to be $60,000 per year for repairs and replacement of equipment destroyed by corrosive gases resulting from this method of disposal, it is still the cheapest method now available per ton of coke produced. Its use may be limited, however, to those plants manufacturing coke for industrial rather than domestic use In the latter case the appearance of the coke and the odors from it hinder its sale to a very great extent (70, page 12, Mr Marquard; page 19, Mr Critchfield).

Assuming that the patented methods of ozonization, reduction, etc , are successful, it is likely that their cost would exceed that of any of the others.

There are two general methods involving washing of the liquors with benzol, previously mentioned, and possibly others of the same classification that appear very promising, but no data are at present available to warrant any definite statement as to cost or efficiency in operation.

SUMMARY

(1) The discharge of phenol wastes into streams may create a serious public nuisance by the effect of these wastes upon municipal water supplies, fish, etc.

(2) In the absence of preventive measures this nuisance will tend to increase as a result of the expansion of the industry.

(3) Various methods have been more or less fully developed for preventing nuisance in the disposal of these wastes. They may not yield a profit to the industry, but are practicable at a cost that does not seem unduly burdensome.

(4) Unless one or two processes patented in Germany for phenol recovery by benzol scrubbing prove otherwise, coke-quenching seems to be the best and most efficient method for phenol-bearing waste disposal.

(5) At least one method of benzol scrubbing seems promising enough to be tried out on a practical scale.

(6) In view of the serious character of the nuisance resulting from the discharge of these wastes, it seems proper that industrial concerns should be required to keep them out of streams.

(7) There is some promise of the development of some methods now in the experimental stage which may enable manufacturers to achieve this result at less cost than at present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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STATE AND INSULAR HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 1925

DIRECTORY, WITH DATA AS TO APPROPRIATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Directories of the State and insular health authorities of the United States for each year from 1912 to 1924 have been published in the Public Health Reports [1] for the information of health officers and others interested in public-health activities. These directories have been compiled from information furnished by the respective State and insular health officers and include data as to appropriations and publications.

Where an officer has been reported to be a "whole-time" health officer, that fact is indicated by an asterisk (*) For this purpose a "whole-time" health officer is defined as "one who does not engage in the practice of medicine or any other business, but devotes all his time to official duties."

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  - *H J Thrasher, deputy inspector, Montgomery
  - *L C Frank, U S P H S, associate sanitary engineer, in charge of milk inspection, Montgomery
  - *F A Clarke, D V M, milk inspector, Montgomery
  - *U D Franklin, milk inspector, Montgomery
- Tuberculosis control
  - *J M Graham, director, Montgomery.

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[1] Reprints Nos 83, 123, 190, 238, 344, 405, 488, 544, 605, 706, 775, 871, and 949, from the Public Health Reports

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Appropriation for 1925-26 $14,100

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State bureau of vital statistics
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Director State laboratory
*Miss Jane H Rider, Tucson
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

State board of health—	
Salaries	$9,500 00
Operating expense	6,755 00
Traveling expense	2,800 00
State laboratory, Tucson—	
Salaries	4,500 00
Operating expense	766 00
Traveling expense	334 00
Child hygiene division, Sheppard-Towner work—	
Salaries	14,175 00
Operating expense	1,052 42
Traveling expense	4,280 00
Unexpended balance of 1924 funds	7,570 13
Total	51,732 55

ARKANSAS

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Bureau of child hygiene
*Margaret Koenig, M D, associate director, Little Rock
Appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1925

Executive department, salaries and miscellaneous	
Bureau of vital statistics	
Payment local registrars	
Bureau of venereal disease control	[illegible]
Malaria control	10,[illegible]
Bureau of sanitation	16,600
Bureau of child hygiene	12,000
Hygienic laboratory	18,400
Total	180,609

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Bureau of child hygiene·
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Appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1927

Administration—	
Salaries	$316, 085
Support	132, 885
Nurses' bureau—	
Salaries	24, 360
Support	9, 820
Tuberculosis (office)—	
Salaries	24, 000
Support	21, 000
Tuberculosis (subsidies)	400, 000
Total	928, 150

Other sources of revenue
    Fees for registration of nurses, $15 each
    Renewal of registration certificates, $1 per year
    Licensing of cold-storage warehouses, rated according to capacity
    Fines for violation of pure food and drugs act
    Fees for certified copies of records
Publications issued by health department.
    Biennial report
    Weekly bulletin

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Board of health
    Charles W Thompson, M D, president, Pueblo
    J M Burney, M D, vice president, Denver
    S R McKelvey, M D, secretary, Denver
    Tracy R Love, M D, Denver
    M Ethel V Fraser, M D, Denver
    Ralph M Jones, D O, Denver
    Sherman Williams, M D, Denver
    A W Scott, Fort Collins
    H C Homer, M D, Cheyenne Wells
Executive health officer
    *S R McKelvey, M. D, secretary State board of health, Denver
Bacteriologist
    *William C Mitchell, M D, Denver
Medical inspector
    *J W Morgan, M D, Denver
State food and drug commissioner
    *S H Loeb, Denver
Division of venereal diseases
    *S R. McKelvey, M D, Director, Denver
Division of sanitary engineering
    *Dana E Kepner, director, Denver
Appropriations for fiscal year ending Nov 30, 1925

Salaries	$16, 766 60
Detention-home fund	[1] 12, 500
Laboratory equipment	750. 00
Printing and publications	1, 250
Traveling expenses	4, 800
Samples and supplies	600
Sanitary engineering	7, 000 00
Venereal diseases	20, 000
Incidental expenses	[1] 1, 000 00
Total	64, 666 60

CONNECTICUT

Public health council
    Edward K Root, M D
    S B Overlock, M D
    C.-E A Winslow, D P H.
    James W Knox
    Edward P Jones
    James A Newlands.
Executive health officer
    ***Stanley H Osborn, M D, C P H, commissioner of health, Hartford**
Bureau of preventable diseases
    *Millard Knowlton, M D, C P H, director.
Bureau of vital statistics
    *William C Welling, director
Bureau of public health nursing
    *Margaret K Stack, R N, director
Bureau of child hygiene
    *A Elizabeth Ingraham, M D
Bureau of public health instruction
    *Elizabeth C Nickerson, C P H
Bureau of laboratories
    *F Lee Mickle, director
Bureau of sanitary engineering
    *Warren J Scott, director
Division of venereal diseases
    Daniel E Shea, M D, director
Division of mental hygiene
    H A Bancroft, M D
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

General administrative expenses	$17, 500
Salary, commissioner	6, 000
Purchase and free distribution of antitoxin	25, 000
Preventable diseases	17, 500
Vital statistics	20, 000
Sanitary engineering	22, 500
Laboratory	42, 300
Child hygiene	32, 500
Public health nursing	10, 000
Venereal-disease control work	12, 500
Mental hygiene	5, 000
Total	210, 800

Publications issued by health department
    Weekly bulletin.
    Monthly bulletin
    Annual vital statistics report.
    Annual report of State department of health.
    Miscellaneous pamphlets

DELAWARE

State board of health
    William P Orr, M D, president, Lewes
    Mrs Charles Warner, vice president, Wilmington
    Robert E Ellegood, M D, State Road
    Margaret I. Handy, M D, Wilmington
    Mrs Julia Ashbrook, Wilmington
    Mrs Harlan I Huston, secretary, Seaford
    W P. Pierce, M D, Milford
Executive health officer
    ***Arthur T Davis, M. D**, Dover
Pathologist and bacteriologist
    *Roland D. Herdman, Dover
Tuberculosis
    *Lawrence D Phillips, M. D., Dover

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[1] To be closed Oct 1, 1925

Supervisor of nurses
- *Marie T Lockwood, R N, Middletown

Sanitary Engineer
- *Richard C Beckett, Dover

Superintendent of Brandywine Sanatorium
- *Seth Hurdle, M D, Marshallton

Superintendent of Edgewood Sanatorium
- *Elizabeth Van Vranken, R N, Marshallton

Appropriations for each fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1927

General administration	$8,500
Vital statistics	2,000
Venereal disease	2,000
Pathological and bacteriological laboratory	9,000
Diphtheria antitoxin	3,000
Child welfare	25 000
Tuberculosis	20,000
Brandywine sanatorium for white patients	40,000
Edgewood sanatorium for colored patients	12,000
Total	121,500

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Executive health officer
- ***William C Fowler, M D**, health officer, Washington

Assistant health officer
- *Rowland H Ford, M D, Washington

Chief clerk and deputy health officer
- *Arthur G Cole, Washington

Chief bureau of preventable diseases and director bacteriological laboratory
- *James G Cumming, M D, Washington

Bacteriologist
- *John E Noble, Washington

Serologist
- *Jesse P Porch, D V M, Washington

Chemist
- *Thomas Malcolm Price, Ph D, Washington

Chief sanitary inspector
- *C R Holman Washington

Chief food inspector
- *Reid R Ashworth, D V S, Washington

Chief medical and sanitary inspector of schools
- *Joseph A Murphy, M D, Washington

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Salaries	$135,000
Prevention of communicable diseases	39,260
Disinfecting service	5 880
Isolation wards at hospitals	20,000
Milk and food inspection and regulation	7,782
Dispensary service, including treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases	14,500
Maintaining a child hygienic service	25,000
Miscellaneous	8,940
Total	256,362

Publications issued by health department
- Weekly report by health department.
- Annual report of health officer.
- Monthly statement of average grade of milk sold.

FLORIDA

Board of health
- Chas H Mann, president, Jacksonville
- H Mason Smith, M D, Tampa
- W D Nobles, M D, Pensacola

Executive health officer
- ***B L Arms, M. D**, State health officer, Jacksonville

Bureau of vital statistics
- *Stuart G Thompson, D P H, director, Jacksonville

Bureau of sanitary engineering
- *E L Filby, director, Jacksonville

Bureau of communicable disease
- *F A Brink, M D, director, Jacksonville

Bureau of child welfare and public health nursing
- *Mrs Laurie Jean Reid, R N, director, Jacksonville

Appropriation for health department
- One-half mill tax levied upon the assessable property of the State

Publications issued by health department
- Pamphlets covering all phases of public health
- Public health information disseminated through the weekly and daily papers of the State
- Florida health notes
- Annual reports

GEORGIA

Board of health
- Robert F Maddox, president, Atlanta
- James H McDuffie, M D, vice president, Columbus
- T F Abercrombie, M D, secretary, Atlanta.
- Charles H Richardson, M D, Macon.
- A D Little, M D, Thomasville
- John W Daniel, M D, Savannah
- W I Hailey, M D, Hartwell
- Fred D Patterson, M D, Cuthbert
- John A Rhodes, M D, Crawfordville
- A C Shamblin, M D, Rome
- C R Brice, D D S, Gainesville.
- A A Lowry, D D S, Valdosta
- M S Brown, M D, Fort Valley
- F A Land, State superintendent of schools, ex officio, Atlanta
- Peter F Bahnsen, State veterinarian, ex officio, Atlanta

Executive health officer
- ***T F Abercrombie, M. D**, commissioner, Atlanta
- *Joe P Bowdoin, M. D, deputy commissioner, Atlanta

Division of venereal-disease control
- *Joe P Bowdoin, M D, director, Atlanta.

Division of county health work
- *T F Abercrombie, M. D, acting director

Division of laboratories
- *T F Sellers, director, Atlanta

Division of sanitary engineering
- *H C Woodfall, director, Atlanta.
- *L M Clarkson, assistant sanitary engineer.

Division of serology
- *E L. Webb, director, Atlanta.

State tuberculosis sanatorium
- *Edson W Glidden 2d, M D, superintendent, Alto

Bureau of vital statistics
*W A Davis, M D, director, Atlanta
Division of child hygiene
*Joe P Bowdoin M D, director, Atlanta
*Anne L Gallagher, supervisor of nurses
Georgia training school for mental defectives
*R W Todd M D, acting superintendent
Division of accounting and purchasing
*C L Tinsley, director, Atlanta

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending Dec 31, 1924

General appropriation	$81,431
Venereal-disease control	10,000
Maternity and infant hygiene	5,000
State tuberculosis sanatorium	50,000
Georgia training school for mental defectives	25,000
Total appropriation by legislature	171,431
Maternity and infancy (Federal Government funds, fiscal year ending June 30, 1924)	27,290
Central administration, county health work (International Health Board funds)	1,680
Central administration, malaria control (International Health Board funds)	5,900
Field studies in malaria control, Leesburg, Ga (International Health Board funds)	9,120
Grand total	215,421

Special appropriation for construction and equipment of State tuberculosis sanatorium, Alto, Ga, year 1924, $250,000, year 1925, $250,000; total, $500,000

HAWAII

Board of health
F E Trotter, M D, president and executive officer, Honolulu
J A Matthewman, attorney general, Honolulu
P Withington, M D, Honolulu
D S Bowman, Honolulu
J D McVeigh, Honolulu
J Ordenstein, Honolulu
George Denison, Honolulu
Executive health officer
*F E Trotter, M D., president of the board of health, Honolulu
Secretary
*M R Weir, Honolulu
Bacteriologist
A N Sinclair, M D, Honolulu
Tuberculosis bureau
A L Davis, M D, physician, Honolulu
Health officer
James T Wayson, M D, Honolulu
Sanitary engineer
*S W Tay, Honolulu
Food commissioner and analyst
*M B. Barros, Honolulu
Oahu Insane Asylum
*A. B. Eckerdt, M. D, superintendent, Honolulu
Leper settlement
*R. L. Cooke, superintendent, Kalaupapa, Molokai
*H. K Marshall, M. D, physician, Kalaupapa, Molokai.
Chief sanitary inspector, Hawaii
*C Charlock, Hilo
Chief sanitary inspector, Maui
*R C Lane, Wailuku
Chief sanitary inspector, Kauai
*F B Cook, Waimea

Appropriations, 1923-1925

Board of health—		
Salary, president		$12,000
Salary, public health officer		8,400
Salary, secretary		6,000
Salaries, office employees		22,200
Expenses, office		10,200
Expenses, board of medical examiners		200
Revision public health laws and sanitary code		1,200
Bureau of vital statistics—		
Salary, registrar general		5,400
Salaries, deputies and clerks		9,000
Salary, registrar, Honolulu		3,000
Expenses, office registrar general		7,000
Expenses, office registrar, Honolulu		600
Printing vital statistics, 1921-1923		1,600
Purchase of equipment		700
Bureau of sanitary engineering—		
Salary, sanitary engineer		9,000
Salary, draftsman		3,600
Expenses		2,400
Sanitation—		
Salary, chief sanitary inspector, Oahu		6,000
Salaries, clerks, sanitary and mosquito inspectors, Oahu		66,720
Salary, chief sanitary inspector, Hawaii		9,000
Salaries, sanitary inspectors and clerks, Hawaii		34,800
Salary, chief sanitary inspector, Maui		5,400
Salary, chief sanitary inspector, Kauai		5,400
Sanitary expenses, Territory		21,000
Salaries and expenses, plague campaign		60,000
Expenses, mosquito campaign		5,100
Pure food and drug bureau—		
Salaries		18,300
Expenses and assistants		4,200
Bacteriological bureau—		
Salary, bacteriologist and pathologist		6,000
Expenses and assistants		3,000
Government physicians—		
Salaries		58,800
Hawaii	27,240	
Maui	13,800	
Kauai	8,160	
Oahu	9,600	
(Provided, however, that no salary shall be allowed or paid unless physicians employed or appointed in the several districts shall treat the indigent sick free of charge in such district or districts, as the case may be)		
Medical supplies for schools		5,000

Appropriations, 1923-1925—Continued

Quarantine and medical service—		
Salaries		$22,200
Expenses		31,200
Quarantine stations—		
Repairs, maintenance, equipment, and salaries, Honolulu Repairs, maintenance, equipment, and salaries, Hilo		17,500
Care of lepers and their children—		

KALAUPAPA

Salary, superintendent		11,400
Salary, physician		10,800
Salary, dentist (not prorated)		8,100
Eye treatment (not prorated)		2,500
Salaries, assistants and attendants, Bishop Home and Baldwin Home		9,000
Salaries, sheriff and police		4,800
Allowance, patients		37,050
Allowance, needy blind patients, extra $5 per month		4,800
Transfer buildings, Kalawao to Kalaupapa		12,000
Construction, roads		3,600

KALIHI HOSPITAL

Salary, matron		4,200
Salary, officer for lepers		4,200
New buildings and equipment		19,800
Automobile truck		1,000

KALAUPAPA AND KALIHI

Wages, nurses, laborers, attendants, and mechanic		112,850
Expenses, segregation hospitals and maintenance		298,000
Medical supplies and equipment		26,344
Amusements		3,000
Incidentals		2,000

KAPIOLANI GIRLS' HOME

Salaries		12,840
Maintenance		27,500

KALIHI BOYS' HOME

Salaries		15,600
Maintenance		21,000
Repairs, segregation hospital, Hilo		2,000
Prevention and cure of tuberculosis—		
Salaries		81,300
Expenses, including purchase of automobiles		48,648
Purchase and installation of X-ray machine		3,500
Cure and treatment of tubercular patients in sanitariums		288,768
Oahu, Leahi Home	126,000	
Maui, Kula Sanitarium	60,000	
Kauai, Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital	48,000	
Hawaii, Puumaile Home	54,768	
Improvements, Puumaile Home		7,200
Insane asylum—		
Salary, superintendent		$8,400
Pay roll		166,116
Maintenance		99,300
New buildings for female patients		20,000
Amusements		600
Upkeep and repairs to buildings		5,500
Compensation to patients for labor		600
Dental supplies		600
Sanitarium—		
Salaries, employees		19,680
Maintenance		15,800
Venereal disease clinic—		
Salaries		10,800
Expenses		4,200
Insuring and protecting radium		1,000
Purchase of radium		2,500
Total		1,923,776

Publications issued by health department

Annual report of president

Registrar general's report

IDAHO

Department of public welfare

*David Burrell, commissioner

*F W Almond, M D, medical adviser

*E H Bramhall, bacteriologist

*William Vernon Leonard, chemist

*A H Wilson, dairy, food, drug, hotel, and sanitary inspector

*C K Macey, dairy, food, drug, hotel, and sanitary inspector

Executive health officer

*David Burrell, commissioner of public welfare, Boise

Appropriations for biennial period ending December 31, 1925

Salaries and wages	$14,610
Other expense	13,205
Venereal disease control	6,200
Total	34,015

ILLINOIS

Board of public health advisors

T D Doan, M D, president

Herman N Bundesen, M D, secretary

W A Evans, M D

E P Sloan, M D

Mrs E N Monroe

Director of public health

*Isaac D Rawlings, M D, Springfield.

Assistant director of public health.

*Thomas H Leonard, M D

Division of sanitation and engineering

*Harry F Ferguson, C E, chief sanitary engineer.

Division of communicable diseases

*J J McShane, M D, D P H, chief

Division of child hygiene and public health nursing.

*Edith B Lowry, M D, superintendent

Division of tuberculosis

*Thomas H Leonard, M D, acting chief.

Division of laboratories

*Thomas G Hull, Ph D, chief.

Division of vital statistics
  *Sheldon L Howard, registrar
Division of public-health instruction
  *Baxter K Richardson, chief
Division of social hygiene
  *C C Copeland, M D, chief
Division of hotel and lodging-house inspection
  *Arch Lewis, superintendent
Appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1927

Salaries	$648, 730
Salaries State officers	30, 400
Office expenses	21, 030
Traveling expenses	123, 600
Operating supplies and expenses	188, 770
Equipment and repairs	25, 407
Contingent	27 700
Printing	45 000
Postage	17, 250
Pasteurization of milk	5, 000
Rabies	1, 000
Total	1, 133, 887

Publications issued by health department
  Illinois Health News (monthly)
  Weekly press bulletin

INDIANA

Board of health
  John H Green, M D, president, North Vernon
  T Victor Keene, M D, vice president, Indianapolis
  Homer C Haas, M D, Peru
  James A Turner, M D, Nashville
  William F King, M D, secretary, Indianapolis
Executive health officer
  ***William F King, M D**, State health commissioner, Indianapolis
Assistant State health commissioner
  *J G Royse, M D, Indianapolis
Division of vital statistics
  *H M Wright, director, Indianapolis
Laboratory of hygiene:
  *Thurman B Rice, M D, director, Indianapolis
Division of food and drugs
  *Ivy L Miller, State food and drug commissioner, Indianapolis
Milk laboratory
  *Frank C. Wilson, director, Indianapolis
Water and sewage laboratory
  *B H Jeup, acting sanitary engineer, Indianapolis
Division of child hygiene
  *Ada E Schweitzer, M D, director, Indianapolis
Division of communicable diseases
  *H W McKane, M D, director, Indianapolis
  *Arthur L Oilar, M D, epidemiologist, Indianapolis.
Division of venereal diseases
  *J G. Royse, M. D., director, Indianapolis
Division of school hygiene
  *H R. Condrey, director, Indianapolis.
Division of housing
  *A E Wert, director, Indianapolis
Department of public health nursing
  *Isabel Glover, R N, director, Indianapolis
Appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1925 $170,000

IOWA

Board of health
  H L Sayler, M D, president, Des Moines
  John Hammill LL B, governor, Des Moines
  W C Ramsay, secretary of State, Des Moines.
  J C McClune, LL B, auditor of State, Des Moines
  R E Johnson, treasurer of State, Des Moines
  M G Thornburg, secretary of agriculture, Des Moines
  Don M Griswold, M D, D P H, Des Moines
  E M Williams, M D, Oskaloosa
  C W Stewart, M D Washington
  H E Sugg, M D, Clinton
  W D Hayes, C D H, Sioux City.
Executive health officers
  ***Don M Griswold, M D, D P H**, State health commissioner, Des Moines
Director division of examinations
  *H W Grefe, Des Moines
Chief clerk
  *L V Clemens, Des Moines
Laboratories
  *Don M Griswold, M D, D P H, director, Iowa City
Sanitary engineer
  *Hans V Pedersen, Des Moines
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

State department of health work	$17, 350
Bacteriological laboratory	15, 000
Antitoxin department	2, 000
Salaries of employees	44, 060
Total	78, 410

Housing department, vital statistics, and social hygiene combined in State department of health appropriation
  (The above includes special appropriation for clerical assistance)
Publications issued by health department
  Biennial report
  Quarterly bulletin

KANSAS

Board of health
  Clarence A McGuire, M D., president, Topeka
  Earle G Brown, M D., secretary, Topeka.
  Walter A Carr, M D., Junction City
  Arthur E Hertzler, M D, Halstead
  John H Henson, M D, Mound Valley
  Addison Kendall, M D, Great Bend
  Clay E. Coburn, M D, Kansas City
  Arthur J Anderson, M D, Lawrence
  V C Eddy, M D, Colby
  Walter J Eilerts, M. D, Eldorado
  Thomas Amory Lee, attorney, Topeka
Executive health officer
  Earle G Brown, M. D, secretary State board of health, Topeka.

- Division of vital statistics
  - Burt E Brown, State registrar
- Division of communicable diseases
  - C H Kinnaman, M D , epidemiologist, Topeka
- Division of foods and drugs
  - Thomas I Dalton, assistant chief food and drug inspector, Topeka
- Division of child hygiene
  - J C Montgomery, M D , chief, Topeka
- Division of rural sanitation
  - J C Montgomery, M D , director, Topeka
- Division of water and sewage
  - Ernest Boyce, chief, Lawrence
- Division of public health education
  - Earle G Brown, M D , director, Topeka
- Division of venereal diseases
  - Earle G Brown, M D , director, Topeka
- Water and sewage laboratories at Kansas University
  - Ernest Boyce, director, Lawrence
- Food laboratory at Kansas University
  - Prof E H S Bailey, director of food analysis, Lawrence
- Drug laboratory at Kansas University
  - Prof L E Sayre, director of drug analysis, Lawrence
- Food laboratory at Kansas Agricultural College
  - Prof H H King, director of food analysis, Manhattan
- Public health laboratory, Topeka
  - Earle G Brown, M D , acting director, Topeka.
- Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Salaries	$20,700
Miscellaneous	3,500
Water and sewage division	3,000
Free distribution of antitoxins, etc	3,500
Public health laboratory, and the department of division of venereal disease control, distribution of arsphenamine (606) to the indigent poor of the State, assistance and maintenance of clinics	10,000
Division of child hygiene	5,000
Division of food and drugs	6,000
Total	51,700

- Other sources of revenue
  - Marriage fees approximately $20,000
  - Water and ice analysis fees, approximately $14,000
  - Food and drug laboratories at Kansas University maintained by university maintenance fund, and food laboratory at Kansas Agricultural College maintained by agricultural college maintenance fund
- Publications issued by health department
  - Quarterly bulletin
  - Biennial report

KENTUCKY

- Board of health
  - Joseph E Wells, M D., president, Cynthiana
  - A T. McCormack, M. D , secretary, Louisville
  - R Julian Estill, M D , Lexington
  - V. A. Stilley, M D., Benton.
- Board of health—Continued
  - George T Fuller, M D , Mayfield
  - H H Carter, D O , Shelbyville
  - George S Coon, M D , Louisville
  - J W Kincaid, M D , Catlettsburg
- Executive health officer
  - ***A T McCormack, M D , D P H** , State health officer, Louisville
- Bureau of vital statistics
  - *J F Blackerby, director, Louisville
- Bureau of bacteriology
  - *Lillian H South, M D , director, Louisville
- Bureau of sanitary engineering
  - *F C Dugan, C E , director, Louisville
- Bureau of food, drugs, and hotels
  - *Sarah Vance Dugan, director, Louisville
- Bureau of venereal diseases
  - Jethra Hancock, M D , Louisville
- Bureau of tuberculosis
  - *J S Lock, M D , director, Louisville
- Bureau of public health nursing
  - *Margaret East, R N , director, Louisville
- Bureau of maternity and child health
  - *Annie S Veech, M D , Louisville
- Bureau of prevention of trachoma and blindness
  - *C B Kobert, M D , director, Louisville
  - *J W Duke, M D , assistant, Louisville
- Bureau of public health education
  - *Adelbert Thomas, educational secretary
- Bureau of county health work
  - *P E Blackerby, M D , director and assistant State health officer, Louisville
- Bureau of mental hygiene
  - Frank O'Brien, Ph D , director, Louisville
- State tuberculosis sanitarium
  - *S W Bates, M D , superintendent, Louisville
- Total income for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, $211,000
- Publications issued by health department
  - Monthly bulletin

LOUISIANA

- Board of health
  - Oscar Dowling, M D , Shreveport, president
  - T T Tarlton, M D , Grand Coteau, vice president
  - Miss Fannie B Nelken, secretary
  - Fred Ratzburg, D D S , Shreveport
  - E S Matthews, M D , Bunkie
  - Mrs L C McVoy, Baton Rouge
  - M P Boebinger, M D , New Orleans
  - A O Hoefeld, M D , New Orleans
  - T E Wright, M D , Monroe
  - T J Labbe, St Martinville
- Executive health officer
  - ***Oscar Dowling, M D** , president State board of health, New Orleans
- Bacteriologist
  - W H Seemann, M D , New Orleans
- Registrar
  - J E Doussan, M D , New Orleans
- Sanitary engineer
  - *John H O'Neill, New Orleans
- Child hygiene
  - *Agnes Morris, director, New Orleans
  - Maud Loeber, M D , medical consultant, New Orleans

Food and drug commissioner
    *E S Kelly, M D, New Orleans
Analyst
    *J Roy Keeny, Phar D, New Orleans
Bureau of research and information
    *Leonard C Scott, acting assistant surgeon U S P H S, New Orleans
Bureau of public health administration
    *K E Miller, surgeon, U S P H S, New Orleans
Medical entomologist
    *George E Beyer, New Orleans

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925	$75,000

Other sources of revenue
    Fees from inspection of oil
Publications issued by health department
    Monthly bulletin
    Quarterly bulletin
    Annual almanac
    Biennial report
    Miscellaneous leaflets

MAINE

Public health council
    C F Kendall, M D, chairman, Augusta
    Hiram Ricker, South Portland
    H A Kelley, D D S, Portland.
    Miss Annie Peabody, Portland
    [illegible] G Towne, M D, Waterville
    O R Emerson, M D, Newport
Executive health officer
    *C F Kendall, M D, State commissioner of health, Augusta
Division of administration
    *C F Kendall, M D, Augusta
Division of communicable diseases
    *A G Young, M D, director, Augusta
Division of laboratories
    *Walter C Nelson, Ph D, Augusta
Division of sanitary engineering
    *Elmer W Campbell, D P H, Augusta
Division of vital statistics
    *C F Kendall, M D, State registrar, Augusta
Division of social hygiene
    *George H Coombs, M D, director, Augusta
Division of public health nursing and child hygiene
    *Edith L Soule R N, Augusta
Division of dental hygiene
    *Dorothy Bryant, D H, Augusta
District health officers
    *J L Pepper, M D, South Portland
    *E P Goodrich, M D, Lewiston
    *H D Worth M D, Bangor
    *G H Hutchins, M D, Waterville
    *L W Hadley, M D., Machias
    *G E Parsons, M D, Rockland.

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

Salaries and clerk hire	$33,000
Office expense and epidemic fund	20,000
District and local health officers	38,000
Venereal-disease control work	14,000
Maternity and child-welfare work	10,000
Branch State laboratory, Caribou	2,000
Total	117,000

Other sources of revenue
    Census Bureau, Washington, D C, about $800
Publications issued by the department of health
    Annual report on vital statistics

MARYLAND

Board of health
    John S Fulton, M D, chairman, Baltimore.
    William H Welch, M D, Baltimore
    Thomas H Robinson, attorney general Baltimore
    William W Ford, M D, Baltimore
    C Hampson Jones, M D, Baltimore
    Tolley A Biays, Baltimore
    Benjamin C Perry, M D, Bethesda
    E F Kelly Phar D, Baltimore
Executive health officer
    *John S Fulton, M D, director of health, Baltimore
Division of legal administration
    *J Davis Donovan, chief, Baltimore
Division of public health education
    Gertrude B Knipp, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of communicable diseases
    *Robert H Riley, M D, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of vital statistics
    Frederick V Beitler, M D, chief, Baltimore.
Food and drug commissioner
    *A L Sullivan, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of bacteriology
    *R C Salter, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of sanitary engineering
    *Abel Wolman, B S E, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of chemistry
    *Wyatt W Randall, Ph D, chief, Baltimore.
Bureau of personnel and accounts
    *Walter N Kirkman, chief, Baltimore
Bureau of child hygiene
    *J H Mason Knox, jr, M D, chief, Baltimore.

Appropriations for fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1925

Salaries	$221,600
Expenses	103,615
Total	325,215

Publications issued by health department.
    Annual report
    Weekly News Letter

MASSACHUSETTS

Public health council
    Eugene R. Kelley, M D, chairman, Boston.
    Roger I Lee, M D, Boston
    Francis H Lally, M D, Milford.
    Richard P. Strong, M D, Boston
    Warren C Jewett, Worcester
    Sylvester E Ryan, M D, Springfield.
    James L Tighe, Holyoke
Executive health officer
    *Eugene R. Kelley, M D, State commissioner of public health, Boston
Secretary
    *Frances L McCloskey
Division of administration
    (Under direction of secretary)

Division of communicable diseases
- *George H. Bigelow, M. D., director, Boston

Division of sanitary engineering
- *X. H. Goodnough, director and chief engineer, Boston

Division of water and sewage laboratories
- *H. W. Clark, director and chemist, Boston

Division of biologic laboratories
- *Benjamin White, Ph. D., director and pathologist, Boston

Division of food and drugs
- *Herman C. Lythgoe, director and analyst, Boston

Division of hygiene
- *Merrill E. Champion, M. D., director, Boston

Division of tuberculosis sanatoria
- *Sumner H. Remick, M. D., director, Boston

Appropriations for department of public health, 1925

Division of administration—	
Salary of commissioner	$7,500
Personal services	13,000
Services other than personal	8,500
Division of hygiene—	
Personal services of director and assistants	28,500
Services other than personal	18,300
Personal services in connection with maternal and infant hygiene	26,365
Expenses in connection with maternal and infant hygiene	10,725
Division of communicable diseases—	
Personal services of director, district health officers, etc	53,530
Services other than personal	15,210
Personal services in connection with control of venereal diseases	10,300
Expenses in connection with control of venereal diseases	21,600
Manufacture and distribution of arsphenamine—	
For personal services	9,700
Services other than personal	6,400
Wassermann Laboratory—	
For personal services	12,500
For expenses of laboratory	6,000
Antitoxin and vaccine lymph—	
For personal services	43,200
Other services	34,500
Inspection of food and drugs—	
For personal services	47,500
Other services	10,185
Water supply and disposal of sewage, engineering division—	
For personal services	47,900
For other services	10,450
Water supply and disposal of sewage, division of water and sewage laboratories—	
For personal services	33,000
For other services	7,700
State examiners of plumbers—	
For personal services and expenses	5,450
Appropriations for department of public health, 1925—Continued	
Division of tuberculosis—	
For personal services	$33,450
Services other than personal	15,000
For personal services of tuberculosis clinic units	37,000
Payment of subsidies	173,000
For maintenance of and for certain improvements at the Lakeville, North Reading, Rutland, and Westfield State sanatoria	1,035,595
Total	1,812,062

MICHIGAN

Advisory council of health
- Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., president, Detroit
- C. C. Slemmons, M. D., Grand Rapids
- Leland W. Carr, Lansing
- Robert B. Harkness, M. D., Houghton
- Chalmers J. Lyons, D. D. Sc., Ann Arbor.

Executive health officer
- ***Richard M. Olin, M. D.**, State health commissioner, Lansing

Deputy health commissioner
- *George H. Ramsey, M. D., C. P. H., Lansing

Bureau of engineering
- *E. D. Rich, C. E., director
- *William Hirn, C. E., assistant engineer
- *John M. Hepler, assistant engineer
- *Willard F. Shephard, B. S. E., assistant engineer
- *Raymond J. Faust, assistant engineer
- *Charles L. Orr, water inspector

Bureau of laboratories
- *C. C. Young, Ph. D., D. P. H., director
- *Minna Crooks, R. N., bacteriologist
- *R. L. Kahn, immunologist
- *Pearl Kendrick, assistant immunologist
- *Margret Taylor, assistant bacteriologist
- *E. F. Eldridge, chemist
- *Max Marshall, Ph. D., research bacteriologist
- *A. B. Haw, clinical pathologist
- *Chas. L. Bliss, toxicologist
- *W. W. Redfern, assistant bacteriologist.

Bureau of child hygiene and public health nursing.
- *Lillian R. Smith, M. D., director
- *Iva M. Lickly, M. D., epidemiologist
- *Helen de Spelder Moore, R. N., assistant director

Bureau of records and statistics
- *W. J. V. Deacon, M. D., director

Bureau of institutional health administration
- *W. B. Huntley, M. D., director
- *C. V. Spawr, M. D., acting director
- *James H. McCall, M. D., physician
- *Alexander Borland, M. D., physician
- *Geo. H. Steel, D. D. S., dentist
- *Leroy F. Hill, D. D. S., dentist
- *A. S. Rowley, M. D., psychiatrist
- *Florence Dizard, nutrition worker

Bureau of education
- *Marjorie Delavan, director
- *Frank A. Poole, M. D., lecturer.
- *Juliet Bell, assistant director
- *Melita Hutzel, lecturer

Bureau of embalming
*F J Pienta, director
Bureau of epidemiology
*George H Ramsey, M D, C P H, director
*E L Rose, M D, clinician
*C H Benning, M D, medical inspector
*Paul F Orr, M D, medical inspector
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

Personal service	$175 000
Supplies	34, 000
Contractual service	31, 000
Fixed charges	26, 000
Outlay for equipment	4, 936
Total	270, 936
Institutional health—	
Personal service	25, 400
Supplies	500
Traveling expense	3, 000
Outlay for equipment	1, 000
Total	29, 900
Antitoxin operation	67, 500
Child hygiene and public health nursing	30, 000
Grand total	398, 336

Publications issued by health department
Monthly bulletin
Annual report
Communicable disease pamphlets.
Sex hygiene pamphlets
Child hygiene pamphlets
Engineering bulletins

MINNESOTA

Board of health
C L Scofield, M D, president, Benson
S Marx White, M D, vice president, Minneapolis
N M Watson, M D, Red Lake Falls
N G Mortensen, M D, St Paul
L P Wolff, C E, St Paul
O F Mellby, M D, Thief River Falls
R C Hunt, M D, Fairmont
H R Weirick, M D, Hibbing
J A Thabes, M D, Brainerd
Executive health officer, Capitol, St Paul
*A J Chesley, M D, secretary and executive officer
*Hortense Hilbert, R N, educational agent
Division of records, Capitol, St Paul
*O C Pierson, director
Division of hotel inspection, Capitol, St Paul
*W A Wittbecker, State hotel inspector
Division of preventable diseases, university campus, Minneapolis
*O McDaniel, M D, director
*E M. Wade, chief of laboratories
Division of sanitation, university campus, Minneapolis
*H A Whittaker, director.
Division of vital statistics, Capitol, St Paul.
*Gerda C Pierson, director
Division of venereal diseases, university campus, Minneapolis
H G Irvine, M D, director
Division of child hygiene, university campus, Minneapolis
*Ruth E Boynton, M D, director
*Ruth Houlton, R N, superintendent of public health nursing
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

General fund	$20, 000
Vital statistics	15, 000
Hotel inspection	36, 800
Preventable diseases	25, 000
Preventable diseases laboratory	32, 000
Sanitary engineering laboratory	13, 000
Sanitary engineering	7, 000
Free antitoxin	15, 000
Prevention of blindness	1, 000
Venereal diseases	30, 000
Protection for maternity and infancy	21, 000
Total	215, 800

Other sources of revenue

Aid from county and city for branch laboratory at Duluth	1, 416
Sheppard-Towner aid, $21,000, $5,000 (gift)	26, 000

Publications issued by health department
Educational pamphlets
Biennial report

MISSISSIPPI

Board of health
W W Crawford, M D, president, Hattiesburg
F J Underwood, M D, secretary, Jackson
J P Wall, M D, Jackson
J J Haralson, M D, Forest
S E Eason, M D, New Albany
L B Austin, M D, Rosedale
J W Lipscomb, M D, Columbus.
T W Holmes, M D, Winona
J M Dampeer, M D, Crystal Springs
W H Watson, M D, Brandon
E M Gavin, M D, Ovett
Ira B Seale, M D, Holly Springs
A J Brown, M D, Clarksdale
Executive health officer
*F. J Underwood, M. D, executive officer, State board of health, Jackson
Bureau of vital statistics
*R N Whitfield, M D, director, Jackson.
Bureau of child hygiene and public health nursing.
*F J. Underwood, M D., acting director, Jackson
*Mary D Osborne, R N, supervisor, public health nursing, Jackson
*Gladys Eyrick, supervisor oral hygiene
Hygienic laboratory·
*T W Kemmerer, M D, director, Jackson.
Bureau of sanitary engineering and inspection.
*H A Kroeze, C E, director, Jackson.
*I. L. Lyons, inspector, Hattiesburg.
*Thos Townsend, Winona.

Bureau of rural sanitation
*C C Applewhite, M D, director, Jackson
*C M Shipp, M D, epidemiologist in charge of malaria control work, Jackson
Bureau of venereal diseases
*Hardie Hayes, M D, director, Jackson
Appropriations for fiscal year ending Dec 31, 1924

Administrative office	$20,700
Bureau of vital statistics	12,000
Municipal sanitation	10,800
Rural sanitation	24,300
Hygienic laboratory	20,000
Child welfare	27,000
Venereal diseases	10,000
Total	124,800

Publications issued by health department
Biennial report
Weekly health letters published in all newspapers of the State

MISSOURI

Board of health
Emmett P. North, M. D, president, St Louis
J R McVay, M D, vice president, Kansas City.
James Stewart, M D, secretary, Jefferson City
Herman Gove, M. D., Linn
T H Wilcoxen, M D, Bowling Green
Homer L Kerr, M D, Crane
Executive health officer
*James Stewart, M D, State health commissioner, Jefferson City
Bureau of vital statistics
G A Theilman, statistician, Jefferson City
Division of Child Hygiene
*Irl Brown Krause, M D, director, Jefferson City.
Division of rural sanitation
*Joseph Mountin, M D, director, Jefferson City
Division of venereal diseases
*R L. Russell, M D, director, Jefferson City
Division for the control of contagious diseases
*Ross Hopkins, M D, assistant epidemiologist, Jefferson City
Division of sanitary engineering
*George W Putnam, director, Jefferson City
R L Laybourn, bacteriologist, Jefferson City
Appropriations for biennial period ending Dec 31, 1926

Board of health fund, bureau of licensure	$20,000
Salaries	85,800
Contingent expense	36,000
Cooperative health work	100,000
Control of contagion	50,000
Total	291,800

Of the above appropriation $70,000 is being withheld by the Governor until State revenues are sufficient for a release

MONTANA

Board of health
E G Balsam, M D., president, Billings.
L H. Fligman, M D, vice president, Helena.
E M Porter, M D, Great Falls
B L Pampel, M D, Livingston
George M Jennings, M D, Missoula
Executive health officer
*W F Cogswell, M D, secretary, Helena
Division of communicable diseases
*W F Cogswell, M D, director
Division of child welfare
*Hazel Dell Bonness, M D, director, Helena
Frances Sage Bradley, M D, acting director, Helena
Division of food and drugs
*Glenn D Wiles, director, Helena
Division of statistics
*W F Cogswell, M D, State registrar, Helena
*L L Benepe, deputy State registrar, Helena
Division of water and sewage
*H B Foote, director, Helena
W M Cobleigh, consultant, Bozeman
*H D Cashmore, analyst, Helena
Food and drug laboratory
*Glenn D Wiles, director, Helena
W M Cobleigh, consultant, Bozeman
Hygienic laboratory
*John X Newman, director, Helena
Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1924

(Appropriations for salaries and expenses of State board of health are made in lump sum The budget given is tentative and not arbitrarily fixed Unexpended sums of one division may be diverted to other divisions when deemed necessary)

General administration

Salaries	$6,800 00
Expenses	1,910 00
Division of child welfare	8,701 92
Hygienic laboratory	6,900 00
Inspection of water plants	4,000 00
Food and water laboratory	3,325 00
Enforcing food and drugs law	4,650 00
Division of communicable diseases	4,425 00
Division of vital statistics	2,975 00
Board of entomology (Rocky Mountain spotted fever work)	11,228 00
Total	57,914 92

Other sources of revenue

Rockefeller Foundation	4,000 00
Fees for embalmers' licenses	

Publication issued by health department
Special bulletins on communicable diseases
Biennial report

NEBRASKA

Department of public welfare
Lincoln Frost, secretary, Lincoln
Bureau of health—
Executive health officer—
*W H Wilson, M D, Lincoln
Acting epidemiologist—
*P H Bartholomew, M D.
Bacteriologist—
*Lila B Love, Lincoln
Division of venereal diseases—
*P H Bartholomew, M D., director, Lincoln.
Statistician—
*Hattie M Summers, Lincoln
Division of child hygiene—
*Louise M Murphy, R. N., director, Lincoln.
Medical examining board—
J E Spatz, M D, Plainfield.
H J Lehnhoff, M D, Lincoln.
E T McGuire, M D, Mead

Appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1925

Salaries	$45,000
Maintenance	23,000
Total	68,000

NEVADA

State board of health
- James G Scrugham, governor, president, Carson City
- S L Lee, M D, secretary, Carson City
- W G Greathouse, secretary of state
- W H Hood, M D, Reno
- Henry Albert, M D, Reno

Executive health officer
- ***S L Lee, M D**, secretary State board of health, Carson City

State hygienic laboratory at State University
- *Henry Albert, M D, director, Reno

Appropriation for fiscal year ending Dec 31, 1924

Salary of secretary	$5,000
State board of health	3,800
Total	8,800

Publications issued by health department
- Biennial report
- Special bulletins

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Board of health
- Robert Fletcher, C E, president, Hanover
- D E Sullivan, M D, Concord
- George C Wilkins M D, Manchester
- Sibley G Morrill, M D, Concord
- John G Winant, governor
- Jeremy M Waldron, attorney general, Lancaster

Executive health officer
- **Charles Duncan, M D**, secretary State board of health, Concord

Laboratory of hygiene
- *Charles D Howard, chemist, Concord
- William R McLeod, bacteriologist, Concord
- *Joseph X Duval, inspector, Concord
- Robert Fletcher, C E, engineer, Hanover

Bacteriological laboratory
- H N Kingsford, M D, pathologist, Hanover

Venereal disease division
- *Charles A Weaver, M D, Manchester

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

State board of health	$28,650
Laboratory of hygiene	18,300
Vital statistics	5,300
Total	52,250

Publications issued by health department
- Bulletin
- Biennial report

NEW JERSEY

Board of health
- Clyde Potts, C E, president, Morristown
- David D Chandler, vice president, Newark
- H E. Winter, V. M D, Plainfield
- J Oliver McDonald, M D, Trenton
- Harold J Harder, C E., Paterson
- Henry Spence, M D, Jersey City
- Mrs James E. Van Horne, Trenton

Board of health—Continued
- Miss Margaret McNaughton, Jersey City.
- J E H Guthrie, D D S, Newark
- J Lynn Mahaffey, M D, Camden

Executive health officer
- **Henry B Costill, M D**, director of health, Trenton

Bureau of bacteriology
- *John V Mulcahy, chief, Trenton

Bureau of chemistry
- *John E Bacon, chief, Trenton

Bureau of administration
- *Charles J Merrell, chief, Trenton

Bureau of food and drugs
- *Walter W Scofield, chief, Trenton

Bureau of child hygiene
- Julius Levy, M D, consultant, Trenton

Bureau of local health administration
- *David C Bowen, chief, Trenton

Bureau of engineering
- *H P Croft, chief, Trenton

Bureau of vital statistics
- *David S South, chief, Trenton

Bureau or venereal disease control.
- A J Casselman, M D, consultant, Trenton

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Salaries	$156,920
Miscellaneous	72,300
Child hygiene	65,000
Venereal disease control	25,000
Tuberculosis	10,000
Total	329,220

Publications issued by health department
- Monthly bulletin
- Annual report

NEW MEXICO

Board of public welfare
- Dr R O Brown, chairman, Santa Fe
- Mrs Francis S Wilson, secretary, Santa Fe
- Mrs C C Meacham, Albuquerque
- Mr Joseph Gill, Albuquerque
- Dr H A Miller, Clovis

Executive health officer
- ***G S Luckett, M D**, director of public health, Santa Fe

Division of preventable diseases
- *G S Luckett, M D, chief, Santa Fe.

Division of vital statistics
- *P M Ruleau, chief, Santa Fe

Division of sanitary engineering and sanitation
- *Paul S Fox, M S, in C E, chief, Santa Fe

Division of public health nursing and child hygiene.
- *Dorothy R Anderson, R N, Santa Fe

Division of county health work
- *D B Williams, M D, chief, Santa Fe

Public health laboratory
- *Myrtle Greenfield, chief, Albuquerque.

Appropriation for years 1926 and 1927, per annum, $24,500 Fiscal year ends July 1.

NEW YORK

Public health council
- Simon Flexner, M D, LL. D, chairman, New York
- Homer Folks, LL D, New York.
- Henry N Ogden, C. E, Ithaca

Public health council—Continued
- Frederick F Russell, M D , New York
- Jacob Goldberg, M D , Buffalo
- Stanton P Hall, M D , Petersburg

Executive health officer
- *Matthias Nicoll, jr , M D , commissioner of health, Albany

Deputy commissioner of health
- *Paul B. Brooks, M D , Albany

Secretary
- *Edward H Marsh, M D

Executive officer
- *Fenimore D Beagle, Albany

Division of public health education
- *B R Richards, director, Albany

Division of sanitation
- *Charles A Holmquist, C E , director, Albany

Division of vital statistics
- *Joseph V De Porte, Ph D , director, Albany

Division of child hygiene
- *Florence L McKay, M D , director, Albany,

Division of communicable diseases
- *Edward S Godfrey, M D , director, Albany

Division of tuberculosis
- *Robert Plunkett, M D , director, Albany.

Division of venereal diseases
- *Albert Pfeiffer, M D , director, Albany.

Division of laboratories and research
- *Augustus B Wadsworth, M D , director, Albany

Division of public health nursing
- *Mathilde S Kuhlman, R N., director, Albany

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Personal service	$708, 700
Maintenance and operation	336, 460
Division of maternity, infancy, and child hygiene	206, 085
For State aid to county laboratories	75, 000
Construction of addition to laboratories and repairs	40, 000
Investigation of oyster beds	15, 000
Rehabilitation of physically disabled persons	15, 000
State aid to county health activities	38, 725
Total	1, 434, 970

Other sources of revenue
- Fees from certified transcripts of birth, death, and marriage certificates, $1,660 per annum
- Licensing laboratories, $380
- Sale of serums, $3,033

Publications issued by health department
- Weekly Health News
- Monthly Vital Statistics Review

NORTH CAROLINA

Board of health
- J Howellway, M D , president, Waynesville.
- Richard H Lewis, M. D., LL. D., Raleigh.
- Thomas E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville.
- A. J. Crowell, M. D., Charlotte
- Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, M D , Greenville.
- E. J. Tucker, D. D. S , Roxboro
- Cyrus Thompson, M D , Jacksonville
- D A. Stanton, M D , High Point
- James P Stowe, Ph G , Charlotte

Executive health officer
- G M Cooper, M D , acting secretary State board of health and State health officer, Raleigh

Laboratory of hygiene
- *C A Shore, M D , director, Raleigh

Deputy State registrar
- *F M Register, M D , Raleigh

Bureau of engineering and inspection
- *H E Miller, C E , director, Raleigh

Deputy State health officers
- *E F Long, M D , western district, Raleigh
- *H A Taylor, M D., eastern district

Bureau of health education
- *M L Townsend, M D , director, Raleigh

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1924

State board of health (executive office)	$46, 140 34
Vital statistics	20, 000 00
Laboratory of hygiene	75, 000 00
School inspection	60, 000 00
County health work	121, 600 00
Epidemiology Venereal-disease control work	30, 000 00
Maternity and infancy	22, 259 66
Engineering and inspection	50, 000 00
Total	425, 000 00

Other sources of revenue

International Health Board	23, 300 00
Federal Government	32, 706 63
Counties, for county health work	150, 000 00
Fees paid the laboratory	23, 000 00

Publications issued by health department
- Monthly bulletin—The Health Bulletin
- Special bulletins
- Biennial report
- Constructive Medicine—a monthly bulletin issued only to physicians

NORTH DAKOTA

Advisory health council
- Minnie J Nielson, superintendent public instruction, ex officio, Bismarck
- J Grassick, M D , president North Dakota Tuberculosis Association, ex officio, Grand Forks
- Arne Oftedal, M D , Fargo
- Fannie Dunn Quain, M D , Bismarck
- R S Towne, D D S., Bismarck

Executive health officer
- *A A Whittemore, M D., State health officer, Bismarck

Child hygiene and public health nursing
- *Maysil M Williams, M D , director, Bismarck.

Bureau of venereal diseases
- *F R Smyth, acting assistant surgeon, U S P H S , director, Bismarck

Appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1925

Salaries—	
State health officer, per year	$3, 600
Clerical assistants, per year	6, 200
Maintenance	4, 575
Maternity and child hygiene, per year	1, 500
Appropriation for venereal disease work, per year	4, 200

OHIO

Public health council
- John E. Monger, M. D., chairman, Columbus
- James E. Bauman, secretary
- G. D. Lummis, M. D.
- C. O. Probst, M. D.
- F. C. Croxton
- R. M. Calfee

Executive health officer
- ***John E. Monger, M. D., director of health, Columbus**

Assistant director of health
- *James E. Bauman

Division of administration
- *James E. Bauman, chief
- *C. A. Orrison, chief clerk
- Bureau of publicity—
  - *Paul Mason, director
- Bureau of local health organization—
  - *E. R. Shafer, M. D., chief

Division of communicable diseases
- *C. P. Robbins, M. D., chief
- *T. W. Mahoney, M. D., chief epidemiologist
- Bureau of venereal diseases—
  - *C. P. Robbins, M. D., chief.
- Bureau of trachoma clinics—
  - *R. B. Tate, M. D., chief

Division of sanitary engineering
- *W. H. Dittoe, chief
- Bureau of plumbing inspection—
  - *A. A. Manchester, chief

Division of laboratories
- *Fred Berry, chief

Division of vital statistics
- *Irvin C. Plummer, chief

Division of hygiene
- *R. G. Leland, M. D., chief
- Bureau of tuberculosis—
  - *J. A. Frank, M. D., chief
- Bureau of child hygiene—
  - ——— ———, chief
- Bureau of hospitals—
  - *James A. Weis, chief

Division of public health nursing
- *Zoe McCaleb, R. N., chief

Division of industrial hygiene
- *Daniel J. Kindel, M. D., chief.

Appropriations for biennium ending June 30, 1926

Personal service	$371,480
Maintenance	271,002
State aid for health districts	500,000
Total	1,142,482

Publications issued by health department
- Quarterly, Public Health Journal
- Semimonthly, Ohio Health News.

OKLAHOMA

Executive health officer
- ***Carl Puckett, M. D., State health commissioner, Oklahoma**

Assistant State health commissioner.
- *J. P. Folan, Oklahoma.

Bureau of vital statistics
- *W. B. Dennis, registrar, Oklahoma

Bureau of bacteriology.
- Miss Rhea C. Ingle.

State chemist
- *Henry C. Ricks, M. D.

Bureau of child hygiene
- *Lucille Spire Blachly, M. D., director

Bureau of venereal disease control
- *J. C. Mahr, M. D.

Bureau of sanitary engineering
- *H. J. Darcey, director, Oklahoma

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

Salary of commissioner of health	$3,600 00
Salary of assistant commissioner of health	2,400 00
Salary of chief clerk	1,800 00
Salary of bookkeeper	2,000 00
Salaries, 3 stenographers (1 at $1,800, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $1,200)	4,500 00
Contingent fund—administrative	10,000 00
Salary of director of publicity	2,400 00
Salary of stenographer	1,500 00
Contingent fund—public health education	1,000 00
Salary of State chemist	3,000 00
Salary of assistant State chemist	2,400 00
Salary of bacteriologist	3,000 00
Salary of assistant bacteriologist	2,400 00
Salary of record clerk	1,800 00
Contingent fund—laboratory	10,000 00
Salary of engineer	3,000 00
Contingent fund—sanitary engineering	1,800 00
Salary, 4 supervisors, $2,400 each per annum	9,600 00
Hotel and traveling expenses, 4 supervisors	9,600 00
Salaries, 8 inspectors, $1,800 each per annum	14,400 00
Contingent fund—sanitary inspection	14,400 00
Salary of registrar	2,400 00
Salary of assistant registrar	1,800 00
Salaries, 3 statistical clerks, $1,500 each	4,500 00
Contingent—vital statistics	4,000 00
Contingent—bureau of control epidemics	15,000 00
Contingent—bureau distribution biologics	10,000 00
Contingent—bureau of venereal diseases	20,000 00
Bureau of child welfare	21,370 52
Total	183,670 52

OREGON

Board of health.
- C. M. Barbee, M. D., president, Portland
- W. T. Phy, M. D., vice president, Hot Lake.
- Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., secretary and State health officer, Portland
- J. H. Rosenberg, Prineville
- C. J. Smith, Portland
- W. B. Morse, Salem
- E. B. Pickel, Medford

Executive health officer
- ***Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., secretary and State health officer, Portland.**

Registrar of vital statistics.
- ***Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., Portland.**

Division of child hygiene and public health nursing
*Mrs. Glendora Blakely, R. N., Portland
Director laboratory
*William Levin, D. P. H., Portland
Appropriations for fiscal year ending December 31, 1925, $12,500
Publications issued by health department
Annual report
Biennial report
Pamphlets and posters
Weekly letter

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of health.
Advisory board—
Edgar M. Green, M. D., Easton
A. A. Cairns, M. D., City Hall, Philadelphia
Samuel R. Haythorn, M. D., Pittsburgh
Howard C. Frontz, M. D., Huntington
Louis Taylor, M. D., Wilkes-Barre
Charles F. Mebus, C. E., Philadelphia
Executive health officer—
*Charles H. Miner, M. D., secretary of health, Harrisburg
*William G. Turnbull, M. D., deputy secretary of health, Harrisburg.
Bureau of communicable diseases—
*J. Moore Campbell, M. D., Harrisburg
Division of epidemiology—
*J. Moore Campbell, M. D., Harrisburg
Division of tuberculosis clinics—
*Edgar T. Shields, M. D., Harrisburg
Division of genito-urinary clinics—
*Edgar S. Everhart, M. D., Lemoyne
Division of restaurant hygiene—
*Howard M. Haines, acting chief, Harrisburg
Bureau of vital statistics—
*Wilmer R. Batt, M. D., Harrisburg
Bureau of engineering—
*W. L. Stevenson, chief engineer, Harrisburg
Division of sanitary engineering—
*H. E. Moses, Harrisburg
Division of housing—
*H. F. Bronson, Harrisburg
Division of milk control—
*Ralph E. Irwin, Camp Hill
Bureau of tuberculosis sanatoria—
Mont Alto Sanatorium—
*Royal H. McCutcheon, M. D., Mont Alto
Cresson Sanatorium—
*Thomas H. A. Stites, M. D., Cresson
Hamburg Sanatorium—
*Henry A. Gorman, M. D., Hamburg
Bureau of child health—
*J. Bruce McCreary, M. D., chief, Shippensburg
Preschool division—
*Mary Riggs Noble, M. D., Harrisburg
School division—
*J. Bruce McCreary, M. D., Shippensburg
Dental division—
*C. J. Hollister, D. D. S., Harrisburg
Department of health—Continued
Bureau of finance—
*Clinton T. Williams, Harrisburg
Bureau of accounts—
*Clinton T. Williams, Harrisburg
Bureau of purchases—
*Charles H. Clappier, jr., Harrisburg
Bureau of supplies—
*Roy Miller, Harrisburg
Bureau of laboratories—
*John L. Laird, M. D., Philadelphia
Bureau of nursing—
*Alice M. O'Halloran, R. N., Harrisburg
Bureau of drug control—
*James M. Lightner, Lancaster
Appropriations for biennial period ending June 1, 1927

General health purposes	$4,520,000
Construction of crippled children's hospital	250,000
Total	4,770,000

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Director of health:
*Jacobo Fajardo, M. D., Manila
Assistant director of health

Council of hygiene, advisory board to the director of health
Fernando Calderon, M. D., president, Manila
Leoncio Lopez-Rizal, M. D., secretary, Manila
Gervasio Ocampo, M. D., Manila
José Albert, M. D., Manila.
Benito Valdez, M. D., Manila
Eulogio P. Revilla, LL. B., Manila
Thomas Earnshaw, Manila
Executive officer
*Jose P. Bantug, M. D., acting executive officer, Manila
Office of records and finance
*Mamerto Tinco, chief, Manila
Office of property
*Bonifacio Mencias, M. D., acting chief, Manila
Office of vital statistics
*Jose Guidote, M. D., chief, Manila.
Office of general inspection
*Rafael Villafranca, M. D., chief, Manila
Public health nursing
*Carmen R. Leogardo, R. N., chief, Manila
Office of sanitary engineering
*Manuel Mañosa, C. E., chief
Division of communicable diseases
*Leoncio Lopez Rizal, M. D., acting chief, Manila
Division of metropolitan sanitation
*Eugenio Hernando, M. D., chief, Manila
Division of hospitals, dispensaries, and laboratories
*Sixto Y. Orosa, M. D., acting chief, Manila
Culion leper colony:
*Jose Avellana Basa, M. D., chief, Culion.
Division of provincial sanitation:
*Gabriel Intenga[illegible] M. D., chief, Manila
Appropriations for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1924.

Salaries and wages	$429,749.00
Miscellaneous expenses	840,107.50
Treatment of segregated lepers	125,000.00

Appropriations for fiscal year ending Dec 31, 1924—Continued

Aid to specially organized provinces	$203,450 00
School of nursing in Baguio	3,600 00
Medicines, medical and surgical supplies, to be distributed among the dispensaries of the public schools	2,500 00
Total	1,604,406 50

Publications issued by the Philippine health service
- Daily Service News
- Monthly Bulletin
- Annual report
- Occasional pamphlets

PORTO RICO

Insular board of health
- Gustavo Muñoz Diaz, M D , president, San Juan
- José Y De Guzman Soto, M D , secretary, San Juan
- Angel M Pasquera, pharmacist, San Juan
- W A Glines, M D , San Juan
- A Martinez Alvarez, M D , San Juan.
- Luis Samalea Iglesias, San Juan
- G A Ramirez de Arellano, San Juan

Executive health officer
- ***Pedro N Ortiz, M D** , commissioner of health, San Juan
- *A Fernós Isern, M D , assistant commissioner of health, San Juan

Division of property and accounts
- *Abelardo Santiago, chief, San Juan

Division of sanitary engineering
- *Octavio Marcano, sanitary engineer, San Juan

Bacteriological laboratory
- *Pablo Morales Otero, M D , director, San Juan

Chemical laboratory
- *R del Valle Sárraga, chemist, director, San Juan

Division of transmissible diseases
- *M. O de la Rosa, M D , chief, San Juan

Bureau of statistics
- *Manuel A. Perez, chief, San Juan

Appropriations for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925

Office of the commissioner of health	$265,483 50
Leper colony	33,150 25
Quarantine hospital	14,185 00
Antituberculosis sanatorium of Porto Rico	194,171 90
Blind asylum	51,071 00
Insular insane asylum	125,943 00
Education and maintenance of poor deaf and dumb children	1,200 00
Care of tuberculosis patients in the sanatorium at Ponce under the control of the department health	20,000 00
Control and prevention of tuberculosis	100,000 00

Appropriations, etc —Continued

For the control and prevention of venereal diseases	$12,000 00
Bureau of social welfare	60,000 00
Extermination of mosquitoes and control and suppression of malaria	60,000 00
Suppression of anemia	60,000 00
Extermination of rats	40,000 00
Control and suppression of infantile tetanus and ophthalmia neonatorum	3,000 00
Emergency fund for the control and suppression of epidemics	10,000 00
Girls' charity school	87,941 75
Boys' charity school	120,392 60
Sanitation fund, trust fund	188 367 50
Total	1,446,906 50

RHODE ISLAND

Board of health
- Thomas J McLaughlin, M D , president, Woonsocket
- William F Williams, M D , vice president, Bristol
- Alexander B Briggs, M D , Ashaway
- Berton W Storrs, M D , Portsmouth
- Joseph M Bennett, M D , Providence
- M S Budlong, M D , Providence

Executive health officer
- ***B U Richards, M D** , secretary State board of health and State registrar, statehouse, Providence

Pathologist
- Lester A Round, Ph D , Providence

Chemist
- Stephen De M Gage, Providence

Appropriations for fiscal year ending November 30, 1925

Executive department	$28,000
Chemical laboratory	17,500
Pathological laboratory	20,000
Child welfare	20,000
Venereal diseases	10,000
Total	95,500

SOUTH CAROLINA

Executive committee, board of health
- Robert Wilson, jr , M. D , chairman, Charleston
- Ben F Wyman, M D , Aiken
- Davis Furman, M D , Greenville.
- E A Hines, M D , Seneca
- W R Wallace, M D , Chester
- Wm Egleston, M D , Hartsville
- S C Calder, Ph G , Greenville.
- W M Lester, M. D , Columbia
- Jno M Daniel, Atty Gen , Columbia
- A J Beattie, Compt Gen , Columbia.

Executive health officer.
- ***James A Hayne, M. D.,** State health officer, Columbia

Department of county health units:
- *L A Riser, M D., Columbia.

Bureau of child hygiene
*Miss Ada Taylor Graham, R N, supervisor of public health nursing, Columbia

Laboratory department
*H M Smith, M D, in charge, Columbia
*J R Cain, chief bacteriologist, Columbia

Bureau of vital statistics
*C W Miller, Columbia

Bacteriologist and chemist
F L Parker, jr, M D, Ph D, Columbia

South Carolina Sanitorium·
*Ernest Cooper, M D, superintendent, Columbia

Epidemiologist
*A. H Hayden, M D, Columbia

Sanitary engineer
*A E Legare, C E, Columbia

State hotel inspector
*J H Woodward, Columbia

Appropriations for fiscal year ending Dec 31, 1925

Administrative office	$56, 284 30
Bureau of child hygiene	16, 492 00
Bureau of vital statistics	7, 625 00
Laboratory	11, 830 00
Bureau of rural sanitation	26, 322 94
Malaria cooperative work	16, 245 00
Tuberculosis sanatoria	93, 600 00
Hotel inspection	5, 240 00
Aid for crippled children	10, 000 00
Total	243, 639 24

Publications issued by health department
Annual report
Bulletins of various departments

SOUTH DAKOTA

Board of health
J. W Freeman, M D, president, Lead.
R D. Alway, M D, vice president, Aberdeen
Albert C Clark, M D, Woonsocket
H R Kenaston, M D, Bonesteel
J F D Cook, M D, superintendent, Waubay

Executive health officer:
*J F D. Cook, M D., superintendent and executive officer, Waubay

Division of vital statistics
*J F D. Cook, M D, Waubay

Division of preventable diseases
*J F D Cook, M D, director

Division of child hygiene
*Clara Edna Hayes, M D., director
*Miss Edith Olson, R. N., supervisor of public health nursing.

Division of sanitary engineering:
*A H Wieters, director

Division of education and publicity
M C. Haecker, director

Division of medical licensure
H R Kenaston, M D, director.

Division of records and accounts
*Esther A Larson, director

State laboratories at Vermillion·
*J. C. Ohlmacher, M D, director.

Appropriations available July 1, 1925

	1925-26	1926-27
Salary, superintendent board of health	$3, 200	$3, 200
Biological products	2, 500	2, 500
Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy act	10, 000	10, 000
Salaries and wages	19, 000	19, 000
Other compensations	1, 500	1, 500
Supplies and materials	2, 500	2, 500
Communication and travel	4, 000	4, 000
Subsistence, care, and support	500	500
Printing, binding, advertising	3, 500	3, 500
Light and power	250	250
Repairs and replacements	1, 500	1, 500
Rents	1, 560	1, 560
Dues	50	50
Crippled children	4, 000	4, 000
Total	54, 060	54, 060

TENNESSEE

Department of public health·
*E L Bishop, M. D, C P H, commissioner, Nashville

Division of epidemiology:
*E A. Lane, M D, C P H, director, Nashville

Division of local organization
*W K Sharp, jr, M D, acting director, Nashville

Division of vital statistics
*J B Bond, M D, director, Nashville

Division of laboratories
*William Litterer, M D, director, Nashville

Division of sanitary engineering
*Howard R Fullerton, C E, director, Nashville

Division of health education
*W J Breeding, M D, director, Nashville

Division of child hygiene and public health nursing
*H C Stewart, M D, C P H, director, Nashville
*Miss Nell G Taylor, R. N, State supervising nurse, Nashville.

Appropriations for the biennial period ending June 30, 1927

Administration	$21, 000 00
Sera, vaccines, and medical supplies	6, 000 00
Epidemic fund	5, 000 00
Trachoma fund	4, 000 00
Vital statistics fund	25, 060 00
Sanitary engineering fund	30, 200 00
Laboratory fund	40, 040 00
Epidemiology and local organization fund (former rural sanitation fund)	60, 500 00
Child hygiene and public health nursing fund (former maternity and child welfare fund)	42, 435. 10
Health education fund	10, 600 00
Venereal disease control fund (unexpended balance)	2, 772 49
Total	247, 607. 56

Other sources of revenue
  United States Department of Labor, maternity and child welfare, $25,000
  International Health Board, $22,500 (variable)
  United States Public Health Service, venereal disease control, $552.90
  International Health Board, cooperation in malaria control, epidemiology and local organization, vital statistics United States Public Health Service in malaria control Individual counties and cities in State cooperation in malaria control, county health work and child hygiene and public health nursing United States Public Health Service, cooperation in county health work, $7,000

TEXAS

Board of health
  H O Sappington, M D, president, Austin
  M F Bledsoe, M D, Port Arthur
  R W Noble, M D, Temple
  Phil Russell, M D, Fort Worth
  E L Rose, M D, Port Arthur
  A H Braden, M D, Houston
  E L Lawrence, M D, Thorndale
Executive health officer
  ***H O Sappington, M D**, State health officer
Food and drug division
  E H Golaz, director, Austin
Bureau of child hygiene
  H N Barnett, M D, acting director, Austin
Bureau of statistics and State registrar
  *C E Durham, M D, acting director, Austin
Bureau of communicable diseases

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Bureau of venereal diseases

———— ————

Bureau of water, waste, control and inspection
  V M Ehlers, C E, chief engineer, Austin
  E. G Eggert, C E, assistant chief engineer, Austin
  Carl Martin, sanitarian, Jacksonville
  E W Steel, C E., sanitary engineer, Austin
  Edgar Whedbee, C E, sanitary engineer, Bonham
  Edward Hopkins, C E, sanitary engineer, Dallas
Appropriations for fiscal year ending August 31, 1926

General	$131,740.52
Special funds	55,400.41
Total	187,140.93

Publications issued by Texas State health department
  Biennial report
  Monthly magazine.
  Weekly newspaper articles.
  Pamphlets, leaflets, and placards

UTAH

Board of health
  Fred Stauffer, M D, president, Salt Lake City
  T. B Beatty, M D, secretary, Salt Lake City.
  Joseph R Morrell, M. D, Ogden
  Mrs Valeria B Young, Salt Lake City
  Carl Hopkins, Ogden
  S. S Burnham, D D S, Salt Lake City
  Chas J Ullrich, C E., Salt Lake City.
Executive health officer.
  ***T B Beatty, M D**, State health commissioner, Salt Lake City
Bureau of vital statistics
  *T B Beatty, M D, State registrar
  Anna M Bowen, deputy registrar
Bureau of child hygiene
  H Y Richards, M D, director
Epidemiologist
  James Wallace, M D
Sanitary engineer
  W H Larkin
Bacteriological laboratory
  Edmund K Kline, bacteriologist
Appropriations for biennial period ending March 31, 1927

Salaries	$33,960
Office expense	8,000
Travel	3,500
Equipment	1,000
Child hygiene	13,000
Total	59,460

Publications issued by health department
  Quarterly bulletin
  Biennial report
Fiscal year ends March 31

VERMONT

Board of health
  Edward J Rogers, M D, chairman, Pittsford.
  William G Ricker, M D, St Johnsbury
  John P Gifford, M D, Randolph
Executive health officer
  *Charles F Dalton, M D, secretary State board of health, Burlington
Laboratory of hygiene
  *Charles F Whitney, M D, director, Burlington
Sanitary engineering
  J W. Votey, C E, Burlington
Sanitary inspecting
  *Fred S Kent, M D, Burlington
Division of venereal diseases
  *Fred S Kent, M D, Burlington
Division of tuberculosis
  *H W Slocum, Burlington
Division of poliomyelitis
  *W L Aycock, M D, research, Burlington
  *Bertha E Weisbrod, R N, Burlington
Division of maternal and infant hygiene
  Harriet M Gardner, R. N., field nurse, St Johnsbury
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1924
  Total budget, $40,000
Other sources of revenue
  Private donations for study and treatment of infantile paralysis
  Sheppard-Towner funds from Federal Government
Publications issued by health department
  Biennial report

VIRGINIA

Board of health
  W M Smith, M D, president, Alexandria.
  W T Graham, M D, Richmond
  John T Daniel, Cape Charles
  H. M Miles, M D, Norton
  Guy R Harrison, D D S, Richmond.
  George B Lawson, M D, Roanoke.
  L. T. Royster, M. D., Norfolk.

Executive health officer
*Ennion G Williams, M D , State health commissioner, Richmond

Assistant health commissioner
*Roy K Flannagan, M D , Richmond

Registrar of vital statistics
*W A Plecker, M D , Richmond

Bacteriologist
*A H Straus, Richmond

Sanitary engineer
*Richard Messer, C E , Richmond

Bureau of child welfare
*Mary E Brydon, M D , director.

Public health nursing
*Nannie J Minor, R N , director

Tuberculosis education
*Agnes D Randolph, R N , director

Appropriations for fiscal year ending February 28, 1925

Administration	$22, 110
Sanitary engineering	16, 200
Publicity	5, 600
Rural sanitation	25, 000
Malaria	5, 000
Inspection of convict camps	750
Laboratory	24, 150
Child welfare and public health nursing	38, 000
Venereal diseases	2, 200
Control of epidemics	5, 000
Vital statistics	22, 530
For collection and publication of marriage and divorce statistics	2, 855
Prevention of blindness	2, 300
Tuberculosis education	23, 350
Total	195, 045

Publications issued by health department
Monthly bulletin
Biennial report

WASHINGTON

Board of health
A E Stuht, M D , director of health, chairman
W W Brand, M D
James H Egan, M D
R. E Elvins, M D
Herbert C Lieser, M D
C E. Dorisy, C E , secretary, Seattle

Executive health officer
*A. E Stuht, M. D., State director of health, Seattle

Epidemiologist
*A U Simpson, M D., Seattle

Chief of laboratory
*A U. Simpson, M D , Seattle

Sanitary engineer
*C E Dorisy, C E , Seattle

Registrar
*C E Dorisy, C E , Seattle

Division of child hygiene
*A. E Stuht, M D , chief
*Ella S. Erikson, advisory nurse.

Appropriation for one year ending Mar 31, 1926

Operations	$40, 000
Division of child hygiene—	
State	5, 000
Federal	10, 000
Tuberculosis hospitals (biennium) (State aid to local sanatoria)	190, 000

WEST VIRGINIA

Public health council
H G Camper, M D , president, Welch.
W M Babb, M D , Keyser
J L Pyle, M D , Chester
O H Jennings, M D , Williamson
H A Barbee, M D , Point Pleasant
Benj O Robinson, M D , Parkersburg
W T Henshaw, M D , commissioner of health, Charleston

Executive health officer
*W T Henshaw, M D , commissioner of health, Charleston

Division of sanitary engineering
*Ellis S Tisdale, chief engineer, Charleston
*Louis F Warrick, assistant engineer, Charleston
*John B Harrington, assistant engineer, Charleston

Division of vital statistics
*Carl F Raver, M D , M P H , director, Charleston

Division of child welfare and public health nursing
*Jean T Dillon, R N , director, Charleston.
*Edna M Hardsaw, R N , field advisory nurse, Charleston
*Helen E Bond, R N , field advisory nurse, Charleston
*Ruth E Occomy, R N , field advisory nurse for negroes, Charleston

Hygienic laboratory
*Chas E Gabel, Ph D , director, Charleston
*Lucy F Gabel, chemist, Charleston
*Catherine V Offutt, technician, Charleston

Division of preventable diseases
*David Littlejohn, M D , director, Charleston.

Bureau of venereal diseases
*David Littlejohn, M D , acting director, Charleston
*Ada L Coddington, associate director, Charleston

Bureau of rural sanitation
*J G Townsend, M D , surgeon, U S P H S., director, Charleston

Division of public health education
*Medara M Mason, director, Charleston.

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

For general use	$100, 000
Salary of commissioner	4, 800
State Sheppard-Towner	5, 000
Total	109, 800

Other sources of revenue
Fees for granting certificates to practice medicine
Fees from laboratory work for private individuals

- Expense of cooperative work with the Federal Government Sheppard-Towner Act relating to maternal and infant hygiene, $10,000
- Publications issued by health department
  - Quarterly bulletin
  - Annual report

WISCONSIN

- Board of health
  - Otho Fielder, M D , president, Sheboygan
  - Joseph Dean, M D , vice president, Madison
  - L A Steffen, M D , Antigo
  - J J Seelman, M D , Milwaukee
  - G Windesheim, M D , Kenosha
  - Mina B Glasier, M D , Bloomington
  - C A Harper, M D , health officer, Madison
  - *L W Hutchcroft, assistant State health officer, Madison
- Executive health officer
  - ***C A Harper, M D** State health officer, Madison
- Bureau of vital statistics
  - *C A Harper, M D , State registrar, Madison
- Bureau of communicable diseases
  - *H M Guilford, M D , director, Madison
- Bureau of sanitary engineering
  - *C M Baker, State sanitary engineer, Madison
  - *E J Tully, chemical engineer, Madison
- Bureau of education
  - *L W Bridgman, acting director, Madison
- Bureau of child welfare and public health nursing
  - *Mrs Mary P Morgan, director, Madison
- Bureau of nursing education
  - *Adda Eldredge, R N , director, Madison
- Bureau of plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering
  - *Frank R King, State domestic sanitary engineer, Madison
- Bureau of social hygiene
  - *H M Guilford, M D , director, Madison
- Laboratory service
  - *W D Stovall, M D , director, State laboratories, Madison
  - *M S Nichols, chemist, State laboratory, Madison
  - *Etta Spence, director branch laboratory, Rhinelander
  - *Dorothy Packard, director cooperative laboratory, Superior
  - *A H Broche, M D , director, cooperative laboratory, Oshkosh
  - *Henry Miller, director cooperative laboratory, Kenosha
- Laboratory service—Continued
  - *Josephine Foote, director cooperative laboratory, Wausau
  - *Marion Anderson, director cooperative laboratory, Beloit
  - *Clarissa McFetridge, director, cooperative laboratory, Green Bay
- Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

General administration	$51,000
Emergency appropriation for epidemics	7,500
Branch laboratory and State cooperative laboratories	9,000
Prevention of infantile blindness	1,000
Venereal disease control work	36,370
Bureau of sanitary engineering	17,000
Bureau of communicable diseases	13,300
Bureau of child welfare and public health nursing	23,000
Comfort station supervision	5,000
Licensing of embalmers, hotels and restaurants, plumbers, beauty parlors, nurses, and barbers	57,650
Total	220,820

- Publications issued by health department
  - Quarterly bulletin
  - Biennial report

WYOMING

- Board of health
  - C Y Beard, M D president, Cheyenne
  - R W Hale, M D , vice president, Thermopolis
  - G M Anderson, M D , secretary and executive officer, Cheyenne
  - Earl E Whedon, M D , Sheridan
  - Edward S Lauzer, M D , Rock Springs
- Executive health officer
  - ***G M Anderson, M D** , State health officer Cheyenne
- Infant and maternal hygiene
  - Louise Buford, R N , supervisor
- Appropriations for biennial period ending Mar 31, 1927

State board of health	$10,000
Salary of secretary	8,000
Salary board members	500
Bureau of maternity and infant hygiene	3,200
Total	21,700

- Publications issued by health department
  - Biennial report
  - Bimonthly bulletin

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, JUNE AND JULY, 1925, AND JULY AND YEAR 1924

The accompanying table is taken from the August issue of the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the company for July, 1925, as compared with June, 1925, and with July and year, 1924.

The rates are based on a strength of approximately 16,000,000 insured persons.

The death rate for this group of the industrial populations of the United States and Canada for July was 8.1, as per 1,000 compared with a rate of 8.6 for the corresponding month of 1924 and with 8.4 in 1923.

The Bulletin makes the following comment.

Heart disease, the leading cause of death, with a rate of 108 per 100,000, showed a marked reduction as compared with June and a slight decline from last year's July figure. July rates for the other "degenerative diseases," cerebral hemorrhage and Bright's disease, were also lower than in 1924.

Tuberculosis, with a rate of 95.6 per 100,000, recorded for the seventh successive time this year a lower death rate than for the corresponding month of 1924. Unless there shall be an unexpected and sharp change in the tendency of the tuberculosis death rate during the remainder of 1925, the year will register a new minimum in the mortality from this disease.

The situation for the principal epidemic diseases of childhood continues very favorable, the combined death rate showing a marked decline as compared with July, 1924. The rate for diarrheal diseases (40.6 per 100,000) is higher than for the same month of last year and two years ago. This is due more to a considerable increase in the number of infants exposed to risk than it is to actual increase in the prevalence of diarrheal complaints. Pneumonia and influenza show a seasonal decline as compared with the preceding month, and the combined total of the two diseases shows improvement over 1924. Deaths from puerperal conditions also were fewer than at this time last year.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, June and July, 1925, and July and year 1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed[1]			
	July, 1925	June, 1925	July, 1924	Year 1924
Total, all causes	810.5	938.7	857.5	905.2
Typhoid fever	5.2	3.0	4.3	4.4
Measles	3.9	7.0	3.7	7.2
Scarlet fever	2.2	3.4	3.5	4.4
Whooping cough	8.1	8.9	8.5	7.4
Diphtheria	6.6	8.2	7.8	13.1
Influenza	6.8	12.9	5.1	16.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	95.6	106.5	102.3	104.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	84.0	91.7	90.0	92.3
Cancer	68.1	68.7	72.4	70.2
Diabetes mellitus	12.7	14.9	12.5	14.8
Cerebral hemorrhage	46.7	51.3	54.2	60.1
Organic diseases of heart	108.0	134.4	111.7	123.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	40.4	74.2	47.6	88.6
Other respiratory diseases	8.5	12.0	11.8	13.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	40.6	31.0	35.8	32.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	59.5	72.9	61.4	65.3
Puerperal state	14.7	17.2	15.4	16.8
Suicides	7.1	6.5	6.0	7.2
Homicides	6.6	7.1	9.3	7.1
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	73.5	88.3	84.5	62.5
Traumatism by automobile	17.9	15.9	18.3	15.7
All other causes	196.0	210.3	199.7	186.5

[1] All figures include infants insured under 1 year of age.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 12, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 15, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

	Week ended Sept 12 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,986,892	56,910,062
Number of death claims	8,782	10,047
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7.5	9.2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 12, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 15, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Sept 12, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 12, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Sept 12, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	5,877	11.0	10.5	858	[3] 849	[4] 72
Akron	38			7	1	78
Albany[5]	31	13.5	12.8	3	4	65
Atlanta	82			10	7	
Baltimore[5]	172	11.3	12.8	36	26	108
Birmingham	55	13.9	10.9	9	6	
Boston	169	11.3	9.1	36	25	95
Bridgeport	27			3	3	48
Buffalo	122	11.5	11.9	18	27	73
Cambridge	16	7.4	14.4	1	4	17
Camden	29	11.8	11.6	3	2	48
Chicago[5]	543	9.5	11.1	84	109	74
Cincinnati	142	18.1	13.6	22	17	130
Cleveland	185	10.3	7.7	39	37	97
Columbus	79	14.7	9.5	10	6	92
Dallas	53	14.3	9.4	3	5	
Dayton	35	10.6	9.2	1	7	16
Denver	72	13.4	13.4	12	14	
Des Moines	34	11.9	8.6	1	2	17
Detroit	248			71	48	122
Duluth	15	7.1	14.4	1	6	22
El Paso	30	14.0	12.4	7	5	
Erie	18			1	3	19
Fall River[5]	20	8.6	15.5	3	5	43
Flint	26	10.4	2.1	9	1	142
Fort Worth	35	12.0	8.1	4	2	
Grand Rapids	22	7.5	4.6	2	2	31
Houston	33	10.4	8.8	4	4	
Indianapolis	95	13.8	14.6	12	17	85
Jersey City	52	8.6	9.5	9	8	64
Kansas City, Kans	27	11.4	9.8	4	1	84
Kansas City, Mo	87	12.3	12.0	13	14	
Los Angeles	178			19	18	52
Louisville	78	15.7	14.5	14	14	122
Lowell	25	11.2	11.3	2	3	35
Lynn	19	9.5	7.5	2	0	53
Memphis	70	20.9	18.2	12	15	
Milwaukee	85	8.8	9.1	19	14	89
Minneapolis	72	8.8	8.6	9	7	48
Nashville[5]	35	13.4	17.3	8	7	
New Bedford	27	10.4	5.5	5	4	83
New Haven	30	8.7	12.4	3	7	39
New Orleans	147	18.5	15.4	27	22	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 66 cities

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept 11, 1925

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 12, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 15, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Con

City	Week ended Sept 12, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 12, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Sept 12, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,088	9 3	9 0	136	131	55
Bronx Borough	135	7 8	6 2	10	7	34
Brooklyn Borough	260	8 4	8 2	52	45	54
Manhattan Borough	468	10 8	10 8	54	67	56
Queens Borough	90	8 2	7 5	19	8	88
Richmond Borough	35	13 6	15 2	1	4	18
Newark, N J	97	11 2	9 7	20	20	91
Norfolk	29			4	0	74
Oakland	42	8 6	9 5	3	8	35
Oklahoma City	18			1	2	
Omaha	38	9 4	12 3	6	12	62
Paterson	24	8 8	9 6	0	3	0
Philadelphia	428	11 3	11 1	57	67	72
Pittsburgh	145	12 0	9 9	24	24	80
Portland, Oreg	51	9 4	9 8	0	1	0
Providence	51	10 8	13 3	5	7	40
Richmond	53	14 8	13 6	4	6	48
Rochester	60	9 4	9 8	11	4	88
St Louis	285	18 1	12 2	33	19	
St Paul	41	8 7	11 5	5	7	42
Salt Lake City[5]	23	9 2	10 5	5	6	78
San Antonio	45	11 8	8 4	9	11	
San Diego	26	12 8	12 4	0	0	0
San Francisco	128	12 0	11 6	13	7	75
Schenectady	19	9 7	10 4	3	2	84
Seattle	46			1	4	10
Somerville	16	8 2	5 7	4	1	107
Spokane	23	11 0	9 0	2	2	45
Springfield, Mass	26	8 9	10 5	3	5	45
Syracuse	38	10 3	12 2	5	7	63
Tacoma	21	10 5	13 2	2	3	47
Toledo	72	13 1	6 7	12	6	108
Trenton	30	11 8	16 9	5	8	82
Washington, D C	116	12 1	12 9	22	14	124
Waterbury	10			1	4	22
Wilmington, Del	28	12 0	11 7	4	5	91
Worcester	43	11 3	11 7	9	2	104
Yonkers	12	3 6	9 0	0	7	0
Youngstown	41	13 4	8 7	9	5	111

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday Sept 11, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended September 19, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	37
Influenza	8
Malaria	137
Measles	1
Mumps	5
Pellagra	9
Pneumonia	14
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	10
Tetanus	4
Tuberculosis	73
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	11

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	3
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	3

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	3
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	9
Malaria	137
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	12
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	52

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Santa Barbara	1
Diphtheria	80
Influenza	12
Leprosy	
Los Angeles County	1
Sacramento	1
Lethargic encephalitis	
Oakland	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	13
Poliomyelitis	
Alhambra	1
Chico	1
Fresno	1
Fresno County	1
Hermosa	1
Lodi	1
Los Angeles	3
Madera	1
Oakland	2
San Diego	3
San Francisco	2
Stockton	1
Tulare County	1
Scarlet fever	38
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	10
Scattering	8
Typhoid fever	18

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	42
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	12
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	3
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	19

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	16
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	12
Pneumonia	17
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	109

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	1
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	2
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	14
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	28
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	52
Poliomyelitis	8
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	10
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	10

GEORGIA

Anchylostomiasis	3
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Dengue	7
Diphtheria	15
Dysentery	11
Influenza	5
Malaria	65
Mumps	15
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	5
Septic sore throat	18
Smallpox	1
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	44
Whooping cough	5

ILLINOIS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Du Page County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	45
Scattering	22
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	2

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Measles	21
Pneumonia	74
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	5
Fulton County	2
Henry County	1
Kane County	1
Knox County	1
Livingston County	2
McLean County	1
Stark County	1
Scarlet fever	
Cook County	26
Scattering	35
Smallpox	
Cook County	1
Scattering	5
Tuberculosis	347
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	17
Crawford County	5
Monroe County	5
Saline County	8
Scattering	42
Whooping cough	111

INDIANA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	19
Influenza	20
Measles	7
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	36
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	45
Whooping cough	23

IOWA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	11
Impetigo	
Holstein	3
Ida	2
Measles	1
Mumps	6
Poliomyelitis	
Ames	1
Anamosa	1
Decorah	1
Des Moines	2
Exira	1
Holstein	2
Milford	1
Oelwein	1
Oskaloosa	1
Spencer	1
Winnebago	1
Woodward	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	7

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Doniphan County	1
Leavenworth City	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	13
German measles	1
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis—Topeka	1
Malaria	1
Measles	1
Mumps	5
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	
Chanute	1
Jennings	1
Lyndon	1
Oneida	1
Scottsville	1
Valley Falls	1
Scarlet fever	26
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	
Parsons	8
Scattering	40
Whooping cough	50

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	8
Malaria	17
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	25
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	75
Whooping cough	9

MAINE

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery	1
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	8
Vincent's angina	2
Whooping cough	10

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	22
Dysentery	15
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	10
Mumps	6
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	3

MARYLAND—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	13
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	61
Whooping cough	88

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	24
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	22
Diphtheria	88
German measles	8
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	73
Mumps	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	30
Pneumonia (lobar)	40
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	46
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	110
Tuberculosis (other forms)	11
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	206

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	34
Measles	17
Pneumonia	38
Scarlet fever	83
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	64
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	177

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	77
Measles	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	62
Scarlet fever	88
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	19

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Diphtheria	24
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	45

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	33

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[1] Week ended Friday

MISSOURI—continued

	Cases
Influenza	1
Malaria	12
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	28
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	61
Whooping cough	73

MONTANA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	3
Measles	2
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	10

NEBRASKA

Diphtheria	8
Influenza	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	13

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	48
Dysentery	1
Influenza	3
Measles	18
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	39
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	28
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	93

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	2
Hookworm disease	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	16

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria	51
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	32
Pneumonia	68
Poliomyelitis	34
Scarlet fever	44
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	71
Whooping cough	171

NORTH CAROLINA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	111
German measles	1
Measles	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	40
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	13
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	56

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	11
Malaria	49
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	6
Typhoid fever	83
Whooping cough	13

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	13
Dysentery	16
Influenza	1
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	[1]2
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	15

SOUTH DAKOTA

Diphtheria	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	12
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

[1] Deaths.

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	9
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	11

VERMONT

	Cases
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	6
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	2
Whooping cough	13

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Edinburg	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	42
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Mumps	12
Poliomyelitis	
Pierce County	2
Seattle	2
Spokane	1
Tacoma	2
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	18
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	24

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	7
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	13

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	9
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	20
Whooping cough	72
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	13
German measles	1
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	23
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	20
Scarlet fever	47
Smallpox	12
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	101

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	3
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	3

Reports for week ended September 12, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	11
Measles	3
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	13
Whooping cough	14

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	17

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
August, 1925										
Delaware	--------	7	--------	2	8	--------	--------	--------	--------	16
Florida	3	57	36	67	2	12	18	5	5	75
Georgia	3	72	51	425	2	52	4	22	18	430
Indiana	3	97	194	--------	--------	--------	10	103	--------	219
Iowa	1	21	0	0	1	0	24	28	12	2
Massachusetts	5	200	9	2	338	8	29	179	--------	69
Missouri	4	137	12	10	25	0	51	223	3	242
New Jersey	6	211	5	3	138	--------	49	116	2	101

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of June, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama [1]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Arizona	16	2	46	7	31	--------	64	16	25
Arkansas	45	11	78	90	12	10	[2] 63	169	88
California	624	336	258	852	368	399	770	70	1,232
Colorado	94	98	33	125	88	1	[2] 253	15	133
Connecticut	225	123	1,049	89	180	--------	147	14	458
Delaware	7	4	41	--------	4	2	24	3	--------
District of Columbia	18	31	106	--------	44	2	111	8	60
Florida	34	42	12	157	12	19	126	70	41
Georgia	64	31	174	92	15	68	105	317	161
Idaho	--------	23	--------	--------	5	--------	--------	4	--------
Illinois	941	323	4,010	447	909	192	1,189	123	1,172
Indiana	--------	78	--------	--------	292	--------	--------	45	--------
Iowa	61	38	17	43	42	59	--------	[3] 4	32
Kansas	162	39	36	262	99	47	190	56	412
Kentucky [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	8	30	7	2	45	33	[2] 134	302	73
Maine	54	20	25	238	43	--------	32	7	13
Maryland	340	74	303	249	112	3	295	44	422
Massachusetts	601	357	3,094	161	563	--------	755	27	522
Michigan	821	296	2,359	228	1,001	117	592	31	916
Minnesota	618	228	96	--------	562	28	348	9	150
Mississippi	287	33	202	868	13	110	341	653	694
Missouri	140	176	61	145	390	99	256	41	200
Montana	18	12	6	48	73	17	53	4	17
Nebraska	--------	26	--------	--------	20	--------	--------	3	--------
Nevada [5]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [5]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	686	274	1,575	--------	511	17	494	29	781
New Mexico	15	10	21	19	6	1	71	25	39
New York	2,421	1,353	3,807	777	1,222	83	2,018	191	1,287
North Carolina	196	82	36	--------	43	174	--------	159	453
North Dakota	42	6	3	19	67	15	5	1	62
Ohio	1,037	237	2,135	226	824	464	648	91	1,024
Oklahoma	62	28	15	46	58	37	122	295	325
Oregon	55	104	17	65	58	62	63	11	96
Pennsylvania	976	714	5,601	824	1,217	21	492	117	1,193
Rhode Island	--------	27	--------	--------	33	6	--------	7	--------
South Carolina	4	115	25	9	20	101	289	518	626
South Dakota	3	11	10	6	88	10	7	6	18
Tennessee [1]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Texas [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	395	54	24	135	50	5	12	21	403
Vermont	114	6	203	181	26	--------	31	1	34
Virginia	304	54	903	--------	62	61	139	153	580
Washington	260	79	32	221	99	153	142	24	485
West Virginia	84	20	338	--------	88	57	37	38	179
Wisconsin	559	144	1,477	577	425	188	148	9	433
Wyoming	29	5	--------	18	23	2	--------	3	16

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[1] Report not received at time of going to press.
[2] Pulmonary.
[3] Reports not required by law
[4] Reports received weekly
[5] Reports received annually.

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of June, 1925

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama [1]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Arizona	0 50	0 06	1 43	0 22	0 96	-------	1 99	0 50	0 78
Arkansas	31	08	53	62	08	07	[2] 43	1 16	60
California	1 97	1 06	81	2 68	1.16	1 26	2 43	22	3 88
Colorado	1.17	1 22	.41	1 55	1 09	01	[2] 3 14	.19	1 65
Connecticut	1 86	1 02	8 68	.74	1 49	-------	1 22	12	3 79
Delaware	38	22	2 21	-------	22	11	1 30	16	-------
District of Columbia	46	79	2.70	-------	1 12	.05	2.82	20	1 53
Florida	39	49	.14	1 82	.14	22	1 46	81	.48
Georgia	27	13	72	38	.06	28	.43	1 31	67
Idaho	-------	.59	-------	-------	13	-------	-------	10	-------
Illinois	1 71	59	7 29	81	1 65	.35	2 16	22	2 13
Indiana	-------	32	-------	-------	1 21	-------	-------	19	-------
Iowa	31	19	09	22	.21	30	-------	[3] 02	16
Kansas	1 13	.27	25	1 83	69	33	1 33	39	2 88
Kentucky [4]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Louisiana	05	.20	05	01	30	22	[2] 90	2 04	49
Maine	87	.32	40	3 85	70	-------	52	11	21
Maryland	2 80	61	2 50	2.05	.92	02	2.43	36	3 48
Massachusetts	1 84	1 10	9 50	.49	1 73	-------	2 32	08	1 60
Michigan	2 50	90	7 19	.70	3 05	36	1 81	09	2.79
Minnesota	3 05	1 13	47	-------	2 78	.14	1 72	04	74
Mississippi	2 03	.23	1 43	6.14	09	84	2.41	4 62	4.91
Missouri	51	.64	22	53	1 43	36	94	15	73
Montana	35	.23	12	.94	1 43	33	1.04	08	33
Nebraska	-------	.24	-------	-------	19	-------	-------	03	-------
Nevada [5]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Hampshire [5]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Jersey	2.48	99	5 69	-------	1 85	06	1 78	.10	2 82
New Mexico	50	33	70	.63	20	03	2 37	84	1 30
New York	2 76	1 54	4.34	89	1 39	09	2.30	22	1 47
North Carolina	90	38	17	-------	20	80	-------	73	2 08
North Dakota	78	11	06	35	1 24	28	09	02	1 14
Ohio	2 08	.47	4 28	45	1 65	93	1 30	18	2.05
Oklahoma	35	16	08	26	33	21	69	1 67	1 84
Oregon	82	1 56	25	97	87	93	94	16	1 44
Pennsylvania	1 33	97	7 61	1 12	1 65	03	67	16	1 62
Rhode Island	-------	53	-------	-------	65	12	-------	14	-------
South Carolina	03	82	18	06	.14	72	2 06	3 69	4 46
South Dakota	06	21	19	11	1 67	19	13	11	34
Tennessee [1]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Texas [4]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Utah	10 16	1.39	62	3 47	1 29	13	.31	54	10 37
Vermont	4 10	22	7 30	6 51	93	-------	1 11	04	1.22
Virginia	1 57	.28	4 67	-------	32	32	72	79	3 00
Washington	2 23	.68	27	1 89	85	1 31	1 22	21	4.16
West Virginia	.66	.16	2 67	-------	70	45	.29	30	1.42
Wisconsin	2.53	65	6 68	2 61	1.92	85	67	04	1.96
Wyoming	1.66	29	-------	1 03	1.31	11	-------	17	.91

[1] Report not received at time of going to press

[2] Pulmonary

[3] Reports not required by law.

[4] Reports received weekly

[5] Reports received annually.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Sept 5, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2, 456
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	635
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 079
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 22. 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Sept 5, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	688
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Sept. 5, 1925	67, 108
Number of rats found plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Sept 5, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	19
Number of inspections made	41
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	8
Number of rodents examined for plague	2, 966
Number of rodents found plague infected	0
Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to Sept 5, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	165,921
Number of rodents found plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended September 5, 1925, 33 States reported 783 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended September 6, 1924, the same States reported 1,123 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,700,000, reported 398 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 5, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 455 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 600 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty States reported 245 cases of measles for the week ended September 5, 1925, and 307 cases of this disease for the week ended September 6, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 123 cases of measles for the week this year and 108 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 34 States reported 306 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended September 5, 1925. The same States reported 195 cases for the week ended September 6, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 33 States—this year, 679 cases; last year, 724 cases; 102 cities—this year, 309, last year, 247 cases; estimated expectancy, 260 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended September 5, 1925, 33 States reported 86 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 195 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows. 1925, 27 cases; 1924, 66 cases, estimated expectancy, 18 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Nine hundred and ninety-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 5, 1925, by 32 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 824 cases. One hundred and two cities reported 218 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 199 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 258 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 102 cities as follows: 1925, 405 deaths; 1924, 317 deaths

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23, 613	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	4	33	9	1	0	6	0	14
Fall River	120, 912	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Springfield	144, 227	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	191, 927	0	3	1	0	0	6	0	2
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242, 378	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	1
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	2
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
New Haven	172, 967	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	7
New York	5, 927, 625	14	92	61	3	2	16	6	93
Rochester	317, 867	0	3	3	0	1	4	0	7
Syracuse	184, 511	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	5
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Newark	438, 699	5	7	4	3	0	4	3	3
Trenton	127, 390	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—continued									
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	6	29	39	1	0	11	0	24
Pittsburgh	613,442	2	17	9	1	2	8	0	23
Reading	110,917	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	1
Scranton	140,636	0	2	6	0	--------	1	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	5	3	1	3	0	0	4
Cleveland	888,519	5	23	18	0	0	5	1	12
Columbus	261,082	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Toledo	268,338	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	3
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	9
South Bend	76,709	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
Terre Haute	68,939	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	5	71	28	5	1	16	1	32
Cicero	55,968	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Springfield	61,833	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	3	36	21	1	0	0	1	11
Flint	117,968	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	0	1	1	--------	--------	4	1	--------
Milwaukee	484,595	3	11	3	0	0	0	3	9
Racine	64,393	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	106,289	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	2	14	22	0	1	1	0	2
St. Paul	241,891	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	5
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	2	5	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	1	1	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
St. Joseph	78,232	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	803,853	1	22	17	0	0	0	2	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Forks	14,517	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Omaha	204,382	3	8	2	0	0	2	0	3
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Maryland:									
Baltimore	773,580	0	16	20	3	0	6	3	8
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—con									
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159,089	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richmond	181,044	0	7	14	0	0	1	5	5
Roanoke	55,502	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia	39,688	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	4	2	4	0	1	0	2
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisville	257,671	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	8
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nashville	121,128	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	4
Mobile	63,858	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Little Rock	70,916	--------	1	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	7	1	2	1	0	0	9
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	2
Galveston	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	151,970	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	--------	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	2	8	5	0	2	0	1	6
Pueblo	43,519	--------	3	17	0	0	0	--------	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	4	2	8	0	0	0	8	3
Nevada									
Reno	12 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	3	3	--------	--------	--------	1	3	--------
Spokane	104, 573	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	3	21	15	0	0	5	5	14
Sacramento	69, 950	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	539, 038	7	14	8	0	0	3	6	10

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	24
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
Massachusetts:											
Boston	14	9	0	0	0	11	4	6	0	33	192
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	7	23
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	26
Worcester	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	34
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Providence	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	53
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	8	26
Hartford	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	31
New Haven	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	5	42
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	4	7	0	0	0	10	4	0	2	6	120
New York	23	20	0	0	0	[2] 104	50	40	9	52	1, 187
Rochester	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	6	68
Syracuse	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	48
New Jersey											
Camden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	25
Newark	4	4	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	15	88
Trenton	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	25
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	13	16	0	0	0	31	15	7	0	44	394
Pittsburgh	8	10	1	0	0	8	5	1	0	5	161
Reading	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	15	32
Scranton	0	2	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	--------	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	3	3	0	0	0	9	3	2	1	2	112
Cleveland	8	6	0	0	0	14	5	2	0	49	158
Columbus	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	7	69
Toledo	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	8	55
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	17
Indianapolis	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	8	107
South Bend	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Terre Haute	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.
[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—Con											
Illinois											
Chicago	35	18	1	3	0	46	8	9	0	56	549
Cicero	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Springfield	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	24
Michigan											
Detroit	22	29	1	0	0	23	4	4	0	58	247
Flint	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	24
Grand Rapids	2	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	34
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	3	1	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	7	-------
Milwaukee	10	4	1	0	0	9	1	1	0	54	105
Racine	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7
Superior	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	10
Minneapolis	7	14	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	95
St Paul	4	5	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	11	56
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Des Moines	3	1	0	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	0	0	2	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Waterloo	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	3	0	0	0	9	3	2	0	11	85
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	38
St Louis	7	19	0	0	0	8	7	6	2	16	211
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	2	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Sioux Falls	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	13
Omaha	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	66
Kansas											
Topeka	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	4
Wichita	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	19
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	39
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	5	0	0	0	13	10	6	0	60	168
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	6
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
District of Columbia											
Washington	3	8	1	0	0	13	5	6	0	10	108
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	-------
Richmond	3	4	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	49
Roanoke	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	10
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	19
Huntington	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	26
Wheeling	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13
North Carolina											
Raleigh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	11
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Winston-Salem	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	6	21
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	21
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	60
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	32
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	--------
Louisville	1	7	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	4	77
Tennessee:											
Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	17	4	3	65
Nashville	2	4	0	0	0	4	6	7	2	0	31
Alabama:											
Birmingham	3	12	0	1	0	9	7	3	0	8	56
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	11
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	2	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	5	1	0	--------
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	1	3	0	0	0	14	5	7	1	12	135
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	--------
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	35
Texas:											
Dallas	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	4	46
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
Houston	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	41
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	1	0	55
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Great Falls	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	10
Helena	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Idaho:											
Boise	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Colorado:											
Denver	2	3	1	0	0	9	6	1	1	12	75
Pueblo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	--------	11
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	8
Arizona:											
Phoenix	--------	1	--------	0	0	5	--------	0	0	2	15
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	19	29
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	4	--------	2	3	--------	--------	2	2	--------	8	--------
Spokane	3	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tacoma	1	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	17
California:											
Los Angeles	6	8	1	7	1	23	5	4	1	21	203
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	18
San Francisco	5	5	1	2	0	11	2	2	1	8	125

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Fall River	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island									
Providence	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Connecticut									
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
New York	4	3	9	8	0	1	8	16	6
New Jersey									
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	6	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
St Paul	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Iowa									
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Nebraska									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Kansas									
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland									
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Virginia									
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina									
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee									
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

City reports for week ended September 5, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Texas									
Houston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Idaho									
Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado									
Denver	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Tacoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California									
Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Francisco	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	1

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended September 5, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 28 to September 5, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5
105 cities	[2] 93	[3] 96	[3] 79	[3] 78	[4] 78	[5] 87	[3] 80	70	[6] 75	[7] 72
New England	117	62	62	62	62	82	92	52	42	45
Middle Atlantic	96	127	97	91	92	83	78	73	63	62
East North Central	[3] 87	[3] 89	[3] 73	[3] 68	[3] 74	[3] 101	[3] 72	[3] 55	[3] 72	[3] 61
West North Central	131	93	85	106	100	[8] 107	113	102	118	[8] 103
South Atlantic	41	55	26	45	[9] 50	55	73	63	[10] 72	112
East South Central	6	23	11	11	11	29	34	63	40	34
West South Central	60	42	28	70	46	23	51	60	97	32
Mountain	181	105	124	115	153	[11] 68	162	76	172	315
Pacific	[12] 145	125	99	104	67	148	84	104	110	[12] 80

MEASLES CASE RATES

105 cities	[2] 228	[3] 193	[3] 159	[3] 105	[4] 73	[5] 53	[3] 48	[3] 31	[6] 28	[7] 22
New England	350	283	261	216	186	132	129	97	89	52
Middle Atlantic	258	249	199	128	77	69	57	38	34	25
East North Central	[3] 321	[3] 225	[3] 191	[3] 119	[3] 72	[3] 47	[3] 37	[3] 19	[3] 22	[3] 21
West North Central	31	35	29	19	29	[8] 11	30	6	4	[8] 6
South Atlantic	262	211	148	95	[9] 71	45	43	35	[10] 25	24
East South Central	97	120	80	63	29	11	17	6	11	0
West South Central	5	0	0	5	0	0	9	9	0	0
Mountain	38	57	29	38	105	[11] 20	19	29	29	0
Pacific	[12] 37	41	64	20	35	29	20	12	6	[12] 28

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

105 cities	[2] 96	[3] 90	[3] 61	[3] 57	[4] 53	[5] 53	[3] 59	[3] 53	[6] 46	[7] 56
New England	112	147	80	72	75	102	84	92	70	47
Middle Atlantic	79	81	45	43	37	33	36	23	27	30
East North Central	[3] 122	[3] 97	[3] 67	[3] 67	[3] 64	[3] 52	[3] 58	[3] 58	[3] 48	[3] 62
West North Central	168	143	108	122	124	[8] 120	137	147	112	[8] 126
South Atlantic	50	45	47	16	[9] 35	22	41	43	[10] 41	59
East South Central	74	126	80	29	63	63	40	34	29	143
West South Central	45	9	23	32	31	56	70	51	19	37
Mountain	105	153	86	162	86	[11] 39	95	67	29	76
Pacific	[12] 71	52	61	46	49	64	87	44	70	[12] 52

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

105 cities	[2] 14	[3] 15	[3] 15	[3] 10	[4] 10	[5] 9	[3] 7	[3] 6	[6] 8	[7] 5
New England	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
East North Central	[3] 14	[3] 12	[3] 10	[3] 8	[3] 4	[3] 6	[3] 3	[3] 2	[3] 8	[3] 5
West North Central	17	21	17	12	15	[8] 9	11	6	4	[8] 4
South Atlantic	10	24	8	16	[9] 2	2	2	4	[10] 12	2
East South Central	63	80	46	40	23	51	23	40	57	11
West South Central	5	5	14	5	5	14	9	5	14	5
Mountain	29	19	19	0	57	[11] 20	10	10	10	10
Pacific	[12] 89	102	119	67	84	67	67	44	29	[12] 40

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included Reports not received at time of going to press

[3] Cicero, Ill , not included

[4] Cicero, Ill , and Tampa, Fla., not included

[5] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont , not included

[6] Cicero, Ill , and Greenville, S C , not included

[7] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Spokane, Wash , not included

[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included

[9] Tampa, Fla , not included

[10] Greenville, S. C , not included.

[11] Helena, Mont , not included

[12] Spokane, Wash , not included

Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 28 to September 5, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5
105 cities	[2] 35	[3] 35	[3] 38	[3] 34	[4] 41	[5] 41	[3] 48	[3] 57	[6] 47	[7] 40
New England	22	25	32	22	22	27	40	32	27	30
Middle Atlantic	15	17	25	21	30	23	33	45	30	29
East North Central	[3] 10	[3] 14	[3] 12	[3] 8	[3] 10	[3] 21	[3] 19	[3] 31	[3] 28	[3] 19
West North Central	21	44	44	39	48	[8] 43	58	48	35	[8] 21
South Atlantic	69	59	55	53	[9] 66	59	91	110	[10] 94	61
East South Central	200	177	223	177	183	274	217	183	177	183
West South Central	246	185	134	172	178	130	102	134	111	176
Mountain	10	29	19	48	57	[11] 107	105	105	115	29
Pacific	[13] 22	17	32	29	46	17	44	64	55	[12] 31

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5
105 cities	[3] 4	[3] 2	[3] 2	[3] 2	[4] 1	[13] 3	[3] 2	[3] 2	[13] 4	[3] 3
New England	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
East North Central	[3] 5	[3] 2	[3] 3	[3] 1	[3] 0	[3] 3	[3] 3	[3] 1	[3] 4	[3] 3
West North Central	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
South Atlantic	6	0	4	4	[9] 2	6	0	0	2	2
East South Central	11	17	0	6	0	6	6	11	6	0
West South Central	10	10	10	0	0	5	0	10	15	5
Mountain	0	0	0	10	0	[11] 0	10	10	[11] 10	19
Pacific	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5
105 cities	[3] 58	[3] 61	[3] 57	[3] 50	[4] 61	[13] 56	[3] 63	[3] 55	[13] 64	[3] 73
New England	45	45	50	52	55	37	30	40	42	55
Middle Atlantic	62	64	63	52	65	65	73	65	65	84
East North Central	[3] 45	[3] 59	[3] 47	[3] 40	[3] 52	[3] 38	[3] 51	[3] 43	[3] 54	[3] 64
West North Central	42	39	55	42	42	53	44	31	53	33
South Atlantic	75	67	51	55	[9] 63	73	81	63	84	57
East South Central	97	91	74	63	74	69	63	80	69	143
West South Central	61	61	76	66	111	71	87	82	112	76
Mountain	67	76	86	57	76	[11] 29	57	67	[11] 76	86
Pacific	82	74	45	65	69	78	90	53	69	106

[2] Cicero, Ill , and Spokane, Wash , not included Reports not received at time of going to press
[3] Cicero, Ill , not included
[4] Cicero, Ill , and Tampa, Fla , not included
[5] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Helena, Mont , not included
[6] Cicero, Ill , and Greenville, S C , not included
[7] Cicero, Ill , Waterloo, Iowa, and Spokane, Wash , not included
[8] Waterloo, Iowa, not included
[9] Tampa, Fla , not included
[10] Greenville, S C , not included
[11] Helena, Mont , not included
[12] Spokane, Wash , not included
[13] Cicero, Ill , and Helena, Mont , not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	17	17	7, 032, 535	7, 032, 535
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADIAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED

Under order in council of August 20, 1925, sections 9, 32, 43, 43 (a), and 45 of the Canadian quarantine regulations were amended to read as follows:

9. Vessels enumerated below, except when coming from an infected port, and provided they are free from quarantinable or other infectious disease, shall be regarded as coastwise vessels, and as such exempted from quarantine inspection·

(*a*) Vessels operating exclusively between Newfoundland ports and ports of Canada. Such vessels passing through the Panama Canal to ports of Canada on the Pacific coast do not thereby lose their coastwise status, provided they have not touched at other than United States ports and Panama Canal way ports en route.

(*b*) Vessels operating exclusively between ports of the United States and ports of Canada Such vessels passing through the Panama Canal from United States ports on the Atlantic coast to ports of Canada on the Pacific coast or vice versa do not thereby lose their coastwise status, provided they have not touched at any foreign port other than way ports on the Panama Canal en route.

32. Vessels coming from a plague-infected port shall produce evidence satisfactory to the quarantine officer that every precaution has been taken to prevent rats from getting aboard by the use of mooring line guards, breasting out from wharf, guarding gangways when in use and removing same at night, inspection of cargo that might harbor rats, etc., otherwise such vessels shall be fumigated

Such vessels on arrival at any port of Canada shall exercise the same precaution to prevent rats from leaving the vessel or getting aboard as are referred to in the preceding paragraph.

43. All costs incurred in the maintenance of an attendance upon all persons, other than crews, who are ill with, or under observation for any infectious disease, as well as upon all healthy persons (whether passengers or members of crew) who may have been exposed to infection or who have refused vaccination (see sections 28 and 29), detained at a quarantine station, will be a charge upon the vessel from which such persons are removed, according to a scale of fees approved by the minister

(*a*) No charge will, however, be made against a vessel for the treatment and maintenance at quarantine of any sick member of a vessel's crew, such cost being already provided for by the payment on the part of the vessel of the duty levied under Part V of the Canada shipping act as amended July 1, 1920, covering the treatment of sick and distressed mariners.

45 The cost of all disinfection, disinfestation, and fumigation of ships shall be a charge against such vessels, according to a scale of fees approved by the minister The collection of these fees shall be made by the collector of customs and excise of the port at which a vessel is fumigated

EGYPT

Plague—Port Said—Suez—Summary (comparative).—During the week ended August 19, 1925, two cases of plague, occurring respectively at Port Said and Suez, were reported in Egypt. The total number of cases reported from January 1 to August 19, 1925, was 98, as compared with 347 cases occurring during the corresponding period of the year 1924.

FINLAND

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, 55 cases of typhoid fever and 59 cases of paratyphoid fever were reported in the Republic of Finland. Population, 3,469,402.

GREECE

Malaria—Typhus fever—Saloniki—July 21-August 17, 1925.—During the four-week period ended August 17, 1925, 70 deaths from malaria and two cases of typhus fever with one death were reported at Saloniki, Greece.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim).—During the four-week period from August 2 to 29, 1925, 43 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim) of which 13 cases occurred in the town and parish of Kingston, were reported in the island of Jamaica.

Chicken pox—Typhoid fever.—During the same period 29 cases of chicken pox, of which three cases occurred in the town and parish of Kingston, were reported in the island, The typhoid fever prevalence was reported as follows: Island, 35 cases, Kingston, 4 cases.

SPAIN

Contamination of drinking water—Vigo.—Information dated August 27, 1925, states that the drinking water at Vigo, Spain, is contaminated and that the sanitary authorities have recommended that all water consumed for domestic purposes be boiled.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended September 25, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon	May 31-June 27	94	62	
Do	June 28-July 11	19	15	
India				
Bombay	July 19-Aug 1	2	1	
Calcutta	July 26-Aug 1	12	11	
Madras	Aug 2-15	7	2	
Rangoon	July 26-Aug 1	1	1	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				
Colombo	Aug 2-8	1	1	
China				
Nanking	July 25-Aug 15			Present
Egypt				Aug 13-19, 1925: Cases, 2 Total, Jan 1-Aug 19, 1925, cases, 98 For corresponding period year 1924, cases, 347
City—				
Port Said	Aug 16	1	1	
Suez	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
France				
Marseille	Aug 13	3		Two of these cases previously reported as of Aug 18
India:				
Bombay	July 19-Aug 25	4	3	
Karachi	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Rangoon	July 26-Aug 1	27	25	
Java				
Batavia	July 25-31	23	23	Province.
Nigeria	May	7	4	
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 26-Aug 1	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Aug 17-23	2	1	Secondary.
Ontario—				
Kingston	Aug. 23-29	1		
China				
Amoy	July 26-Aug 8			Present.
Antung	Aug 3-9	1		
Foochow	July 25-31			Do.
Hongkong	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	July 20-26	1		
Nanking	July 26-Aug 15			Do.
Swatow	Aug 2-8			Stated to be endemic.
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
France	June 1-30	25		
Gold Coast	May	12		
Greece	June	1		
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27
India:				
Bombay	July 19-Aug 1	6	5	
Calcutta	July 26-Aug 1	5	5	
Madras	Aug 2-15	49	20	
Rangoon	July 26-Aug 1	1		
Italy	May 31-June 27	25		
Do	June 28-July 4	9		
Jamaica	Aug 2-29	43		Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	do	13		Do
Japan:				
[illegible]wan	June 1-30	11		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended September 25, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Batavia	July 25–31	2		Province
Soerabaya	July 5–18	112	14	
Lithuania	May	1		
Mexico				
Durango	Aug 1–31		9	
Nigeria	May	161	9	
Russia	January–March	5,243		Later than previously published reports.
Do	April	490		
Rumania	March–May	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	Aug 16–22		2	
Sumatra				
Padang	July 12–18	1		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 16–25	3	7	
Uruguay	April	6		

TYPHUS FEVER

Bulgaria	April–June	88	5	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8–15		1	
Greece	June	3		
Lithuania	May	40	2	
Mexico				
Tampico	Aug 20–31	1		
Morocco	June	59		
Russia	January–March	24,595		Later than previously published reports
Do	April	5,512		
Rumania	January–May	1,360	152	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	July 19–25			Outbreaks

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25–May 30, 1925 Cases, 78; deaths, 58
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	
China				
Shanghai	July 26–Aug 15	82	39	
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925: Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28–July 4, 1925 Cases, 1,813, deaths, 1,104
Bombay	May 10–June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28–July 18	7	6	
Calcutta	May 3–9	58	49	
Do	May 17–23	79	61	
Do	June 14–20	12	11	
Do	July 5–25	29	20	
Madras Presidency	June 6–20	4	1	
Do	July 5–Aug 1	6	5	
Rangoon	May 3–June 6	22	15	Feb. 8–14, 1925 Cases, 2; deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14–27	12	8	
Do	June 28–July 25	2	3	
Indo-China.				
Saigon	May 4–June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding territory.
Do	June 22–July 12	3	2	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4–6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1	--------	
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3	--------	
Do	June 29-Aug 2	16	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1	--------	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129, deaths, 118
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 25	9	7	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31	--------	--------	Reported present in epidemic form
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Aug 15, 1925 Rats taken, 31,366; rats found infected, 107
Egypt	--------	--------	--------	Jan 1-Aug 12, 1925 Cases, 96.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-Aug 6	8	3	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	2	--------	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	Do.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 18	2	--------	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Aug 14	26	--------	
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9	--------	
Hawaii Territory:				
Honokaa	June 28	--------	--------	Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1	--------	
Do	Aug 15	--------	--------	Plauge-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuhaele	July 31	--------	--------	Plauge-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12	--------	--------	Do
India	--------	--------	--------	Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-July 4, 1925 Cases, 175, deaths, 127
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-July 18	9	6	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	20	7	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-25	34	28	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-24	42	42	In Province.
Cheribon	Apr 2-June 13		78	
Do	July 11-17	1	1	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 13		86	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-July 4	16	1	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr. 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-April	18	14	
Peru.				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam.				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	2	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent
Turkey.				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberly	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp.
Do				One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-July 4	1	1	Native
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug. 8	1		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-31	51		
Constantine	do	47		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Aug 1	5	3	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-July 25	29	17	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-18	21		
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug. 2-8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Aug. 15	12		
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925 Cases, 20, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26-Aug. 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-25			Present.
Antung	May 11-July 5	8		
Do	July 26	1		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-July 18			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 19	3	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-July 25			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-July 11			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen				
Seoul	May 1-June 30	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
France				February-May, 1925 Cases, 77.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (state)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-April, 1925 Cases, 367, deaths, 29

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28-Aug. 15, 1925 Cases, 450
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Aug 8	8	1	
Greece				January-May, 1925 Cases, 46, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-July 4, 1925. Cases, 2,334, deaths, 714.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	15	10	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-25	36	25	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-25	16	10	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925. Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-May 30	72		
Turin	Aug 17-23	2		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 59 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Aug 1	22		Do.
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	July 1-10	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-24	3		
Brebes	Apr. 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-July 4	16	1	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4.
Lithuania				February-April, 1925. Cases, 5.
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-31	5		
Mexico:				
Durango	do		11	
Do	do		13	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 20-Aug 31		16	
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Aug 15	7		
Oaxaca, State	Aug. 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16-22		1	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924. Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-April, 1925. Cases, 1,377; deaths, 123
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar. 1-May 23, 1925 Cases, 30
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 15	5		
Rumania				January-February, 1925 Cases, 20
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000 January-March, 1925 Cases, 2,457 Later than previously published reports.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Aug 15		18	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 18-24	3		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan. 3-April, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Aug 11		27	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-July 11			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-March, 1925 Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-31	17	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case. January-March, 1925: Cases, 36, deaths, 2
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	May 21-June 10	165	30	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt—Continued				
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-May, 1925 Cases, 54, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-April, 1925 Cases, 118, deaths, 5
Mexico.				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Morocco				January-May, 1925 Cases, 362 Later than previously published reports
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug 3	2		From Ramleh District
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 May 10-16, 1925 Cases, 262, deaths, 18
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania				
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-March, 1925 Cases, 18,336 Later than previously published reports
Spain.				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Aug 18	10	5	
Turkey.				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 4	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do	11	2	June, 1925 Cases, 6, deaths, 2.
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 18, 1925—Continued

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Committee Report on the Accuracy of Certified Causes of Death

Reports of the Health Section of the League of Nations

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of diesase (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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THE ACCURACY OF CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH

ITS RELATION TO MORTALITY STATISTICS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LIST

Report of the Committee on the Accuracy of Certified Causes of Death and its Relation to Mortality Statistics and to the International List, Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association *Committee* Haven Emerson, chairman, Wilmer R Batt, William H Davis, W J V Deacon, Louis I Dublin, William H Guilfoy, E H Lewinski-Corwin, Warfield T Longcope, Charles Norris, John O Spain, W R Williams, George H Van Buren, executive secretary

[This report comprises the recommendations of the committee to the section on vital statistics of the American Public Health Association at its meeting in St Louis, Mo, October 19, 1925, and is subject to amendment by the section]

The present report is the third which the committee has made. Its first report was submitted to the section on vital statistics of the American Public Health Association at the Cincinnati meeting in October, 1916, and was published by the United States Public Health Service in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for September 22, 1916, Reprint No 363 Its second report was made to the section at the Washington meeting in 1917 and was published by the Public Health Service in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for September 28, 1917, Reprint No 440.

The conclusions of the committee in the first and second reports related to the *second* revision of the International List of Causes of Death. The present report relates to the *third* revision.

The scope of the two earlier reports was broader than that of the present one. The committee was appointed primarily with the idea that it would make recommendations covering the titles of the International List with a view to separating them into two classes: (*a*) Those not to be accepted as reliable, without autopsy, or without specific supporting data upon which accurate diagnosis is possible; (*b*) those to be accepted as reliable, without autopsy, other verification or supporting data.

Inasmuch as the committee was appointed as a body to study the *accuracy* of certified causes of death, it was decided that it should also consider the validity of the terms included under each title, that is, the probability that each term, when reported as a cause of death, represents the exact morbid condition covered by the title heading

In the 1916 and 1917 reports of the committee this last phase of the subject was considered to be secondary to that of determining the reliability of the several title headings as described two paragraphs above. In the present report the committee has restricted its deliberations and now merely presents to the section on vital statistics its recommendations as to (*a*) What titles of the present (third) revision should remain in the list, (*b*) what terms should be listed under each title; and (*c*) what terms should be transferred from one title to another

In considering the latest revision of the International List from this viewpoint, and in making its recommendations, the committee has been mindful of the fact that, as plainly set forth in the "introductory" of the manual issued by the Bureau of the Census, "the International List of Causes of Death makes no pretension of being a proper nomenclature of diseases or of including a scientific classification of diseases It is only a practical working list whereby statistical compilers can assign medical terms reported by physicians as causes of death to certain more or less definite titles representing individual diseases or groups of diseases of similar character." Now, as in its former reports, the committee realizes that such a list necessarily contains many terms that are unscientific, inaccurate, and indefinite, as well as some that are obsolete It has borne in mind, however, that many of these expressions are now, and will continue to be, encountered in the practical experience of registration offices, and that since it is not always practicable or possible to obtain more satisfactory statements, it is necessary for registration and compiling offices to use a list like the International List of Causes of Death in order that such expressions, together with the definite and scientific terms, may be compiled uniformly, and under the titles which are most likely to cover the conditions recorded. When the committee recommends, therefore, that titles or terms in the list be "eliminated," it means that they should not be mentioned in any official publication of statistical or registration offices in such a way as to convey to physicians the impression that their use is sanctioned by such offices. Whenever it is necessary to include such terms, they should be printed with some identifying sign to show that they are not approved as statements of causes of death, as was done in the 1902 Manual of the International Classification (List) of Causes of Death, issued by the Census Bureau.

The committee wishes to emphasize its policies of—

(*A*) Attempting to improve the accuracy of the mortality statistics for each title heading of the International List by seeking the cooperation of physicians to the end that only accurate and *definitive* terms shall be used in certifying causes of death.

(*B*) Offering to American registration offices and to the next meeting of the International Commission for the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death the basis of a better practice in terminology.

In the conclusions which follow and which relate to each title of the International List, it is understood that the terms which are "approved" are recommended for use in the United States. It is not intended to imply that there are no other terms which adequately describe the various causes, but for the sake of uniformity and clearness it is believed that it would be well for physicians, so far as possible, to limit themselves, in making out death certificates, to the use of the terms marked *approved*.

These conclusions, or as many of them as are approved by the vital statistics section, will be submitted to the International Commission charged with the revision of the International List, which will meet, presumably, in 1929.

CONCLUSIONS

I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases

1. TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

(*a*) *Typhoid fever*—The approved terms under this title heading are as follows *Enteric fever, typhoid fever, typhus abdominalis.*

(*b*) *Paratyphoid fever.*—The approved terms are *paratyphoid fever* and *paratyphus.*

2. TYPHUS FEVER

The approved terms under this heading are: *Typhus exanthematicus, typhus fever, tabardillo* (*Mexican typhus*), and *Mexican fever.*

3 RELAPSING FEVER (SPIRILLUM OBERMEIERI)

The approved terms are *Recurrent fever, relapsing fever,* and *relapsing* (*spirillum*) *fever.*

4. MALTA FEVER

The committee approved all the inclusions under this title as shown in the Census Manual, namely, *Febris melitensis, Malta fever, Mediterranean fever, undulant fever.*

5 MALARIA

The approved terms are as follows. *Estivoautumnal fever, blackwater fever, malarial hemoglobinuria, malignant tertian malaria, quartan malaria, tertian malaria, paludism.*

6. SMALLPOX

The approved terms are *Hemorrhagic smallpox, malignant smallpox smallpox, variola.*

7 MEASLES

The approved terms are: *Hemorrhagic measles, measles, morbilli.*

8. SCARLET FEVER

The approved terms are: *Nephritis following scarlet fever, scarlatina, scarlatina anginosa, scarlatina maligna, scarlet fever;* also any disease or condition qualified by the word *scarlatinal.*

9. WHOOPING COUGH

The approved terms are *Pertussis, whooping cough.*

10 DIPHTHERIA

The committee approved the term *diphtheria,* provided the site of the lesion is specified Other approved terms are *Diphtheria of wound, gangrenous diphtheria* (state site of lesion), and *postdiphtheritic nephritis.*

The terms *diphtheritic neuritis, diphtheritic paralysis,* and *postdiphtheritic neuritis* should be accepted only when the nerves or muscles involved are specified When possible, the site of the lesion in the nervous system should be stated.

11. INFLUENZA

(*a*) *With pulmonary complications specified.*—The approved terms are. *Bronchial influenza, bronchopneumonia due to grippe, influenza followed by pneumonia, influenzal pneumonia, pneumonia due to grippe.*

(*b*) *Without pulmonary complications specified.*—The approved terms are *Grippe, influenza, la grippe, influenzal meningitis*

The committee recommends the transfer of the term "*influenzal encephalitis* (*Wickman*)" to title No. 23, *Lethargic encephalitis.*

12 MILIARY FEVER

The committee recommends that this title be abolished and that the terms now mentioned under it, namely, *Miliary fever, sweating fever,* and *sweating sickness*, be transferred to title No. 25, "*other epidemic and endemic diseases.*"

13. MUMPS

The approved terms are *Epidemic parotitis* and *mumps.*

14. ASIATIC CHOLERA

The committee approves the following terms, which comprise the complete list of inclusions in the Census manual *Asiatic cholera, cholera* (where *Asiatic cholera* is prevalent), *epidemic cholera* (where *Asiatic cholera* is prevalent).

15. CHOLERA NOSTRAS

The committee approves of this title with the understanding that it be used only for the convenience of catching doubtful cases *Asiatic cholera* at times when the latter is prevalent.

16. DYSENTERY

(*a*) *Amebic.*—The approved terms are· *Amebiasis, amebic abscess of liver, amebic dysentery, amebic enteritis, endamebic dysentery, tropical abscess of liver.*

(*b*) *Bacillary.*—The approved terms are: *Bacillary dysentery* and *epidemic dysentery.*

(*c*) *Unspecified or due to other causes.*—The approved terms are: *Balantidic dysentery, dysentery,* and *hemorrhagic dysentery.*

17. PLAGUE

(*a*) *Bubonic.*—The only approved term is *Bubonic plague.*

(*b*) *Pneumonic*—The approved terms are *Plague* (*pulmonary form*) and *pneumonic plague.*

(*c*) *Septicemic.*—The approved term is *Plague* (*septicemic form*).

(*d*) *Unspecified.*—The approved terms are *Pest* and *plague.*

18 YELLOW FEVER

The approved terms are· *Febris flava* and *yellow fever.*

19. SPIROCHETAL HEMORRHAGIC JAUNDICE

The approved terms are: *Acute hemorrhagic jaundice, acute infectious jaundice, epidemic jaundice, Weil's disease.*

20. LEPROSY

The approved terms are· *Anesthetic leprosy, leprosy, nodular leprosy,* and *tuberculous leprosy.* The site of the lesion should be specified.

21. ERYSIPELAS

The approved terms are· *Erysipelas after vaccination, erysipelas neonatorum, surgical erysipelas;* also *erysipelas* of any specified site.

22. ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

The approved terms are *Acute atrophic infantile paralysis, acute infantile paralysis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, acute poliomyelitis, acute ascending poliomyelitis, acute ascending anterior poliomyelitis, acute ascending spinal paralysis, acute polioencephalomyelitis, progressive ascending anterior poliomyelitis, acute myelitis, acute ascending myelitis, Heine-Medin disease.*

The committee recommends that *epidemic poliomyelitis* be added to the above list.

23. LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS

The approved terms are: *Epidemic encephalitis, lethargic encephalitis, sleeping sickness* (*lethargic encephalitis*), *sleeping sickness* (*not trypanosomiasis*).

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of "*influenzal encephalitis* (*Wickman*)" from title No. 11 (*influenza*).

24. MENINGOCOCCUS MENINGITIS

The approved terms are: *Cerebrospinal fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, meningococcus meningitis, meningococcus cerebrospinal meningitis.*

The committee recommends that the following footnote be added:

If *infectious meningitis* is used as a synonym of *acute infectious meningitis,* the infectious organism must be indicated.

25. OTHER EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

The committee recommends that this title be consolidated with title No. 42 ("*Other infectious diseases*"), and that the only caption be "*Other epidemic, endemic,* and *infectious diseases*" This title would then be the final one in Class I.

(*a*) *Chicken pox.*—The approved terms are· *Chicken pox* and *varicella.*

(*b*) *German measles* —The approved terms are· *German measles, roetheln,* and *rubella.*

(*c*) *Others under this title.*—The following terms are approved. Those followed by an asterisk are recommended as transfers from title No. 42· *Acrodynia, Chagas' disease, dengue, dengue fever, framboesia*, filariasis*, gangosa, pappataci fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tick-bite fever, yaws*, trypanosomiasis, trypanosomiasis Americana, phlebotomus fever, rat-bite fever*, sandfly fever, chyluria* (*filariasis*)*, *trench fever**, *vaccinia.**

The committee recommends that *tularaemia* be added to the above list

The committee recommends that the term "*Vincent's angina*" be transferred from title No. 109 to this title and that *Vincent's stomatitis* and *infection by bacillus fusiformis* (*Vincent's infection*) be added to the list of inclusions. Also that *miliary fever, sweating fever,* and *sweating sickness* be transferred here from title No 12 (*miliary fever*) if title No 12 be abolished as recommended thereunder. (*See also* recommendation under titles Nos. 42, 109.)

26. GLANDERS

The approved terms are· *Equinia, farcy, glanders* (unspecified or of specified site), *infection by bacillus mallei, malleus sepsis.*

The report should include a statement as to whether the infection was acquired in the course of occupation or industry.

27. ANTHRAX

The approved terms are: *Anthrax, anthrax* (of any specified part), *charbon, infection by bacillus anthracis, woolsorters' disease,* and *malignant pustule.*

When the infection is acquired in the course of occupation or industry, physicians should include a statement to this effect.

28. RABIES

The approved terms are: *Hydrophobia, bite of mad dog, lyssa,* and *rabies.*

29. TETANUS

The approved terms are: *Lockjaw, tetanus, tetanus neonatorum.*

The following footnote should be added:

This title does not include puerperal tetanus or puerperal infection from tetanus bacillus (148).

30 MYCOSES

The approved terms are *Actinomycosis*, *aspergillosis*, *blastomycosis*, *madura foot*, *mycetoma*, *mycosis*, *mycosis fungoides*, *sporotrichosis*, *streptomycoses*, *mycoses* (of the anatomical part specified), and *sprue* (*psilosis*).

31 TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

The approved terms are· *Acute bronchopneumonic tuberculosis*, *phthisis*, *pneumonic phthisis*, *pulmonary tuberculosis*, *pneumonic tuberculosis*, *tuberculous phthisis*, *tuberculous inflammation*, *tuberculous pneumonia*, *chronic miliary tuberculosis of the lungs*, *miliary tuberculosis of the lung*, *tuberculosis of any specified part of respiratory tract.*

32 TUBERCULOSIS OF THE MENINGES AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

The approved terms are· *Tuberculosis of brain*, *tuberculosis of cerebellum*, *tuberculosis of cerebral meninges*, *tuberculosis of cerebrospinal meninges*, *tuberculosis of cerebrum*, *tuberculosis of meninges*, *tuberculosis of spinal meninges*, *tuberculous encephalitis*, *tuberculous meningitis*, *tuberculous inflammation of membrane of brain*, *solitary tubercle of brain.*

33. TUBERCULOSIS OF THE INTESTINES AND PERITONEUM

The approved terms are· *Intestinal tuberculosis*, *tabes mesenterica*, *tuberculosis of alimentary canal*, *tuberculosis of anus*, *tuberculosis of appendix*, *tuberculosis of intestines*, *tuberculosis of mesenteric gland*, *tuberculosis of omentum*, *tuberculosis of peritoneum*, *tuberculosis of rectum*, *tuberculous appendicitis*, *tuberculous colitis*, *tuberculous enteritis*, *tuberculous ileocolitis*, *tuberculous peritonitis*, *tuberculous ulcer of bowel*, *tuberculous ulcer of intestine*, *tuberculosis of any part of the intestinal tract or of the peritoneum* (with site specified), *tuberculosis of cecum*, *tuberculosis of retroperitoneal lymph-nodes.*

34. TUBERCULOSIS OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN

The approved terms are· *Caries of spine*, *caries of vertebra*, *Pott's disease*, *psoas abscess*, *psoas and lumbar abscess*, *spinal caries*, *spinal tuberculosis*, *tuberculosis of spinal column*, *tuberculosis of spine*, *tuberculosis of vertebra*, *tuberculous abscess of vertebra*, *tuberculous caries of sacrum*, *tuberculous lumbar abscess*, *tuberculosis of vertebral column.*

35 TUBERCULOSIS OF THE JOINTS

The approved terms are *Articular tuberculosis*, *tuberculosis of hip*, *tuberculosis of joint*, *tuberculosis of knee*, *tuberculous abscess of knee*, *tuberculous arthritis*, *tuberculous coxalgia*, *tuberculous disease of hip*, *tuberculous inflammation of knee*, *tuberculous swelling of joint*, *tuberculous synovitis*, *tuberculosis of any specified joint or part of joint.*

36. TUBERCULOSIS OF OTHER ORGANS

(*a*) *Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.*— The approved terms are· *Lupus*, *lupus vulgaris*, *scrofulid*, *tuberculid*, (*b*) *Tuberculosis of the bones* (vertebral column excepted).—The approved terms are: *Osseous tuberculosis, osteal tuberculosis, tuberculosis of bone, tuberculosis of any bone except vertebral column, tuberculous osteomyelitis.*

(*c*) *Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system* (mesenteric and retroperitoneal glands excepted).—The approved terms are *General glandular tuberculosis, lymphatic tuberculosis, tuberculosis of any group of lymph-nodes specified* (mesenteric and retroperitoneal nodes excepted).

(*d*) *Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system* —The approved term is *tuberculosis* of any part of the genito-urinary system specified.

(*e*) *Tuberculosis of any organ other than as specified above* (31–36d).

37. DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS

(*a*) *Acute.*—The approved terms are: *Acute miliary tuberculosis, miliary tuberculosis, general miliary tuberculosis.*

(*b*) *Chronic or unspecified.*—The approved terms are: *Chronic general miliary tuberculosis, chronic general tuberculosis, chronic miliary tuberculosis, disseminated tuberculosis, general tuberculosis, general tuberculous infection, generalized tuberculosis, multiple tuberculosis, systemic tuberculosis.*

38. SYPHILIS

The approved terms are: *Congenital lues, congenital syphilis, gumma of brain, hereditary lues, hereditary syphilis, inherited syphilis, lues infantum, secondary syphilis, syphilis* (unqualified, or of any organ or part of the body), *syphilitic* (any affection), *tertiary syphilis, lues, syphilis neonatorum, acquired syphilis.*

The committee recommends that *syphilitic meningitis* be added to the above list.

39. SOFT CHANCRE

The committee recommends that this title be abolished, that title No. 39 be called "*Gonococcus infections,*" and that title No. 40 be called "*Other venereal infections of the genito-urinary system and regional lymph-nodes.*"

Under No 39, as recommended above, the terms approved are: *Gonococcic arthritis, gonococcic endocarditis, gonococcic infection, gonococcic ophthalmia, gonococcic peritonitis, gonococcus infection* (of any organ), *ophthalmia neonatorum, gonococcus infection* (of any specified part.)

The committee recommends that *gonococcic meningitis* be added to the above list.

40. OTHER VENEREAL INFECTIONS OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND REGIONAL LYMPH NODES

(See recommendation under preceding title)

The approved terms are: *Bubo of soft chancre, phagedenic abscess, phagedenic bubo, phagedenic chancre, phagedenic ulcer, soft chancre* (of site specified).

41 PURULENT INFECTION, SEPTICEMIA

The approved terms are· *Aerogenes capsulatus infection, gas bacillus infection, gas gangrene, staphylococcus infection, streptococcus infection, streptococcemia, purulent infection, pyemia, septicemia, septicemia following vaccination.*

42 OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The committee recommends that this title be abolished and that the terms included under it be distributed as previously suggested under title No. 25.

II. General Diseases Not Included in Class I

CANCERS AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS

Conclusions on Prefatory Note on cancers and other malignant tumors—The use of the following terms, descriptive of the type of malignant growth, is approved: *Adenocarcinoma, alveolar cancer, alveolar sarcoma, angio-sarcoma, cancer, carcinoma, carcinoma myxomatodes, chondrosarcoma, colloid carcinoma, columnar-celled carcinoma, cystosarcoma, endothelioma, epithelioma, fibrosarcoma, giant-celled sarcoma, hem-endothelioma, hypernephroma, lymphendothelioma, lymphosarcoma, malignant tumor, melanosarcoma, metastatic cancer myeloid sarcoma, myxosarcoma, osteosarcoma, papilliferous carcinoma, plexiform sarcoma, sarcoma, scirrhous carcinoma, multiple myeloma, gliosarcoma, liposarcoma, myosarcoma, chorioephithelioma, chloroma, melanotic cancer.*

43. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY

The committee recommends that the title heading be changed to "Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity or any of its contained parts."

The approved terms are: *Cancer and other malignant tumors of buccal cavity, cheek, gum, jaw, lip, maxilla, mouth, palate, soft palate, tongue, tonsil.*

44. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER

The committee recommends that the above heading be changed to "Cancer and other malignant tumors of the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and liver."

The approved terms are: *Cancer and other malignant tumors of bile duct, cardiac orifice of stomach, gall bladder, gall duct, liver, esophagus, pharynx, pylorus, stomach,* and *carcinoma ventriculi.*

45. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE PERITONEUM, INTESTINES, RECTUM

The approved terms are: *Cancer and other malignant tumors of anus, appendix, cecum, colon, duodenum, ileum, intestine, jejunum, mesentery, omentum, peritoneum, rectum, retroperitoneal lymph nodes,* *sigmoid flexure, lymphosarcoma of peritoneum, cancer of mesenteric lymph nodes, cancer of retroperitoneal space.*

46. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS

The approved terms are *Cancer and other malignant tumors of broad ligament, cervix, fallopian tube, ovary, uterine ligament, uterus, vagina, vulva, chorioepithelioma, deciduoma malignum,* and *syncytioma.*

47. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE BREAST

The approved terms are. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast, mammary gland, nipple; cancer en cuirasse, Paget's disease of nipple.*

48. CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE SKIN

The approved terms are· *Cancer and other malignant tumors of auricle (of ear), chin, ear, face, head, nose, scalp, skin, umbilicus; epithelial tumor* (location not indicated), *epithelioma* (location not indicated), *rodent ulcer, X-ray cancer.*

49 CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS OF OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED ORGANS

The approved terms are *General carcinomatosis, general sarcomatosis, miliary carcinosis, multiple cancer* (accept, but query for type), *sarcomatosis* (unqualified); also *cancers* of organs or parts of the body not included in titles Nos. 43 to 48, if the seat of the cancer is definitely described in the statement of cause of death.

50. BENIGN TUMORS AND TUMORS NOT RETURNED AS MALIGNANT (TUMORS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS EXCEPTED)

Conclusions on Prefatory Note on benign tumors.—The committee recommends that the title heading be changed to read as follows: "Benign tumors and tumors not returned as malignant without exception." The committee further recommends that at least 10 subtitles be provided to accommodate the inclusions now listed under International Title No. 50, together with the *nonmalignant* or *benign tumors* now classified under other titles. If this recommendation is adopted the present titles "Benign tumors of the uterus" (139) and "Cyst and other benign tumors of the ovary" (137) would each become a subtitle under present International Title No. 50.

The committee recognizes that certain expressions are sometimes met with on death certificates wherein the word *tumor* is used, but where, nevertheless, death was not actually due to a benign growth. Examples of this are "*tumor of prostate*" and "*tumor of appendix.*" These expressions represent conditions arising from disease of these organs. They are not usually tumorous growths, but rather enlargements or swellings. Accordingly, they should be classified under the titles relating to diseases of these organs. Another example is "*aneurysmal tumor,*" which should be classified under International Title No. 91, subtitle (*a*).

The terms approved are all definite statements giving the type and location of benign growths.

The use of the following terms, descriptive of the type of nonmalignant growth, is approved *Adenofibroma, adenoma, adenomyxoma, angioma, cavernous lymphangioma, cavernous nevus, chondroma, cystadenoma, cystic hygroma, cystic lymphangioma, cystoma, dermoid cyst, enchondroma, myoma, myxochondroma, myxofibroma, myxoma, neurofibroma, fibroid, fibroid tumor, fibrolipoma, fibroma, fibroma molluscum, ganglionic neuroma, glioma, hemangioma, hematoma* (nontraumatic), *leiomyoma, lipoma, lymphangioma, lymphatic nevus, lymphoma, papilloma, rhabdomyoma, sebaceous cyst, sebaceous tumor, teratoma, tumor* (nonmalignant or unqualified), *adenomyoma, cholesteatoma, chordoma, melanoma, neuroma, osteoma, odontoma, xanthoma, neoplasm* (nonmalignant or unqualified), *neoplastic tumor* (nonmalignant or unqualified), *neurofibromatosis, new growth* (nonmalignant or unqualified).

The committee recommends the transfer of the following terms from title No. 60: *Adenoma of thyroid gland, adenomatous goiter, cyst of thyroid gland, new growth of thyroid gland, tumor of thyroid body, tumor of thyroid gland.*

51. ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER

The approved terms are· *Acute articular rheumatism, acute rheumatic arthritis, acute rheumatic fever, rheumatic carditis, rheumatic endocarditis, rheumatic fever, rheumatic myocarditis, rheumatic pancarditis, rheumatic pericarditis, rheumatic pleurisy, acute inflammatory rheumatism, acute rheumatic endocarditis, acute rheumatism.*

The committee recommends that the term *rheumatic arthritis* be transferred from title No. 52 to this title.

It is understood that in the above list cardiac lesion due to acute rheumatic inflammation and not the chronic sequelae is referred to.

52. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, OSTEOARTHRITIS, GOUT

The committee recommends that there be two subtitles, as follows:

(*a*) *Gout.*—Under this subtitle the following terms are approved: *Gout, gout of joint, gouty iritis, gouty synovitis,* and *podagra.*

(*b*) *Others under this title.*—The approved terms are *Arthritis deformans, chronic articular rheumatism, chronic inflammatory rheumatism, chronic rheumatic arthritis, chronic rheumatism, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, Heberden's disease, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, spondylitis deformans, chronic infectious arthritis, chronic hypertrophic osteoarthritis, arthritis* and *polyarthritis* (nonvertebral), *chronic arthritis, chronic rheumatic arthritis.*

The committee recommends that the term *rheumatic arthritis* be transferred to Title No. 51 (*acute rheumatic fever*).

53. SCURVY

The approved terms are: *Barlow's disease, infantile scurvy, scorbutus,* and *scurvy*

54 PELLAGRA

The approved terms are. *Insanity of pellagra* and *pellagra.*

55 BERIBERI

The approved terms are: *Beriberi* and *kakke.*

56 RICKETS

The committee reaffirms its previous action which was to the effect that the caption of this title should be "*rickets and other softenings of the bone*"; and that there should be two subtitles. (*a*) *Rickets* and (*b*) *other softenings of the bones.*

The approved terms under (*a*) are: *Rickets* and *rachitis.*

The approved terms under (*b*) would be *osteomalacia* and *mollities ossium,* which would be transferred here from title No. 155 (Diseases of the bones, tuberculosis excepted).

The committee recommends the transfer of *achondroplasia* to "Diseases of the bones" (No. 155.)

57. DIABETES MELLITUS

The approved terms are: *Acidosis (diabetic), diabetes, diabetes mellitus, diabetic coma, diabetic gangrene, diabetic* (any condition so qualified).

The committee further recommends that *pentosuria* be transferred to "Other general diseases" (No. 69).

58 ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS

(*a*) *Pernicious anemia.*—The approved terms are: *Pernicious anemia, progressive anemia, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, progressive pernicious anemia.*

(*b*) *Other anemias and chlorosis.*—The approved terms are: *Anemia, chlorosis, posthemorrhagic anemia, simple anemia.*

The committee recommends that *Banti's disease* and *splenic anemia* be transferred to "Diseases of the spleen" (No. 64).

59. DISEASES OF THE PITUITARY GLAND

The approved terms are: *Dyspituitarism, gigantism, hyperpituitarism, hypopituitarism, tumor of hypophysis.*

60. DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLANDS

(*a*) *Exophthalmic goiter.*—The approved terms are: *Exophthalmic cachexia, exophthalmic goiter, Graves's disease, toxic goiter.*

(*b*) *Other diseases of the thyroid gland.*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of thyroid gland, atrophy of thyroid gland, bronchocele, colloid* *goiter, cretinism, cretinoid degeneration, endemic cretinism, endemic deaf-mutism, enlargement of thyroid gland, goiter, hypothyroidism, myxedema, myxedema of thyroid gland, pachydermic cachexia, suppuration of thyroid gland.*

The committee recommends the transfer of the following to the title covering nonmalignant tumors (No. 50) *Adenoma of thyroid gland, adenomatous goiter, cyst of thyroid gland, new growth of thyroid gland, tumor of thyroid body, tumor of thyroid gland.*

61 DISEASES OF THE PARATHYROID GLANDS

The approved terms are *Parathyroprival tetany, tetany.*

62. DISEASES OF THE THYMUS GLAND

The approved terms are. *Atrophy of thymus gland, lymphatism, status lymphaticus, status thymicolymphaticus, thymic asthma, status thymicus, enlargement of thymus gland, persistent thymus gland, hypertrophy of thymus gland, inflammation of thymus gland.*

63 DISEASES OF THE ADRENALS (ADDISON'S DISEASE)

The approved terms are· *Addison's disease* and *tuberculosis of adrenal.*

The committee approves the following footnote, which now appears in the Census Manual

> The assignment of tuberculosis of adrenals to this title is the only exception to the inclusion of (known) tuberculosis under titles Nos 31 to 37 *Addison's disease* is perhaps usually tuberculous, so that the entire title can be added to other forms of tuberculosis, if desired; the minor inclusions are too few to be of any statistical importance

64 DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN

The approved terms are· ***Abscess of spleen, enlargement of spleen, Gaucher's disease, infection of spleen, megalosplenia, splenomegalia, tumor of spleen.***

The committee recommends that the terms *Splenic anemia* and *Banti's disease* be transferred from title No. 58 to this title.

The committee recommends the transfer of the following to title No. 69 (*Other general diseases*): *Amyloid degeneration of spleen, amyloid spleen.*

65. LEUKEMIA AND HODGKIN'S DISEASE

(*a*) *Leukemia.*—The approved terms are: ***Leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute lymphoid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic lymphoid leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, lymphochloroma, myelochloroma, levkocythemia, splenomyelogenous leukemia.***

(*b*) *Hodgkin's disease*—The approved terms are *Lymphadenia, lymphadenoma, lymphadenoma of spleen, lymphadenosis, malignant lymphadenoma, multiple lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's disease, infantile pseudoleukemia, pseudoleukemia, Von Jaksch's disease.*

66 ALCOHOLISM (ACUTE OR CHRONIC)

The approved terms are *Alcohol poisoning, alcoholic delirium, delirium tremens, dipsomania, ethylism, mania à potu, temulentia, acute alcoholism, alcoholic psychosis, acute ethylism, chronic alcoholism, serous alcoholic meningitis.*

The committee reaffirms its previous recommendation to the effect that *alcoholic neuritis* and *alcoholic polyneuritis* be transferred to this title from No 82 (*Neuralgia* and *neuritis*).

The committee recommends the transfer of *Chronic methyl alcoholism* to title No. 68 (*Chronic poisoning by organic substances*).

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of *alcoholic apoplexy, alcoholic cerebral apoplexy,* and *alcoholic cerebral congestion* from title No 74 (*Cerebral hemorrhage*).

67. CHRONIC POISONING BY MINERAL SUBSTANCES

68. CHRONIC POISONING BY ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

It is the sense of the committee that the arrangement prevailing under the second revision of the International List (whereby definite title headings were provided for chronic lead poisoning, other chronic occupational poisonings, and other chronic poisonings) is preferable to the arrangement in the present Census Manual covered by titles Nos. 67 and 68.

67 (*a*) *Chronic lead poisoning.*—The approved terms are· *Chronic lead poisoning, colica pictonum, lead cachexia, lead colic, lead encephalitis, lead encephalopathy, lead paralysis, lead poisoning* (not acute), *morbus pictorum, painters' colic, plumbism, saturnism, lead gout, lead nephritis.*

67. (*b*) *Others of this class.*—The committee did not formally approve as inclusions any of the terms which now appear under this subtitle; the great majority of those now listed in the Manual of the International List would undoubtely be approved. This also applies to the inclusions under present title No. 68. The committee recommends the transfer to this title of *Chronic methyl alcoholism* from title No. 66.

69. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES

The approved terms are: *Acidosis* (*nondiabetic*), *adiposis dolorosa, chronic polycythemia, diabetes insipidus, hemochromatosis, hemophilia, hemophilia neonatorum, Henoch's purpura, ochronosis, polycythemia, purpura, purpura rheumatica, sulphemoglobinemia, hemorrhagic disease of newborn, cyclic vomiting, morbus maculosus neonatorum, peliosis* *rheumatica, purpura hemorrhagica, general amyloid degeneration, Schönlein's disease, Werlhoff's disease.*

The committee recommends the transfer to this title, of *amyloid degeneration of heart* from title No. 90, of *amyloid degeneration of liver, amyloid liver, lardaceous degeneration of liver, lardaceous liver, large waxy liver, waxy degeneration of liver, waxy liver,* from title No. 122, subtitle (b); of *amyloid degeneration of kidney, lardaceous degeneration of kidney, waxy degeneration of kidney,* from title No. 129; of *pentosuria* from title No. 57 (*Diabetes mellitus*), of *amyloid degeneration of spleen* and *amyloid spleen* from title No. 64.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense

70 ENCEPHALITIS

The approved terms are: *Abscess of brain, abscess of cerebellum, abscess of pons Varolii, encephalitis, inflammation of brain, intracranial abscess, suppurative encephalitis.*

71. MENINGITIS

(*a*) *Simple meningitis.*—The approved terms are: *Cerebral meningitis, cerebral pachymeningitis, cervical pachymeningitis, chronic cerebrospinal meningitis, infectious meningitis, internal pachymeningitis, pachymeningitis, pneumococcic meningitis, purulent meningitis, suppurative meningitis, external pachymeningitis, hemorrhagic internal pachymeningitis, suppurative external pachymeningitis, suppurative internal pachymeningitis, suppurative leptomeningitis, suppurative cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumococcic cerebrospinal meningitis, streptococcic cerebrospinal meningitis, hemorrhagic pachymeningitis, hematoma of dura mater.*

If *infectious meningitis* is used as a synonym of *acute infectious meningitis,* the infectious organism must be indicated.

(*b*) *Nonepidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—The approved inclusions are: *Acute cerebrospinal meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis.*

The term *syphilitic meningitis* should appear in the footnote to this title, showing terms which should not be included thereunder.

72. TABES DORSALIS (LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA)

The approved terms are: *Locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis, Duchenne's disease.*

73. OTHER DISEASES OF THE SPINAL CORD

The approved terms are: *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, amyotrophic paralysis, combined sclerosis of spinal cord, disseminated myelitis, Erb's disease, Friedreich's ataxia, Friedreich's disease, Brown-Séquard's paralysis, bulbar paralysis, Charcot's disease, chronic myelitis, myelitis, myelitis from pressure, myelitis of spinal cord, primary lateral sclerosis, progressive bulbar paralysis, progressive multiple paralysis, progressive muscular atrophy, progressive muscular dystrophy, hematomyelia,* *hematomyelitis, hematorrhachis, hemorrhage of spinal cord, hemorrhage of spinal membrane, hereditary ataxia, hereditary spastic paraplegia, labioglossolaryngeal paralysis, labioglossopharyngeal paralysis, Landry's disease, Landry's paralysis, lateral sclerosis, Morvan's disease, syringomyelia, transverse myelitis, pseudohypertrophic paralysis, spastic paralysis of spinal cord, spastic spinal paralysis, acute ascending paralysis, sclerosis of spinal cord, progressive spinal paralysis, hereditary spinal ataxia, Friedreich's or combined systemic disease, progressive spinal amyotrophy, Broun-Séquard's syndrome, polioencephalitis inferior.*

The committee again recommends that *myasthenia gravis* be transferred to title No. 158 (*other diseases of the organs of locomotion*).

The committee further recommends that all reports of *spinal paralysis* (without further qualification) be queried for syphilis.

74 CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE APOPLEXY

(*a*) *Cerebral hemorrhage.*—The approved terms are· *Apoplectic stroke apoplexy, apoplexy of brain, apoplexy of meninges, bulbar apoplexy, bulbar hemorrhage, cerebral apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage* (1m+), *epidural hemorrhage, hemorrhage of brain* (1m+), *hemorrhage of cerebellum, hemorrhage of cerebrum, hemorrhage of medulla, hemorrhage of meninges, hemorrhage of pons, intracranial hemorrhage, paralytic shock, paralytic stroke, pontine hemorrhage, ventricular hemorrhage, clot on brain, rupture of blood-vessel in brain.*

The committee recommends the transfer of *hematoma of meninges* to title No. 71, subtitle (*a*) (*Simple meningitis*). It should be queried for possible injury; also the transfer of *cerebral infarction* to subtitle (*b*).

The committee recommends the transfer to title No. 66 (*Alcoholism*), of *alcoholic apoplexy, alcoholic cerebral apoplexy, alcoholic cerebral congestion.*

(*b*) *Cerebral embolism and thrombosis.*—The approved inclusions are: *Basilar thrombosis, cerebral embolism, cerebral thrombosis, thrombosis of cerebral sinus, thrombosis of lateral sinus, sinus thrombosis.*

75. PARALYSIS WITHOUT SPECIFIED CAUSE

(*a*) *Hemiplegia.*—The approved terms are: *Congenital hemiplegia, hemiplegia, hereditary hemiplegia.*

(*b*) *Others under this title* —The only term approved is *paraplegia.* This should be queried unless specified as of spinal origin.

76. GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE

The approved terms are: *Bayle's disease, dementia paralytica, general paralysis* (insane or reported from asylum), *general paresis, general tabetic paralysis, generalized paralysis* (insane), *paralysis of insane, paretic dementia, progressive general paralysis, chronic diffuse meningoencephalitis, taboparesis.*

77 OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL ALIENATION

The approved terms are: *Circular insanity, dementia, dementia precox, exhaustive psychosis, infective psychosis, manic depressive psychosis, paranoia, primary dementia, terminal dementia, toxic psychosis, schizophrenia.*

78 EPILEPSY

The approved terms are: *Epilepsy, epileptic convulsions, epileptic dementia, epileptic psychosis, grand mal, status epilepticus, idiopathic epilepsy.*

79. CONVULSIONS (NONPUERPERAL, 5 YEARS AND OVER)

80 INFANTILE CONVULSIONS (UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE)

The approved inclusions are: *Convulsions, infantile convulsions, infantile spasms.*

81 CHOREA

The approved terms are: *Chorea, chorea insaniens, chorea major, rheumatic chorea, Sydenham's chorea, electric chorea.*

82. NEURALGIA AND NEURITIS

The approved terms are: *General neuritis multiple neuritis, neuritis* (of any nerve), *peripheral neuritis, polyneuritis, paralysis of diaphragm, paralysis of phrenic nerve, paralysis of pneumogastric nerve, infectious neuritis, tic douloureux, trigeminal neuralgia.*

The committee recommends the transfer to title No 66 (*Alcoholism*) of the terms *alcoholic neuritis, alcoholic polyneuritis, alcoholic paralysis.*

83. SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN

The approved terms are: *Cerebral softening, encephalomalacia, softening of brain.*

84. OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

The approved terms are: *Acute hydrocephalus, acquired hydrocephalus, cerebral diplegia of children, chronic progressive chorea (Huntington's chorea), diffuse cerebral sclerosis, hereditary chorea, Huntington's chorea, Huntington's disease, infantile cerebral diplegia, infantile cerebral paralysis, infantile imbecility, infantile spastic paralysis, internal hydrocephalus, Jacksonian epilepsy, Little's disease, paramyoclonus multiplex, polioencephalitis superior, psammoma, symptomatic epilepsy, polioencephalitis superior* (Wernicke), *lobular cerebral sclerosis, myotonia congenita, Thomsen's disease.*

85 DISEASES OF THE EYE AND ANNEXA

The approved terms are: *Glaucoma, abscess of cornea, cataract, ophthalmia.*

86 DISEASES OF THE EAR AND OF THE MASTOID PROCESS

(*a*) *Diseases of the ear.*—The approved terms are: *Caries of middle ear, labyrinthine suppuration, labyrinthine vertigo, otitis media, purulent otitis media, suppurative otitis media, acute suppurative otitis media, chronic suppurative otitis media, otitic meningitis.*

(*b*) *Diseases of the mastoid process.*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of mastoid process, disease of mastoid cells, empyema of mastoid process, mastoid abscess, mastoiditis, necrosis of mastoid, acute suppurative mastoiditis, chronic suppurative mastoiditis.*

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System

87. PERICARDITIS

The approved terms are: *Adherent pericardium, adhesive pericarditis, effusion of pericardium, fibrinous pericarditis, hemopericardium* (inquiry should be made as to source of blood—traumatic? aneurysm?), *hydropericardium, hydropneumopericardium, mediastinopericardial pericarditis, pericarditis with effusion, pneumopericardium, purulent pericarditis, pyopericardium, pyopneumopericardium, suppurative pericarditis.*

88 ENDOCARDITIS AND MYOCARDITIS (ACUTE)

The approved terms are. *Acute endocarditis, acute interstitial myocarditis, acute myocarditis, acute ulcerative endocarditis, congenital endocarditis, malignant endocarditis, mycotic endocarditis, septic endocarditis, ulcerative endocarditis, vegetative endocarditis, acute valvular endocarditis, acute infectious endocarditis.*

89 ANGINA PECTORIS

The approved terms are. *Angina of heart, angina pectoris, cardiac angina, stenocardia.*

90. OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEART

The committee recommends that this title be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Affections of the myocardium; (*b*) affections of the valves of the heart; (*c*) functional disorders of the heart, (*d*) heart disease or organic heart disease undefined.

Under (*a*) the approved inclusions are: *Aneurysm of heart, brown atrophy of heart, chronic interstitial myocarditis, chronic myocarditis, fatty degeneration of heart, fatty degeneration of myocardium, interstitial myocarditis, myocardial degeneration, myocardial insufficiency, chronic cardiac hypertrophy, chronic cardiac dilatation, chronic degenerative myocarditis, fatty infiltration of heart.*

Under (*b*) the approved inclusions are: *Aneurysm of valve of heart, aortic incompetency, aortic insufficiency, aortic obstruction, aortic regurgitation, aortic stenosis, aortic valvular disease of heart, cardiac mitral disease, chronic endocarditis, chronic mitral endocarditis, chronic* *rheumatic endocarditis, chronic ulcerative endocarditis, chronic valvular endocarditis, chronic valvular heart disease, incompetency of tricuspid valve, insufficiency of aortic valve, insufficiency of mitral valve, insufficiency of tricuspid valve, mitral incompetency, mitral insufficiency, mitral obstruction, mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis, mitral valvular disease of heart, pulmonary stenosis, pulmonary valvular disease of heart, tricuspid incompetency, tricuspid insufficiency, tricuspid regurgitation, tricuspid valvular disease of heart, valvular cardiac disease, valvular diseae of heart, tricuspid stenosis.*

Under (*c*) the approved inclusions are *Adams-Stokes' disease, brachycardia, bradycardia, heart-block, paroxysmal tachycardia, Stokes-Adams' disease, tachycardia.*

Subtitle (*d*) is a necessary residual subtitle which must be provided for reports of cardiac disease, the exact nature of which is either unstated or can not be ascertained by the compiling office

91. DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES

(*a*) *Aneurysm.*—The approved terms are: *Aneurysm, aneurysm* (of any site), *arteriovenous aneurysm*

(*b*) *Arteriosclerosis.*—The approved terms are: *Arteriosclerosis, arteriosclerosis of brain, arteriocapillary fibrosis, arteriofibrosis, atheroma, atheromatous degeneration of artery, cerebral arteriosclerosis, endarteritis deformans, diffuse arteriosclerosis, arteriolar sclerosis, atherosclerosis.*

(*c*) *Other diseases of the arteries* —The approved terms are: *Aortitis, arteritis, arteritis obliterans, endarteritis, endarteritis obliterans.*

92. EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS (NOT CEREBRAL)

The approved terms are: *Embolism of artery, embolism of coronary artery, embolism of mesenteric artery, embolism of pulmonary artery, obstruction of artery by clot, occlusion of artery by clot, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary thrombosis, thrombosis of artery, thrombosis of iliac artery, thrombosis of portal vein, thrombosis of pulmonary artery, thrombosis of splenic vessel, thrombosis of uterine vein, thrombosis of vein, air embolism, fat embolism.*

93. DISEASES OF THE VEINS (VARICES HEMORRHOIDS PHLEBITIS, ETC.)

The approved terms are: *Aneurysmal varix, endophlebitis, hemorrhoids, periphlebitis, phlebitis* (of a specified vein or sinus), *pylephlebitis, rupture of varicose vein, thrombophlebitis, varices* (location should be specified), *varicocele, varix of esophagus, varix of pharynx, varix of vulva.*

94. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM (LYMPHANGITIS, ETC.)

The approved terms are: *Adenitis, lymphadenitis, lymphangitis, nonfilarial chylocele, nonfilarial chylous ascites, obliteration of lymphatic vessel, polyadenitis.*

In giving *adenitis, lymphadenitis* or *lymphangitis* as the cause of death, the exact location of the glands or lymph vessels affected should be stated, together with, if possible, the etiological factor responsible for the inflammation.

95 HEMORRHAGE WITHOUT SPECIFIED CAUSE

The approved inclusions are *epistaxis* and *hemorrhage* (cause and site to be specified).

96 OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The committee approves of the title as only a residual title for ill-defined statements of deaths from some disturbance of the circulatory system, and offers no recommendations for inclusions.

V. Diseases of the Respiratory System

97. DISEASES OF THE NASAL FOSSAE AND THEIR ANNEXA

(*a*) *Diseases of the nasal fossae.*—The approved terms are· *Abscess of nasal fossa, abscess of nasal sinus, cerebrospinal rhinorrhea, coryza, ozena, rhinitis.*

(*b*) *Others under this title*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of antrum of Highmore, of ethmoidal sinus, of frontal sinus, of maxillary sinus, of sphenoidal sinus, disease of frontal sinus, empyema of frontal sinus, ethmoidal sinusitis, ethmoiditis, frontal sinusitis, maxillary sinusitis, necrosis of antrum, sphenoidal sinusitis, sphenoiditis, suppuration of frontal sinus.*

The committee recommends that *coryza* and *coryza of new-born* be queried by registration offices to determine whether the coryza was caused by syphilis, diphtheria, or other specified infection, in which event it should not be tabulated under title No 97, but under appropriate headings such as syphilis, diphtheria, etc.

98. DISEASES OF THE LARYNX

The approved inclusions are· *Catarrh of larynx, catarrh of throat, catarrhal croup, catarrhal laryngitis, congestion of glottis, epiglottiditis, gangrenous laryngitis, infective laryngitis, inflammation of larynx, laryngismus stridulus, laryngitis, edema of glottis, edema of larynx, paralysis of glottis, paralysis of larynx, phlegmonous laryngitis, spasm of glottis, spasm of larynx, spasmodic croup, spasmodic laryngitis, stenosis of larynx, stridulous croup, stridulous laryngitis, ulcerative laryngitis.*

99. BRONCHITIS

(*a*) *Acute.*—The approved terms are: *Acute bronchitis, acute bronchorrhea, acute pulmonary catarrh, acute purulent bronchitis, croupous bronchitis, fibrinous bronchitis, tracheitis, tracheobronchitis.*

(*b*) *Chronic.*—The approved terms are: *Bronchial catarrh, bronchiectasis, bronchorrhea, chronic bronchitis, chronic bronchorrhea,* *chronic catarrhal bronchitis, dilatation of bronchi, fetid bronchitis, peribronchitis, purulent bronchorrhea, subacute bronchitis, ulcerative bronchitis.*

(*c*) *Unspecified (under 5 years of age).*

(*d*) *Unspecified (5 years and over).*

These subtitles are intended to cover incomplete reports, the only distinction being the age of the decedent. No recommendations are made as to approved terms.

100. BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

(*a*) *Bronchopneumonia*—The approved terms are: *Aspiration pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, bronchopulmonitis, catarrhal inflammation of lung, catarrhal pneumonia, croupous bronchopneumonia, deglutition pneumonia, inhalation pneumonia, inspiration pneumonia, lobular pneumonia, septic bronchopneumonia* (query for cause of sepsis).

(*b*) *Capillary bronchitis*—The approved terms are: *Acute capillary bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, subacute capillary bronchitis.*

101. PNEUMONIA

(*a*) *Lobar.*—The approved terms are *Acute hepatization of lung, acute inflammation of lung, acute interstitial pneumonia, acute pleuropneumonia, bilateral lobar pneumonia, bilateral pneumonia, central pneumonia, consolidation of lung, croupous pneumonia, diplococcus pneumonia, double pleuropneumonia, double pneumonia, fibrinous pneumonia, hepatization of lung, lobar pneumonia, solidification of lung, unresolved pneumonia, pneumococcus pneumonia.*

(*b*) *Unspecified.*—The approved terms are: *Septic pneumonia, suppurative pneumonia, septic. pleuropneumonia, pneumonia* (unqualified).

102. PLEURISY

The approved terms are: *Chylous hydrothorax, diaphragmatic pleurisy, double empyema, double hydrothorax, double pleuritis, empyema, exudative pleurisy, fibrinous pleurisy, fibrous pleurisy, hemopneumothorax, hemothorax, hydropneumothorax, hydrothorax, plastic pleurisy, pleurisy with effusion, pleuritis, pleuropericarditis, pneumothorax, purulent pleurisy, pyopneumothorax, pyothorax, serofibrinous pleurisy, seropurulent pleurisy, subacute pleurisy, suppurative pleurisy, thoracic fistula.*

103. CONGESTION AND HEMORRHAGIC INFARCT OF THE LUNG

The approved terms are: *Apoplexy of lung, congestion of lung, hypostatic congestion of lung, hypostatic pneumonia, edema of lung, passive congestion of lung, pulmonary apoplexy, pulmonary congestion, pulmonary edema, pulmonary stasis, infarction of lung, pulmonary infarction.*

104. GANGRENE OF THE LUNG

The approved terms are: *Gangrene of the lung* and *pulmonary gangrene.*

105 ASTHMA

The approved terms are *Asthma, asthmatic bronchitis, bronchial asthma catarrhal asthma, Curschmann's disease, spasmodic asthma.*

The committee recommends querying for cause, so far as practicable, all cases reported under this title.

106 PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA

The approved terms are: *Congenital emphysema, emphysema of lung, hypertrophic emphysema, interlobular emphysema, pulmonary emphysema, senile emphysema, vesicular emphysema.*

107. OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (TUBERCULOSIS EXCEPTED)

(*a*) *Chronic interstitial pneumonia, including occupational diseases of the respiratory system.*—The approved terms are: *Anthracosis, ax-grinders' disease, chronic hepatization of lung, chronic inflammation of lung, chronic interstitial inflammation of lung, chronic interstitial pneumonia, chronic pneumonia, chronic pneumonitis, colliers' lung, grinders' asthma, interstitial pneumonia, metal polishers' disease, pneumoconiosis, potters' asthma, pulmonary anthracosis, silicosis, stonemasons' lung.*

(*b*) *Diseases of the mediastinum.*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of mediastinum, acute mediastinitis, chronic mediastinitis, mediastinitis.*

(*c*) *Others under this title.*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of lung* (only with cause stated), *chronic pleuropneumonia, hay asthma, hay fever, hernia of lung, pulmonary abscess* (only with cause stated), *spirochetal bronchitis, stenosis of bronchi, stenosis of trachea, tracheostenosis, ulcer of bronchi, ulcer of trachea.*

VI. Diseases of the Digestive System

108. DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND ANNEXA

The approved terms are: *Glossitis, Mikulicz's disease, pyorrhea alveolaris, Riggs' disease, stomatitis, ulorrhagia, leukoplakia.*

The committee recommends the transfer of *Ludwig's angina* and *Ludwig's disease* to title No. 109, subtitle (*b*) (*Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils*).

109 DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX AND TONSILS (INCLUDING ADENOID VEGETATIONS)

(*a*) *Adenoid vegetations.*—The approved terms are: *Adenoid growth, adenoid vegetations, adenoid vegetations of nasal fossa, adenoids.*

The term *adenoid* is approved only when applied to deaths of children under 1 year; if used as a cause of death in decedents over 1 year of age it should not be accepted without querying.

(*b*) *Others under this title*—The approved terms are: *Abscess of pharynx, abscess of tonsil, cellulitis of pharynx, follicular amygdalitis, follicular tonsillitis, nasopharyngeal abscess, parenchymatous tonsillitis, peritonsillar abscess, postpharyngeal abscess, quinsy, retropharyngeal abscess, septic disease of throat, septic sore throat, streptococcic sorethroat, stricture of pharynx* (with cause of stricture and manner of death stated, e g , starvation), *suppurative tonsillitis, tonsillopharyngeal abscess*

The committee recommends the transfer of *Vincent's angina* to title No 25 (*Other epidemic and endemic diseases*).

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of *Ludwig's angina* and *Ludwig's disease* from title No. 108

110 DISEASES OF THE ESOPHAGUS

The approved terms are *Abscess of esophagus, obstruction of esophagus, stenosis of esophagus, stricture of esophagus, ulcer of esophagus*

111. ULCER OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM

(*a*) *Ulcer of the stomach.*—The approved terms are: *Gastric ulcer, gastroduodenal ulcer, gastroesophageal ulcer, peptic ulcer, perforating gastric ulcer, perforating ulcer of stomach, round ulcer of stomach, ulcer of pylorus, ulcer of stomach, ulcus rotundum, ulcus ventriculi.*

(*b*) *Ulcer of the duodenum.*—The approved terms are *Duodenal ulcer, ulcer of the duodenum, perforating ulcer of the duodenum.*

The committee recommends the transfer of *gastrointestinal ulceration* to titles Nos. 113 and 114, according to age.

112. OTHER DISEASES OF THE STOMACH (CANCER EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are: *Abscess of stomach, cardiospasm* (for children under 1 year of age), *gangrene of stomach, hematemesis, hemorrhagic gastritis, hypertrophic stenosis of pylorus, laceration of stomach* (not external violence), *obstruction of pylorus, perforation of stomach* (nontraumatic), *phlegmonous gastritis, pylorospasm* (for children under 1 year of age), *rupture of stomach* (nontraumatic), *stenosis of pylorus* (nonmalignant), *stricture of cardia of stomach* (nonmalignant), *stricture of pylorus* (nonmalignant), *stricture of stomach* (nonmalignant), *vomiting of blood.*

113. DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE)

114. DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (2 YEARS AND OVER)

The approved terms are: *Catarrhal colitis* (state whether acute or chronic), *catarrhal diarrhea* (state whether acute or chronic), *catarrhal enteritis* (state whether acute or chronic), *catarrhal gastroduodenitis* (state whether acute or chronic), *catarrhal gastroenteritis* (state whether acute or chronic), *catarrhal ileocolitis* (state whether acute or chronic), *croupous colitis, croupous enteritis, diarrhea due to food, endemic diarrhea, enteritis, enterocolitis* (−2y), *gastroenteritis* (−2y), *hemorrhagic* *colitis, hemorrhagic enteritis, hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, ileocolitis (—2 y.), infantile diarrhea, infantile enteritis, membranous colitis, membranous enteritis, membranous enterocolitis, membranous ileocolitis, mucoenteritis, necrotic colitis perforating ulcer of intestine, phlegmonous enteritis, sarcinal infection, sigmoiditis, ulcer of colon, ulcer of intestine, ulceration of colon, ulceration of ileum, ulceration of intestine, ulcerative colitis, ulcerative enteritis, ulcerative enterocolitis, ulcerative ileocolitis, ulcerative perforation of intestine.*

The committee recommends the transfer of the term *pseudomembranous enteritis* to this title from title No. 119, and of *gastrointestinal ulceration* from title No. 111, subtitle (*b*) (*Ulcer of duodenum*).

115 ANCYLOSTOMIASIS

The approved terms are: *Ancylostomiasis, hook-worm disease, necatoriasis, uncinariasis, infection by ancylostoma duodenale, infection by uncinaria americana, necator americana, infection by ancylostoma ceylanicum.*

116. DISEASES DUE TO OTHER INTESTINAL PARASITES

(*a*) *Cestodes* (*hydatids of the liver excepted*).—The approved terms are *Hydatid* (of parts specified), *infection by bothriocephalus latus, infection by cestodes, infection by cysticercus cellulosae, infection by dibothriocephalus latus, infection by diphyllobothrium latum, infection by taenia saginata* (*mediocanellata*), *infection by taenia solium, infection by tapeworm, taeniasis.*

(*b*) *Trematodes.*—The approved terms are: *Bilharziasis, clonorchiasis, distomatosis, fascioliasis, fasciolopsiasis* (*ginger disease*), *fluke disease, infection by fasciola hepatica, infection by trematodes, paragonimiasis, schistosomiasis.*

(*c*) *Nematodes* (*other than ancylostoma*).—The approved terms are: *Ascariasis, ascaris pneumonia, infection by ascaris lumbricoides, infection by round worm, infection by strongyloides stercoralis, infection by trichocephalus, infection by trichocephalus dispar, infection by trichuris trichiura, trichiniasis, trichinosis.*

(*d*) *Coccidia.*—The approved term is *Coccidiosis.*

(*e*) *Other parasites specified.*—The approved terms are: *Flagellate diarrhea. giardiasis, infection by giardia lamblia.*

(*f*) *Parasites not specified.*—The approved terms are: *Helminthiasis, parasitic disease of intestine, parasitic disease of rectum.*

117. APPENDICITIS AND TYPHLITIS

The approved terms are: *Abscess of appendix, abscess of iliac fossa, abscess of vermiform appendix, appendicitis, appendicular abscess, fulminating appendicitis, gangrenous appendicitis, perforative appendicitis, pericecal abscess, perityphlitic abscess, perityphlitis, postcecal abscess, recurrent appendicitis, ruptured appendix, sloughing ap-*

pendix, suppurative appendicitis, typhlitis, typhlodiclidtitis, foreign body in appendix.

118. HERNIA, INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION

(*a*) *Hernia* —The approved terms are: *Gangrenous hernia, herniotomy, incarcerated hernia, strangulated hernia* (each with site specified).

(*b*) *Intestinal obstruction.*—The approved terms are· *Ileus, intestinal obstruction* (site and cause of obstruction to be specified), *intussusception, strangulation of bowel, telescoped bowel, twist of bowel, volvulus.*

119. OTHER DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES

The approved terms are. *Abscess of Meckel's diverticulum, diverticulitis, enteric paralysis, fecal impaction, gangrene of rectum, impaction of feces, ischiorectal abscess, paralysis of colon, paralysis of intestine, perforation of bowel, perforation of intestine, periproctitis, perirectal abscess, perirectal cellulitis, procidentia recti, rupture of duodenum, rupture of rectum, stricture of anus, stricture of rectum.*

The committee recommends the transfer of *pseudomembranous enteritis* to title No. 113 or 114, according to age; and of *Hirschsprung's disease* to title No. 159, as it is always congenital.

120. ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY OF THE LIVER

The approved terms are *Acute atrophy of liver. acute parenchymatous hepatitis, acute yellow atrophy of liver, icterus gravis, malignant hepatitis* (1y+), *malignant icterus* (1y+), *malignant jaundice* (1y+), *pernicious icterus.*

121. HYDATID TUMOR OF THE LIVER

The approved terms are: *Cysticercus of liver, echinococcus, echinococcus cyst of liver, hydatid cyst of liver.*

122. CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

(*a*) *Specified as alcoholic.*—The committee recommends that the heading of this title be changed to "*Cirrhosis and fatty degeneration of the liver.*"

The approved terms are: *Alcoholic cirrhosis, alcoholic cirrhosis of liver, alcoholic hepatitis, alcoholic liver.*

(*b*) *Not specified as alcoholic.*—The approved terms are: *Atrophic cirrhosis of liver, biliary cirrhosis, chronic hypertrophic hepatitis, cirrhosis* (unqualified), *cirrhosis of Laennec, cirrhosis of liver, congenital cirrhosis* (1 year and over), *congenital cirrhosis of liver* (1 year and over), *congenital hepatic cirrhosis* (1 year and over), *fatty degeneration of liver, fatty liver, Hanot's disease, hepatic cirrhosis, hypertrophic cirrhosis, hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver, portal cirrhosis.*

123. BILIARY CALCULI

The approved terms are: *Biliary colic, biliary lithiasis, cholelithiasis, colic from gall-stones, impacted gall-stones, biliary calculus.*

124 OTHER DISEASES OF THE LIVER

The committee suggests that the caption of this title be changed to "*Other diseases of the liver and bile passages*"

The approved terms are. *Abscess of gall bladder, abscess of liver, acute catarrhal jaundice* (*1y*+), *angiocholecystitis, angiocholitis, biliary fistula, catarrh of bile duct, catarrhal cholangitis, catarrhal icterus* (*1y*+), *catarrhal jaundice* (*1y*+), *cholangitis, cholecystitis, choledochitis, chronic catarrhal jaundice, diffuse suppurative hepatitis, empyema of gall bladder, gangrene of gall bladder, gangrene of gall duct, hematogenous icterus* (*1y*+), *hematogenous jaundice* (*1y*+), *infectious cholecystitis, necrosis of gall bladder, perforation of bile duct, perforation of gall bladder, perforation of gall duct, rupture of bile duct, rupture of gall bladder, rupture of gall duct, stenosis of bile duct, stenosis of gall duct, stricture of common duct, stricture of gall bladder, stricture of gall duct, suppuration of gall bladder, suppurative cholangitis, suppurative cholecystitis, suppurative choledochitis, perihepatitis.*

125 DISEASES OF THE PANCREAS

The approved terms are: *Acute pancreatitis, acute suppurative pancreatitis, acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis, chronic suppurative pancreatitis, chronic interstitial pancreatitis, tumor of pancreas* (nonmalignant), *abscess of pancreas, acute gangrenous pancreatitis, calculus of pancreatic duct, fat necrosis of pancreas.*

126 PERITONITIS WITHOUT SPECIFIED CAUSE

The approved terms are: *Acute general peritonitis, general purulent peritonitis, acute fibrinous peritonitis, acute serofibrinous peritonitis, acute suppurative peritonitis, acute hemorrhagic peritonitis, acute fibrinopurulent peritonitis, subdiaphragmatic abscess, subphrenic abscess.*

127. OTHER DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS EXCEPTED)

It is recommended that this title be eliminated because of the transfer of all of its approved terms to more appropriate title headings.

VII. Nonvenereal Diseases of the Genitourinary System and Annexa

128 ACUTE NEPHRITIS (INCLUDING UNSPECIFIED UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE)

Reports of *acute nephritis* should be queried to ascertain whether it appeared as a complication or sequella of some other disease or abnormal condition, and if so the exact nature of the same; it is especially important to query suspected puerperal cases.

The approved terms are: *Acute albuminous nephritis, acute diffuse nephritis, acute exudative nephritis, acute Bright's disease, acute glomerulo-nephritis, acute hemorrhagic nephritis, acute interstitial nephritis, acute nephritis, acute parenchymatous nephritis, acute tubular nephritis, glomerular nephritis, glomerulo-nephritis, subacute nephritis, nephritis* (unqualified; under 10 years), *Bright's disease* (unqualified; under 10 years).

129. CHRONIC NEPHRITIS (INCLUDING UNSPECIFIED 10 YEARS AND OVER)

The approved terms are *Cardiorenal sclerosis, chronic Bright's disease, chronic diffuse nephritis, chronic exudative nephritis, chronic glomerulo-nephritis, chronic interstitial nephritis, chronic nephritis, chronic parenchymatous nephritis, chronic tubular nephritis, diffuse nephritis, diffuse interstitial nephritis, gouty kidney, granular kidney, hypertrophic interstitial nephritis, large white kidney, nephritis* (unqualified, 10 years and over), *Bright's disease* (unqualified; 10 years and over)

The committee confirms its previous action on *amyloid, lardaceous,* and *fatty degeneration of kidney,* which was that these terms be transferred to title No 69 (*Other general diseases*).

The committee voted to approve *nephritis* (unqualified) and *Bright's disease* (unqualified) in children 10 years of age and over only in cases where no information definitely describing the condition as acute or chronic can be obtained.

130 CHYLURIA

The committee recommends that the following terms be added to title No. 131 (*Other diseases of the Kidney and Annexa*) and that title No. 130 be abolished· *Chyluria, galacturia, hematochyluria, lipemia, lipuria, nonfilarial chyluria, piarrhemia, tropical hematuria.*

131. OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND ANNEXA

The approved terms are: *Abscess of kidney, cystic degeneration of kidney, cystic disease of kidney, floating kidney, hydronephrosis, infarct of kidney, nephritic abscess, perinephric abscess, perinephritic abscess, perirenal abscess, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, pyonephritis, pyonephrosis, renal abscess, suppurative nephritis, suppurative pyelitis, purulent nephritis, septic nephritis.*

132. CALCULI OF THE URINARY PASSAGES

The approved terms are: *Calculus of bladder, calculus of kidney, calculus of pelvis of kidney, calculous pyelitis, calculous pyelonephritis, calculous pyonephrosis, calculus of ureter, calculus of urethra, impacted calculus of kidney, impacted calculus of ureter, impacted calculus of urethra, lithotrity, nephrolithiasis, pyonephrosis from calculus, renal calculus, renal colic, stone in bladder, stone in kidney, urinary calculus, ureterolithotomy, urinary lithiasis, vesical calculus.*

133. DISEASES OF THE BLADDER

The approved terms are: *Gangrenous cystitis, purulent cystitis, pyocystitis, suppurative cystitis, gangrene of bladder, rupture of bladder* (nontraumatic), *vesical abscess.*

134 DISEASES OF THE URETHRA, URINARY ABSCESS, ETC.

(a) *Stricture of the urethra.*—The approved term is *stricture of urethra*.

(b) *Others under this title*.—The approved terms are: *Laceration of urethra* (not external violence) and *rupture of urethra* (not external violence).

135. DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE

The approved terms are: *Calculus of prostate, enlargement of prostate, hypertrophy of prostate, prostatitis, prostatocystitis, abscess of prostate, inflammation of prostate.*

136. NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS

The approved terms are: *Epididymitis, hydrocele, hydrocele of spermatic cord, hydrocele of tunica vaginalis, orchitis, phimosis* (not congenital), *spermatocele, circumcision* (not ritual).

137. CYSTS AND OTHER BENIGN TUMORS OF THE OVARY

139 BENIGN TUMORS OF THE UTERUS

The committee recommends that these titles be included as subtitles under title No. 50.

The approved terms are as follows:

137. *Cyst of ovary, cystic ovary, dermoid cyst of ovary, fibroid of ovary, hematoma of ovary, ovarian cyst, parovarian cyst, tumor of ovary* (nonmalignant), *ovarian tumor* (nonmalignant).

139. *Fibroid of body of uterus, fibroid of cervix of uterus, fibroid of uterus, fibroma of uterus, fibromyoma of uterus, polypus of uterus tumor of uterus* (nonmalignant).

138 SALPINGITIS AND PELVIC ABSCESS (FEMALE)

The approved terms are: *Abscess of broad ligament, diffuse pelvic cellulitis* (female), *pelvic abscess* (female), *pelvic cellulitis* (female), *peri-uterine abscess, phlegmon of broad ligament* (nonpuerperal or unqualified), *retro-uterine abscess, supra-pelvic abscess, hematosalpinx, pyoophoritis.*

140. NONPUERPERAL UTERINE HEMORRHAGE

The approved terms are: *Hemorrhage of uterus* (nonpuerperal), *hemorrhagic metritis, intra-uterine hemorrhage, uterine hemorrhage* (nonpuerperal).

141. OTHER DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS

The approved terms are: *Endometritis, inflammation of uterus, retroversion of uterus, procidentia of uterus, purulent endometritis, pyometra, septic endometritis* (nonpuerperal), *septic metritis* (nonpuerperal), *septic phlebitis of uterus* (nonpuerperal), *suppurative metritis, cystic oophoritis, cystic ovaritis, oophoritis, ovaritis, rupture of fallopian tube.*

The committee recommends that *rupture of uterus* (nonpuerperal) be transferred to title No. 202 (*External violence*).

The committee recommends that reports of *tumor*, *cyst*, or *new growth* of any of the female genitals be transferred to title No 50

142 NONPUERPERAL DISEASES OF THE BREAST (CANCER EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are *Suppuration of breast, suppuration of mammary glands, mastitis.*

VIII. The Puerperal State

143 ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY

(*a*) *Abortion* —The approved terms are: *Abortion, accidental abortion, induced abortion, induced premature labor, miscarriage*

(*b*) *Ectopic gestation* —The approved terms are *Abdominal pregnancy, extra uterine gestation, extra uterine pregnancy, tubal abortion, tubal gestation tubal pregnancy.*

The committee recommends that *abdominal gestation* be added to the above list

(*c*) *Others under this title.*—The approved terms are: *Accidental hemorrhage of pregnancy, antepartum hemorrhage, emesis gravidarum, hemorrhage of pregnancy, hydatid mole, hydatidiform mole, hyperemesis gravidarum, hyperemesis of pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, persistent vomiting* (pregnancy), *puerperal vomiting, uncontrollable vomiting of pregnancy, vomiting of pregnancy.*

144. PUERPERAL HEMORRHAGE

The approved terms are. *Accidental hemorrhage of parturition, accidental hemorrhage of puerperium, adherent placenta, detachment of placenta, hemorrhage after labor, hemorrhage during parturition, hemorrhage from detachment of placenta, hemorrhage from uterus after parturition, hemorrhage from uterus during parturition, hemorrhage* (puerperium), *malposition of placenta, placenta praevia, postpartum hemorrhage, puerperal hemorrhage, retained membranes, retained placenta, retained secundines, retention of placenta, separation of placenta.*

145. OTHER ACCIDENTS OF LABOR

(*a*) *Cesarean section.*—The approved term is *cesarean section.*

(*b*) *Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.*—The approved terms are. *Cephalotomy, craniotomy, cephalotripsy, embryotomy, instrumental delivery, symphysiotomy.*

(*c*) *Others under this title.*—The approved terms are: *Atony of uterus during parturition, breech presentation, delayed delivery, difficult labor, diruptio uteri, dystocia, faulty presentation, foot presentation, inertia of uterus, inversion of uterus during parturition, laceration of cervix, laceration of pelvic floor, laceration of perineum, laceration of peritoneum, laceration of urinary bladder* (parturition), *laceration of* *uterus* (parturition), *laceration of vagina* (parturition), *laceration of vulva* (parturition), *multiple birth, postpuerperal shock, prolonged labor, protracted labor, rupture of bladder, rupture of uterus, subinvolution of uterus, version* (during labor).

146. PUERPERAL SEPTICEMIA

The approved terms are as follows *Post abortive sepsis, postpartum pyemia, postpartum sepsis, postpartum septicemia, puerperal metritis, puerperal metroperitonitis, puerperal metrosalpingitis, puerperal pelvic cellulitis, puerperal pelvic peritonitis, puerperal peritoneal infection, puerperal peritonitis, puerperal periuterine cellulitis, puerperal purulent endometritis. puerperal pyemia, puerperal salpingitis, puerperal sapremia, puerperal sepsis, puerperal septic endometritis, puerperal septic fever, puerperal septic infection, puerperal septic metritis, puerperal septic peritonitis, puerperal septicemia, puerperal suppurative metritis, puerperal erysipelas, puerperal fever, puerperal inflammation of uterus, puerperal lymphangitis.*

147. PUERPERAL PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS, EMBOLUS, SUDDEN DEATH

The approved terms are: *Milk leg* (female), *puerperal embolism, puerperal embolism of lung, puerperal phlebitis, puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal sudden death, puerperal thrombosis, sudden death from cardiac embolism after delivery, sudden death from cardiac thrombosis after delivery, sudden death from cerebral hemorrhage after delivery, sudden death from entrance of air into vein after delivery, sudden death from pulmonary embolism after delivery, sudden death from pulmonary thrombosis after delivery, venous thrombosis consequent on parturition.*

148. PUERPERAL ALBUMINURIA AND CONVULSIONS

The approved terms are: *Eclampsia gravidarum, eclampsia of labor, eclampsia of pregnancy, postpartum eclampsia, postpuerperal nephritis, puerperal albuminuria, puerperal convulsions, puerperal eclampsia, puerperal nephritis, puerperal toxemia, puerperal uremia, pyelitis of pregnancy, pyelonephritis of pregnancy, toxemia of pregnancy, uremia of pregnancy.*

149 FOLLOWING CHILDBIRTH (NOT OTHERWISE DEFINED)

The approved terms are: *Puerperal insanity, puerperal mania, puerperal melancholia.*

150. PUERPERAL DISEASES OF THE BREAST

The approved terms are: *Abscess of breast following parturition, fissure of nipple, puerperium, fistula of breast* (puerperal or unqualified), *galactocele, galactorrhea, mammary fistula, puerperal abscess of breast, puerperal abscess of mammary gland, puerperal diffuse mastitis, puerperal disease of breast, puerperal fissure of nipple, puerperal fistula of breast, puerperal fistula of mammary gland, puerperal galactophoritis, puerperal inflammation of breast, puerperal mammary abscess, puerperal mammitis, puerperal mastitis.*

IX. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue

151. GANGRENE

The approved terms are: *Ainhum, cancrum oris, dermatitis gangraenosa, dry gangrene, malignant edema, moist gangrene, noma of mouth, noma of vulva, phagedena of penis, phagedena of vulva, Raynaud's disease, senile gangrene, symmetrical gangrene, tropical phagedena.*

152 FURUNCLE

The approved terms are *Carbuncle, furuncle, furunculosis. multiple carbuncle.*

153. ACUTE ABSCESS

The committee approves the inclusion only of *abscess* and *cellulitis*, and confirms sentiments expressed in paragraph 2, title No. 144, page 60, Reprint 440, from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, as follows:

> Inasmuch as an abscess at any specified location may be insufficient to cause death by itself, supplementary data as to the site and nature of the original infection should be supplied. Hence, a list of approved terms to be included under this title is omitted, as there is no limit to the number of places in which abscesses may occur

154 OTHER DISEASES OF SKIN AND ANNEXA

The approved terms are: *Bedsore, decubitis, dermatitis venenata, herpes zoster, malignant pemphigus, pemphigus neonatorum, scleroderma, shingles, zona*

The committee voted to suggest the addition of the following footnote to this title:

> Inasmuch as any one of the great number of skin diseases may lead to death through the development of secondary sepsis, it has seemed inadvisable to extend further the list of inclusions under this title, since it would be necessary to include a very great number of dermatological terms to make the list complete.

X. Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion

155. DISEASES OF THE BONES (TUBERCULOSIS EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are: *Infective osteomyelitis, infective periosteitis, necrosis of bone, osteitis deformans, osteoarthropathy, osteomyelitis, osteoperiosteitis, periosteal abscess, periosteitis, pulmonary osteoarthropathy, spontaneous fracture of bone, suppurative osteomyelitis, suppurative periosteitis, caries of bone, circumscribed periosteitis, diffuse periosteitis, fragilitas ossium, gangrene of bone.*

A footnote should follow this title explaining that it does not include rheumatism and tuberculosis; also that where diseases of the bone affect structures connected with the special senses—nasal fossae, ear, orbit—they are to be referred to the appropriate title headings covering diseases of these organs of special sense.

The committee recommends the transfer of the following terms to title No. 56, subdivision (*b*): *Osteomalacia, mollities ossium.*

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of the term *Achondroplasia* from title No. 56 (*Rickets*).

156 DISEASES OF THE JOINTS (TUBERCULOSIS AND RHEUMATISM EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are *Abscess of joint* (specify the joint), *arthropathy, infective synovitis, inflammation of joint, purulent arthritis, purulent synovitis, septic arthritis, suppurative synovitis.*

157 AMPUTATIONS

The committee reaffirms its previous action to eliminate this title.

158 OTHER DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION

The approved terms are *Abscess of bursa, abscess of muscle, abscess of tendon, amyotonia congenita, bursitis, infective myositis, inflammation of bursa, inflammation of fascia, inflammation of muscle, inflammation of sheath of tendon, muscular dystrophy, myositis, myositis fibrosa, myositis ossificans, polymyositis, progressive ossifying myositis, spasmodic torticollis, tenontosynovitis, tenosynovitis, thecal abscess, torticollis.*

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of the term *myasthenia gravis* from title No. 73 (*Other diseases of the spinal cord*).

XI. Malformations

159 CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS (STILL-BIRTHS NOT INCLUDED)

(*a*) *Congenital hydrocephalus.*—The approved terms are: *Chronic hydrocephalus, congenital cerebral tumor, congenital hydrocephalus, congenital tumor of brain, hydrocephalus of brain, megalocephalia.*

(*b*) *Congenital malformations of the heart.*—The approved terms are: *Atelocardia, congenital disease of heart, congenital malformation of heart, congenital valvular heart disease, cyanosis* (due to malformation of heart), *cyanosis* (persistence of foramen ovale), *cyanosis from nonclosure of foramen of Botallo, imperfect closure of foramen ovale, morbus coeruleus, nonclosure of foramen ovale, patent ductus arteriosus, patent foramen ovale.*

(*c*) *Others under this title.*—The approved terms are· *Branchial cyst, cerebral meningocele, cleft palate, congenital amputation, congenital atresia* (of any part of body), *congenital cerebral hernia, congenital cystic disease of kidney, congenital fracture, congenital hernia, congenital imperforate urethra, congenital intestinal obstruction, congenital laryngeal stenosis, congenital pyloric stenosis, congenital spina bifida, congenital stenosis, congenital stenosis of intestine, congenital stenosis of larynx, congenital tumor, exstrophy of bladder, extroversion of bladder, fissure of lip* (harelip), *fissure of palate, fissure of spinal column, harelip, hemicephalus, hydrencephalocele, hydromyelia, hydromyelocele, hydrorrhachis, imperforate anus, imperforate pharynx, imperforate rectum, malformation, meningocele, meningoencephalocele, microcephaly, monster, omphalocele, podencephalus, spina bifida, spinal hernia, spinal meningocele, syringomyelocele.*

The committee recommends the transfer to this subtitle of the term *Hirschsprung's disease* from title No. 119 (*Other diseases of the intestines.*)

XII. Early Infancy

169 CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ICTERUS, AND SCLEREMA

NOTE —This title is restricted to include only deaths of infants under one year of age

The approved terms are *Acute catarrhal hepatitis* (*−1y*), *acute catarrhal jaundice* (*−1y*), *artificial feeding*, *bottle feeding*, *Buhl's disease*, *congenital cirrhosis*, *congenital cirrhosis of liver* (*−1y*), *congenital icterus* (*−1y*), *congenital sclerema* (*−1y*). *hematogenous icterus* (*−1y*), *hematogenous jaundice* (*−1y*), *hepatitis* (*−1y*), *hepatitis of newborn*, *hydramnios* (child), *icterus*, *icterus neonatorum*, *icterus of newborn*, *improper food*, *jaundice* (*−1y*), *jaundice of newborn*, *malassimilation* (*−1y*), *marasmus* (*−1y*), *puerperal eclampsia* (child), *puerperal toxemia* (child), *sclerema* (*−1y*), *sclerema neonatorum*, *want of breast milk*

161 PREMATURE BIRTH INJURY AT BIRTH

(*a*) *Premature birth* (not still-born) NOTE.—This subtitle is restricted to include only deaths of infants under one year of age —The approved terms are *Accidental abortion*, *immaturity*, *miscarriage*, *premature birth*, *prematurity*

(*b*) *Injury at birth* (not still-born). NOTE —This subtitle is restricted to include only deaths of infants under three months of age —The approved terms are: *Breech presentation*, *cephalhematoma*, *cephalic hemorrhage* (at birth), *cerebral compression* (injury at birth), *cerebral hemorrhage* (*−1m*), *cerebral hemorrhage* (injury at birth), *cerebral pressure* (injury at birth), *Caesarian operation* (child), *compression during birth*, *compression of brain* (injury at birth), *compression of umbilical cord*, *delayed confinement*, *delayed delivery*, *difficult labor*, *dystocia*, *foot presentation*, *forced delivery*, *forceps operation*, *hematoma of brain*, *hemorrhage of scalp* (injury at birth), *injury at birth*, *injury in delivery*, *instrumental delivery*, *malpresentation*, *placenta praevia*, *podalic version*, *prolapse of funis*, *prolapse of umbilical cord*, *prolonged labor*, *protracted dry birth*, *protracted labor*, *rupture of brain* (incident to birth), *strangulation of umbilical cord*, *transverse presentation*, *vectis* (use of), *version*.

162. OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO EARLY INFANCY

NOTE —This title is restricted to include only deaths of infants under three months of age.

The approved terms are: *Asphyxia neonatorum*, *atelectasis*, *atelectasis neonatorum*, *atelectasis of newborn*, *cellulitis of umbilicus*, *gangrene of umbilical cord*, *hemorrhage of funis*, *hemorrhage of navel*, *hemorrhage of* *newborn, hemorrhage of umbilical cord, hemorrhage of umbilicus, infected navel, infected umbilicus, infectious omphalitis, melena neonatorum, omphalitis, phlebitis of umbilicus, postnatal asphyxia, pulmonary hemorrhage (−1m), septic infection of umbilicus, septicemia from navel, septicemia of umbilicus, Winckel's disease.*

163 LACK OF CARE

NOTE.—This title is restricted to include only deaths of infants under three months of age.

The approved terms are: *Desertion* (newborn), *exposure to cold* (under three months), *lack of care.*

XIII. Old Age

164. SENILITY

The committee recommends that all reports which would be classified under this title heading be queried for the *disease causing death.* These reports are too often used on death certificates of elderly persons whose deaths should have been reported as due to diseases of various organs.

The committee recommends that this title be subdivided into (*a*) *senility accompanied by dementia or by other forms of mental alienation* (over 70); and (*b*) *senility—others of this class.*

The approved terms under subtitle (*a*) are: *Dementia of old age, senile dementia, senile insanity, senile paresis, senile psychosis, senile melancholia.* Under subtitle (*b*) the approved terms are. *Morbus senilis, old age,* and *senility.*

The committee declares its reason for recommending that these subtitles be established to be as follows. It believes that many of the deaths reported from hospitals for the insane as due to senile dementia, senile insanity, etc., are more properly chargeable to title No. 77 (Other forms of mental alienation) than they are to senility. These, however, are so numerous that the transfer of all such cases to title No. 77 would make a very great difference in the number of deaths classified under both titles 164 and 77, and a corresponding difference in the published death rates. The subdivisions as now recommended will enable anyone who so desires to ascertain the number of deaths reported from senility accompanied by mental alienation.

XIV. External Causes

Conclusions on suicide as a class.—The committee understands that no death is classified in the annual Mortality Statistics published by the Bureau of the Census as a *suicide* unless the *fact* of suicide is shown, either on the transcript or the death certificate as received by the Bureau, or through information obtained by inquiry sent out to determine the manner. The committee desires to express its approval of this practice.

165. SUICIDE BY SOLID OR LIQUID POISONS (CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are *Poisoning* (suicidal), *Suicide by poison* (solid or liquid).

166 SUICIDE BY CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES

The approved terms are. *Suicide by any corrosive poison* (liquid or solid).

167 SUICIDE BY POISONOUS GAS

The approved terms are *Suicide by asphyxia* (any gas or vapor) *carbon monoxide*, *chloroform* (vapor), *gas* (any gas), *illuminating gas*, *suicide by inhalation of gas* (any gas or vapor), *suicide by suffocation* (any gas or vapor) *suicide by vapor* (any vapor).

168. SUICIDE BY HANGING OR STRANGULATION

The approved terms are *Suicide by hanging*, *suicide by strangulation*

169 SUICIDE BY DROWNING

The approved terms are· *Suicide by drowning*, *suicide by submersion*.

170 SUICIDE BY FIREARMS

The approved terms are *Suicide by shooting*, *suicide by firearms*.

171. SUICIDE BY CUTTING OR PIERCING INSTRUMENTS

The approved terms are *Suicide by cutting artery or blood vessel*, *by cutting instrument*, *suicide by cutting throat*, *by piercing instrument*.

172 SUICIDE BY JUMPING FROM HIGH PLACES

The approved term is *Suicide by jumping from high place*.

173. SUICIDE BY CRUSHING

The approved terms are *Suicide by crushing*. *jumping before train*, *suicide by jumping before other vehicles*.

174. OTHER SUICIDES

The approved terms are· *Suicide* (unqualified), *by burns*, *dynamite*, *fire*, *scalds*.

175. POISONING BY FOOD

The approved terms are. *Botulism*, *cheese poisoning*, *egg-albumen poisoning*, *fish poisoning*, *food poisoning* (unqualified), *meat poisoning*, *milk poisoning*, *pork poisoning*, *potato poisoning*, *sausage poisoning*, and *shellfish poisoning*.

The committee recommends that the term *Mushroom poisoning* be transferred to title No. 177 (*Other acute accidental poisonings—gas excepted*).

176. POISONING BY VENOMOUS ANIMALS

The approved terms are: *Bite of insect*, *of serpent*, *venomous serpent*, *viper*, *snake-bite*, *sting of insect*, *venom of animal*, *of centipede*, *of scorpion*, *venomous bite*, *venomous sting*.

177 OTHER ACUTE ACCIDENTAL POISONINGS (GAS EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are *Accidental poisoning, acute poisoning, anaphylaxis, serum intoxication, serum poisoning, wood alcohol poisoning.*

The committee recommends the transfer to this title of the term *Mushroom poisoning* from title No. 175 (*Poisoning by food*).

All returns which do not specify that the poisoning was accidental should be queried by registration and compiling offices When this is done many reports will be found to represent cases that are properly chargeable to suicide or homicide.

A footnote should be added to the effect that this title does not include septic poisoning

178 CONFLAGRATION

The approved terms are *Conflagration* (to include all injuries of whatsoever nature resulting therefrom), *crushed at fire* (conflagration), *forest fire, inhalation of smoke* (burning building), *jumped from burning building, prairie fire, suffocation* (burning building).

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent.

179. ACCIDENTAL BURNS (CONFLAGRATION EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are· *Burn* (conflagration excepted, of any organ or part), *burn by boiling liquid, burn by boiling water, burn by coal oil, burn by corrosive substance. burn by fall with lighted lamp. burn by fire, burn by gasoline, burn by kerosene, burn by molten metal, burn by petroleum, burn by steam. burn by sulphuric acid, burn by vitriol, dermatitis actinica. dermatitis ambustionis, effects of corrosives, effects of radium, effects of X-ray, explosion of gasoline, explosion of kerosene, explosion of lamp, lamp accident, scald* (of any part of body), *scald by steam, sunburn.*

The committee recommends that all reports of "*burns*" without further qualification be queried to determine whether they were received in burning buildings or otherwise.

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent.

180. ACCIDENTAL MECHANICAL SUFFOCATION

The approved terms are. *Asphyxiation by falling earth, cave-in* (unqualified), *overlain, suffocation* (unqualified), *suffocation by abnormal atmospheric pressure, suffocation by bed clothes.*

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent.

181. ACCIDENTAL ABSORPTION OF IRRESPIRABLE, IRRITATING, OR POISONOUS GAS

The approved terms are *Acetylene poisoning, acute etherism, ammonia poisoning, amyl nitrate poisoning, chloroform anesthesia, anesthetic, anesthetic for operation* (unqualified), *asphyxia by fumes, asphyxia by gas* (accidental), *asphyxia by smoke* (conflagration excepted), *asphyxia by stove, asphyxia by vapor, bisulphide of carbon poisoning.*

A footnote should follow this title stating that it does not include deaths in burning buildings.

The committee also recommends that all reports that do not specify that the poisoning was accidental be queried by registration and compiling offices to determine whether such cases are not properly chargeable to suicide or homicide.

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent.

182 ACCIDENTAL DROWNING

The committee recommends that returns of drowning without further qualification be queried to determine whether death was accidental, suicidal, or homicidal

The approved terms are *Accidental drowning, accidental submersion, asphyxia by drowning, drowning* (unqualified). *found drowned* (open verdict), *lost at sea, suffocation by drowning, suffocation by submersion.*

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent.

183. ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM BY FIREARMS (WOUNDS OF WAR EXCEPTED)

The approved terms are: *Accidental wound by firearms* (of any part of body), *firearms, gunshot, pistol wound, shooting, shot, traumatism by firearms, wound by firearms*

The committee recommends that all reports which do not specify that the traumatism was accidental be queried by registration and compiling offices to determine whether death was accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

184. ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM BY CUTTING OR PIERCING INSTRUMENTS

The approved terms are· *Circumcision* (ritual), *cut* (of any part of body) *by glass, incised wound* (of any part of body), *knife cut, stab* (accidental), *punctured wound* (of any part of body), *stab wound* (of any part of body, accidental), *traumatism by cutting instrument, traumatism by piercing instrument, wound by cutting instrument* (of any part of body), *wound by piercing instrument* (of any part of body).

The committee recommends that registration and compiling offices query all reports which do not specify definitely that the traumatism was accidental, to determine whether death was actually due to an accident, suicide, or homicide.

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of the decedent

185 ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM BY FALL

The approved terms are *Fall* (accidental or unqualified), *fall downstairs, fall from horse, injury by diving, injury from fall, jumping from window* (in delirium of disease), *thrown from horse, traumatism by falling.*

The committee recommends that a footnote be added stating that this title does not include accidents connected with traffic, in burning buildings, or in mines and quarries.

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of decedent.

186 ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM IN MINES AND QUARRIES

The approved terms are—

(*a*) *Mines Accident in mine, asphyxia by gas in mine, choke-damp* (unqualified), *explosion of fire-damp, fall in pit* (mine), *fall in shaft* (mine), *fall of coal* (mine), *injury by mining machinery or by wagon in mine, mining accident, traumatism in mine.*

(*b*) *Quarries: Accident in quarry, fall in abandoned quarry, fall in pit* (quarry), *fall of stone* (quarry), *injury in quarry, traumatism in quarry.*

The committee suggests that when it is desired to study the mortality from mining accidents in greater refinement than provided for above, the following subdivisions be used:

(*a*) *Injuries by falls.*
(*b*) *Injuries by falling bodies.*
(*c*) *Explosions, asphyxia, and suffocation.*
(*d*) *Injuries by mining machinery or mine vehicles.*
(*e*) *All other accidents in mines.*

187. ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM BY MACHINES

The approved inclusions are: *Accidental fall of machinery, caught in shafting, crushed by traveling crane, dip-the-dip accident, donkey-engine accident, elevator accident, explosion of boiler* (stationary), *fall down elevator shaft, fall from cultivator, injury by machinery, logging-car accident* (unqualified), *merry-go-round accident, mowing-machine accident, pile-driver accident, roller-coaster accident, scenic-railroad accident, steam-roller accident, traction-engine accident, tractor accident, traumatism by machinery.*

The committee suggests that explosion of boiler (steamboat) be transferred to a subtitle which, the committee recommends, be established under title No. 188. The caption of this subtitle should be *Water transportation accidents.*

188 ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISM BY OTHER CRUSHING (VEHICLES, RAILWAYS, LANDSLIDES, ETC.)

The committee recommends that the title heading be changed so as to read "Accidental traumatism by other crushing or in transportation." It approves the present subtitles, namely, *railroad accidents, street-car accidents, automobile accidents, aeroplane and balloon accidents, motor-cycle accidents,* and *injuries by other vehicles.* It recommends the addition of a further subdivision to be called *Water transportation accidents.*

(*a*) *Railroad accidents*.—The approved terms are *Crushing by bumpers, derailment, electric speeder* (accident), *explosion by boiler* (locomotive), *fall from engine* (railroad or unqualified), *fall from steam car, killed on railroad, railroad accident, railroad collision, steam railroad accident, traumatism by railroad, turntable accident.*

The committee recommends the addition of *Struck by car or engine* to the above list.

(*b*) *Street-car accidents*.—The approved terms are *Electric railway accident, elevated-railway accident, fall from street car, interurban-railway accident, street-car accident, street-railway accident, subway accident, surface-car accident, traumatism by electric railroad, traumatism by street railroad, trolley accident.*

The committee recommends the addition of *Struck by street car* to the above list.

(*c*) *Automobile accidents*.—The approved terms are: *Automobile accident, cranking automobile, explosion of gasoline tank* (automobile), *traumatism by automobile.*

The committee recommends that *Struck by automobile, Run over by automobile,* and *Thrown from automobile* be added to the above list, also *tractor* (used in transportation) *accident.*

(*d*) *Motor-cycle accident.*—The approved term is *Motor-cycle accident.*

(*e*) *Aeroplane and balloon accidents.*—The approved terms are: *Aeroplane accident, fall from or with aeroplane, fall from or with balloon, fall from or with parachute, traumatism by aeroplane, traumatism by balloon.*

The term "*Balloon accident*" should be added to the above list.

(*f*) *Water transportation accidents.*—The terms approved for inclusion here are: *Fall in ship, fall into hold of ship.*

Explosion of boiler (steamship) should be transferred to this subtitle from title No. 187.

(*g*) *Injuries by other vehicles.*—The approved terms are: *Bicycle accident, bicycle injury, cycle accident, fall from baby carriage, runaway accident, sled accident, traumatism by vehicle* (carriage, wagon, bicycle, etc.).

(*h*) *Landslide, other crushing.*—The approved terms are: *Crushed by falling earth, crushing, earthquake, fallen on by horse, landslide, traumatism by crushing, traumatism by landslide, traumatism by other crushing.*

189. INJURIES BY ANIMALS (NOT POISONING)

The approved terms are: *Bite* (by any animal), *dog bite, gored, injury by any animal* (due to viciousness), *kick* (by horse or other animal), *traumatism by horse* (due to viciousness).

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of decedent.

190. WOUNDS OF WAR

NOTE.—Include under this title all deaths of combatants due to violence, even if accidental.

191. EXECUTION OF CIVILIANS BY BELLIGERENT ARMIES

192. STARVATION (DEPRIVATION OF FOOD OR WATER)

The approved terms are: *Deprivation of water, hunger, inanition* (starvation), *insufficient nourishment, privation, starvation, thirst.*

The following footnote which appears in the Census Manual is also approved:

The words *starvation* and *inanition* are sometimes used in the United States to denote exhaustion from defective nourishment due to disease or to senile or congenital debility. Only where death was caused by actual privation should assignment be made to International List, title No. 192.

193. EXCESSIVE COLD

The approved terms are: *Effects of cold* (temperature), *exposure to cold* (in decedents three months of age and over), *freezing, frost bite, frozen, trench foot.*

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of decedent.

194. EFFECTS OF HEAT

The approved terms are: *Effects of heat in engine room, effects of heat in laundry, etc., excessive heat, heat apoplexy, heat cramps, heat prostration, heat stroke, insolation, overheated, sunstroke, thermic fever.*

The committee recommends that a separate tabulation be made of all cases in which death was dependent upon the occupation of decedent.

195 LIGHTNING

The approved terms are *Lightning, thunderbolt.*

196. OTHER ACCIDENTAL ELECTRIC SHOCKS

The approved terms are *Accidental electric shock, accidental electrocution, burn by electricity, electric concussion, electric shock, electricity* (lightning excepted), *injury by electric shock.*

Conclusions on homicides as a class.—The committee has been advised that no death is classified as a homicide in the annual Mortality Statistics published by the Bureau of the Census unless the fact of homicide is shown, either on the transcript of the death certificate as received by the bureau, or through information obtained by inquiry sent out to determine the matter. The committee desires to express its approval of this practice.

197. HOMICIDE BY FIREARMS

The approved terms are: *Assassination by firearms, gunshot* (homicidal), *homicide by firearms, homicide by gunshot, shooting* (homicidal), *shot* (homicidal), *shot by burglar, shot in duel, wound by firearms* (homicidal).

198 HOMICIDE BY CUTTING OR PIERCING INSTRUMENTS

The approved terms are: *Assassination by cutting or piercing instrument, cut* (homicidal), *homicide by cutting instrument, homicide by piercing instrument, knife cut* (homicidal), *knife stab, wound by cutting instrument* (homicidal).

199. HOMICIDE BY OTHER MEANS

The approved terms are: *Assassination* (without further explanation), ***assault by maniac, bite of human being, criminal abortion*** (mother), ***drowning*** (homicidal), ***duel, homicidal poisoning, homicidal strangulation, homicidal wound, homicide*** (unqualified), ***incendiarism, lynching, manslaughter, murder*** (unqualified), ***throwing of sulphuric acid, throwing of vitriol, traumatism*** (homicidal), ***wound*** (homicidal).

The committee recommends that this title be subdivided: that "*criminal abortion* (mother)" be subtitle (*a*) and that the above list of terms be made inclusions under subtitle (*b*) with the caption "*others of this class.*"

The committee recommends that the term "*killed in prize fight*" be transferred from this title to title No. 202 (*Other external violence*).

200. INFANTICIDE (MURDER OF INFANTS LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF AGE)

NOTE.—This title may be omitted when homicides under 1 year of age are shown separately under titles 197–199.

201. FRACTURE (CAUSE NOT SPECIFIED)

The committee reaffirms its former recommendation that this title be eliminated and that such reports as can not, on inquiry, be classified under more definite titles, be assigned to title No. 202 (*Other external violence*). The present title "*Fracture*," with its included terms, should be made a subtitle of No. 202

202. OTHER EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The committee approves the following head note as printed in the Census Manual

> NOTE —This is the residual title for external causes Many indefinite returns found here could be assigned elsewhere if the means of death and the character of violence (accidental, suicidal, or homicidal) were stated Deaths from legal execution are also included, and may be stated separately if deemed desirable

Of the terms now included under this title heading the committee approves as inclusions only such terms as, first, are so defined as to identify them, when used on death certificates, as covering cases of death by legal execution, and, second, such terms as are so defined as to identify them when used on death certificates, as both accidental and caused by means, deaths from which are not assignable to any title of the International List relating to any other specified form of violence. In other words, no inclusion under this title heading is approved that might conceal a death from homicide, suicide, or well-defined accidental violence assignable elsewhere. The following are approved inclusions: *Battle, capital punishment, electrocution* (legal execution only), *execution, football accident, hanging* (legal execution only), *killed in cyclone.*

The committee realizes in making the above recommendation, that as this is a residual title, and, as such, necessarily a more or less indefinite title, deaths reported from ill-defined violence concerning which no definite information is obtained, on inquiry, must be assigned thereto.

The committee has been advised that it is the practice of the Bureau of the Census, so far as practicable, to query all of the unsatisfactory statements listed under this title heading in an effort to obtain data justifying their classification under more definite headings, and desires to express its approval of this practice.

203. VIOLENT DEATHS OF UNKNOWN CAUSATION

The committee recommends that this title be eliminated.

XV. Ill-Defined Diseases

The committee approves the following head note, which appears in the Census Manual:

> The following titles relate chiefly to diseases not well defined by the physician, either because his means of information were not sufficient, because the

disease was lacking in distinctive features, or, perhaps, because he failed to make a complete diagnosis. There are also included (under title 205) some cases in which the cause of death is entirely unspecified or reported as "Unknown," sometimes on account of the absence of medical attendance. Registrars should not accept any returns compiled under these titles if it is possible to secure more definite statements.

204. SUDDEN DEATH

Under this title are listed a number of terms, all of which are indefinite and unsatisfactory as statements of the primary cause of death.

The committee is advised that the Bureau of the Census and many State and municipal registration offices are making determined efforts to secure more definite data when such returns are received, and desires to express its approval of this practice. It realizes that, until all such reports are eliminated, they must be classified somewhere. This, in the opinion of the committee, is the sole reason for giving this title a place in the International List.

205. CAUSE OF DEATH NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED

The committee approves the subdivision of this title as in the Census Manual into (*a*) *ill defined* and (*b*) *not specified or unknown.*

The inclusions constitute a mass of ill-defined and unsatisfactory terms. None of these could receive the approval of the committee as terms recommended for use in the United States. All of them, however, in view of their very indefiniteness, the committee realizes must be included under this heading, when they are encountered and when no more definite information can be secured, on inquiry.

The committee is advised that the Bureau of the Census and many State and municipal registration offices are making determined efforts to secure more definite data when such returns are received, and desires to express its approval of this practice. It realizes that, until all such reports are eliminated, they must be classified somewhere, and that, therefore, under present conditions, this title must remain in the list.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED AUGUST 15, 1925, BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT[1]

Continued favorable health conditions, as regards both the prevalence of serious epidemic diseases in the majority of countries and the general mortality in the larger urban areas of the world, are indicated by the reports made available in the August Epidemiological Report published at Geneva by the health section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. The chief points of interest with respect to the course of certain diseases in different localities, set forth in the general summary of the report, are briefly summarized in the following

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[1] From the Statistical Office, U. S. Public Health Service.

Plague.—An outbreak of plague in southeastern Russia began the middle of May, and to July 26 there were 121 cases with 86 deaths, of which 9 cases and 7 deaths occurred in May, 55 cases and 45 deaths in June, and 57 cases and 43 deaths from July 1 to 26. The regional distribution was as follows:

	Cases	Deaths
Kalmuk region	63	56
Ural and Bukeiev governments	8	5
Astrakan government	2	1
Tzaritzin government	8	4

Plague has been endemic in this area for some years, and in the winter of 1923–24 more than 400 cases were reported, principally from the same general region, though the majority of the cases were in the Bukeiev government in this previous epidemic.

The only other cases notified from any European locality were two passengers on a ship which arrived at Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, June 21.

In India the seasonal decline in plague incidence continues; only 2,024 deaths were reported during the four weeks ending June 20 as compared with 6,710 in the preceding four weeks, and in contrast with 22,201 deaths in the corresponding four weeks of 1924.

Plague deaths in Indo-China in the first half of 1925 were as follows:

Province	January	February	March	April	May	June
Annam	3		18	23	21	10
Camboge	7		32	46	26	21
Cochin-China	1			1	5	4
Kwang-Chu-Wan	11	12	3	12	85	27
Tonkin		26				

Siam reported 9 cases of plague during the four weeks ending June 13.

In Java the plague incidence continued to decline, 167 deaths being reported in the two weeks ending June 13, and 341 in the preceding two weeks.

In Kenya, where an increase in plague was noted in the July report, the outbreak became more serious, and 414 cases were notified in June compared with 100 in May. Elsewhere in Africa the plague incidence was low in June and July and was declining. Only 9 cases and 9 deaths were reported from Egypt for the 4-week period ending July 25; one death occurred at Alexandria and 4 deaths at Port Said. The Union of South Africa reported one fatal case in the week ending June 20, the first new case notified since April 5.

Cholera.—Cholera incidence in British India continued to decline. The cholera deaths reported for the four weeks ending June 20 were 6,828 compared with 12 263 deaths in the preceding four weeks.

In Indo-China 28 cases were notified during June and 74 during May. The number of cases increased in Siam, where 65 cases were reported in the four weeks ending June 13 and only 27 in the preceding four weeks

Cholera cases were notified in both Tientsin and Shanghai, China. In Tientsin, 6 cases were reported during the week ending May 23, while 19 cases and 7 deaths were reported from Shanghai in the two weeks ending August 1

A few cases of cholera were reported from the Philippine Islands in June and July, at Manila and other parts of the islands

Cholera in Russia is reported as follows "Eleven cases of cholera were notified in Russia during the period May 2 to July 23, of which 1 case occurred in May at Aksai (north Caucasus), 6 in June, of which 4 were in Rostov-on-the-Don, 1 at Lepsinsk, and 1 at Krasnodar (north Caucasus), 4 cases in July, of which 2 were in Rostov-on-the-Don, 1 at Voronej, and 1 at Dahestan. No new cases were notified from July 24 to 30."

Yellow fever.—The following cases of yellow fever are reported: Gold Coast, 1 case in May, Ivory Coast, 1 fatal case on June 5, Nigeria, 2 cases in first half of June

Typhus.—Typhus fever has been less prevalent during the first half of 1925 in the Union of South Africa and in Basutoland than in 1924; but in northern Africa the incidence has been quite high, particularly in Morocco. The incidence in 1924 and 1925 is given below for a number of countries.

Cases of typhus notified in various African countries, 1924–25

Month	Algeria		Morocco		Tunis		Union of South Africa		Basutoland		Egypt	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	39	21	4	63	13	6	190	96	41	1	80	31
February	80	107	12	72	5	4	215	75	65	9	60	79
March	102	45	2	176	34	44	121	41	33	9	151	178
April	90	105	16	26	79	50	136	49	78	3	276	148
May	70	99	12	25	24	139	87	92	43	3	283	292
June	44	114	7	50	14	[1] 46	74	------	7	------	247	255
July	18	------	3	59	9	[1] 25	92	------	42	------	133	------
August	17	------	0	------	7	------	111	------	71	------	99	------
September	13	------	0	------	5	------	110	------	82	------	134	------
October	15	------	5	------	7	------	69	------	12	------	60	------
November	11	------	5	------	11	------	233	------	9	------	44	------
December	28	------	0	------	1	------	114	------	11	------	47	------
									2	------	69	------

[1] 20 days only.

Smallpox—A continued seasonal decline in smallpox was indicated by the late spring and early summer reports, with the exception of a few slight increases, such as were noted in the reports for Algeria, Egypt, and Japan. Although the incidence in India has declined since April, it has not reached the level of preceding years, indicating that the disease is still somewhat epidemic In England and Wales notifications during the first half of the year have been consistently higher each year for the past four years.

Cases of smallpox notified in England and Wales during the first 28 weeks of 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925

Year	Cases
1922	533
1923	1,513
1924	2,301
1925	3,507

The course of smallpox in a number of countries during recent months is given in the following table:

Cases of smallpox notified in various countries in 1925

4 weeks ending—	England and Wales	Egypt	India (deaths)	Month	Russia	Algeria	Japan	Mexico (deaths)
Jan 24	416	8	2,242	January	1,325	170	2	406
Feb 21	536	31	3,642	February	1,060	126	10	336
Mar 21	533	39	[1] 3,886	March	835	101	26	550
Apr 18	570	63	6,976	April	362	101	63	363
May 16	665	83	4,616	May	--------	139	[2] 108	505
June 13	420	86	[1] 3,575	June	--------	214	[2] 61	--------
July 11	310	--------	--------					

[1] 3 weeks only [2] 4 weeks

Dysentery—"The reported incidence of dysentery for the first half of 1925 does not differ materially from that for the same period of 1924," states the report. "In some European countries there were slight increases; in others, minor decreases." In Japan the reported incidence for the first six months of 1925 was 1,467 cases, about one-half the number reported during the corresponding period of 1924. In Java 3,560 cases were reported during the first six months of 1925, compared with 580 in the corresponding period of 1924. In the Philippine Islands 2,804 cases and 1,325 deaths were reported in the first five months of 1925.

Enteric fever.—A slight seasonal increase in the incidence of enteric fever was shown in the June or July reports of a number of countries; but in the majority of countries the latest data available when the report was published indicated that enteric fever was "in the quiescent stage."

Epidemic diseases of the central nervous system.—Reports on the prevalence of lethargic encephalitis, of cerebrospinal meningitis, and of acute poliomyelitis received by the health section in the month prior to the publication of the report showed little change in these diseases. Seasonal increases in poliomyelitis were noted in Canada, Australia, and the United States, but no epidemic outbreaks were reported.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria.—Only minor seasonal movements in the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria were indicated by the reports of the various countries for the early summer period. The incidence of scarlet fever was declining in England and Wales, Germany, Sweden, Austria, and Japan, but was nevertheless higher than at the same period in 1924.

Whooping cough—Notifications of whooping cough are available for only a few countries and are less complete than reports on other communicable diseases Relatively high incidence of the disease in the first half of 1925 was indicated, however, in the reports for Denmark, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and in Scotland.

Scurvy.—The number of cases of scurvy notified in Russia during the first quarter of 1925 equals approximately one-fourth the total cases in 1924 and in 1923, but a marked change in the geographical distribution of cases is indicated. In Siberia the total for the first quarter of 1925 exceeds the annual total for 1923 and is nearly 40 per cent of the total for 1924 The figures for the first quarter suggest an increasing incidence also in the central black-earth region, the lower Volga region, and the southeastern region. The northeastern region, the northwestern region, and the Republic of Kirghiz show the principal declines.

Cases of scurvy notified in Russia during 1923, 1924, and the first quarter of 1925

Region	1923	1924	First quarter, 1925
Northeastern region	566	4,461	222
Northwestern region	3,207	2,947	546
Western region	3,636	2,116	839
Central industrial region	5,504	3,185	816
Central black-earth region	4,547	3,774	1,537
Middle Volga region	10,611	5,840	1,423
Viatka-Vietluga region	4,404	3,249	512
Ural region	2,227	5,076	----------
Lower Volga region	1,120	2,316	842
Southeastern region	3,252	2,356	1,693
Transcaucasus region	712	91	123
Siberia	1,193	4,029	1,541
Far Eastern Republic	150	43	33
Republic of Kirghiz	438	4,342	651
Republic of Turkestan	1,223	----------	----------
Waterways, railways, and prisons	4,781	849	374
Ukraine	----------	1,113	----------
Total	47,571	45,787	11,152

Malaria —The malaria incidence in Russia during the first quarter of 1925 shows a considerable increase over the corresponding quarter of 1924 in several regions, particularly the central black-earth region, the Viatka-Vietluga region, the lower Volga region, the southeastern region, and Transcaucasia. The reported total, however, for European Russia, without the Ukraine, is about the same as in 1924. The figures are given for each quarter of 1924 and the first quarter of 1925, by geographic regions, in the following table

Cases of malaria notified in Russia during the year 1924 and the first quarter of 1925, by quarters and regions

Region	1924				1925
	I	II	III	IV	I
Northeastern Region	1,549	5,130	2,953	1,071	1,296
Northwestern Region	1,507	2,427	1,567	981	969
Western Region	2,300	12,333	8,589	1,326	5,599
Central Industrial Region	19,156	100,810	46,010	13,634	19,711
Central Black Earth Region	27,244	183,287	86,524	26,938	34,386
Middle Volga Region	172,611	328,396	199,710	70,886	110,063
Viatka-Vietluga Region	2,410	30,982	9,847	2,300	3,707
Ural Region	46,343	405,511	176,412	[1] 8,182	----------
Lower Volga Region	60,287	217,937	184,744	103,168	109,754
Southeastern Region	87,326	247,402	197,060	82,268	126,888
European Russia	420,733	1,534,215	913,416	310,194	412,393
Ukraine	58,102	491,668	273,499	53,683	[1] 10,818
Transcaucasia	18,131	14,080	48,937	34,328	41,188
Siberia	13,137	228,694	108,718	10,016	20,426
Far East Republic	335	1,807	1,198	147	[2] 456
Total for Siberia and Far Eastern Republic	13,472	231,138	109,916	10,163	20,882
Republic of Kirghiz	[2] 17,080	63,053	58,314	----------	17,297
Republic of Turkestan	15,375	[2] 16,870	[1] 7,550	----------	----------
Waterways, railways, prisons	39,696	131,870	83,995	32,948	19,295
Total for Russia	582,589	2,482,921	1,495,657	441,616	521,863

[1] 1 month only

[2] 2 months only

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 19, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 22, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

	Week ended Sept 19, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61,025,105	56,960,716
Number of death claims	11,147	9,434
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.5	8.6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 19, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 22, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Sept 19, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 19, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Sept 19, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (65 cities)	5,631	10.7	[3] 10.6	849	[3] 749	[4] 73
Akron	34			10	5	112
Albany [5]	24	10.5	16.7	3	7	65
Atlanta	68			8	7	
Baltimore [5]	198	13.0	12.4	35	35	105
Birmingham	50	12.7	11.9	7	9	
Boston	163	10.9	11.7	26	28	69
Bridgeport	18			1	3	16
Buffalo	132	12.4	13.1	30	23	121
Cambridge	21	9.7	10.7	1	6	17
Camden	16	6.5	8.3	8	2	127
Chicago [5]	527	9.2	9.6	85	80	75
Cincinnati	109	13.9	10.7	14	7	83
Cleveland	176	9.8	8.7	40	22	100
Columbus	70	13.0	13.0	13	8	119
Dallas	39	10.5	10.8	8	10	
Dayton	27	8.1	6.2	4	2	63
Denver	77	14.3	13.6	10	13	
Des Moines	26	9.1	10.4	2	1	34
Detroit	268			53	44	91
Duluth	25	11.8	12.5	4	2	86
Erie	27			8	2	156
Fall River [5]	24	10.3	12.9	4	7	58
Flint	15	6.0	7.1	5	6	79
Fort Worth	27	9.2	6.3	7	3	
Grand Rapids	29	9.9	8.4	4	2	63
Houston	32	10.1	15.6	6	8	
Indianapolis	82	11.9	13.8	7	16	50
Jersey City	52	8.6	11.5	11	10	78
Kansas City, Kans	30	12.6	12.4	8	5	169
Kansas City, Mo	92	13.1	11.7	11	13	
Los Angeles	197			19	24	52
Louisville	55	11.1	13.5	5	11	44
Lowell	29	13.0	17.1	4	13	70
Lynn	18	9.0	9.6	1	2	27
Memphis	67	20.0	16.0	7	11	
Minneapolis	71	8.7	9.4	10	7	53
Nashville [5]	65	24.9	13.9	13	7	
New Bedford	34	13.1	6.3	6	0	100
New Haven	16	4.7	9.5	2	4	26
New Orleans	137	17.2	14.3	24	12	
New York	1,104	9.4	9.5	151	135	61
Bronx Borough	136	7.9	6.9	7	6	24
Brooklyn Borough	350	8.2	9.0	60	53	62
Manhattan Borough	485	11.2	11.0	68	62	71
Queens Borough	97	8.8	8.1	14	10	65
Richmond Borough	36	14.0	14.0	2	4	33
Newark, N J	79	9.1	10.2	12	15	55
Norfolk	31			6	4	111
Oakland	53	10.9	10.3	2	6	23
Oklahoma City	19			3	4	
Omaha	46	11.3	15.5	5	5	51
Paterson	20	7.4	13.7	2	4	34
Philadelphia	442	11.6	10.1	70	50	88
Pittsburgh	164	13.5	12.4	32	20	106
Portland, Oreg	58	10.7	12.0	4	6	40
Providence	50	10.6	12.6	6	9	48
Richmond	44	12.3	11.1	12	5	143
Rochester	75	11.8	9.6	11	9	88
St Louis	173	11.0	12.5	23	15	
St Paul	55	11.7	12.2	4	9	34
Salt Lake City [5]	27	10.8	12.6	3	3	47

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 64 cities

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept 18, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 19, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 22, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Contd

City	Week ended Sept 19, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 19, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Sept 19, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
San Antonio	54	14.2	9.8	10	7	
San Diego	30	14.8	16.8	3	6	70
San Francisco	130	12.2	11.6	8	6	46
Schenectady	16	8.2	5.2	3	1	84
Seattle	56			3	2	29
Somerville	12	6.1	3.6	2	1	54
Spokane	21	10.1	12.0	0	1	0
Springfield, Mass	27	9.2	7.7	3	5	45
Syracuse	35	9.5	8.6	3	2	38
Tacoma	19	9.5	8.6	2	0	47
Toledo	64	11.6	9.9	11	6	99
Trenton	27	10.7	11.7	5	5	82
Utica	19	9.2		4		86
Washington, D. C.	126	13.2	10.6	9	9	51
Waterbury	10			1	3	22
Wilmington, Del	22	9.4	12.2	5	3	113
Worcester	36	9.4	8.3	8	8	92
Yonkers	24	11.2	11.4	3	2	66
Youngstown	24	7.8	7.1	8	4	99

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended September 26, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	7
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	36
Influenza	6
Malaria	123
Measles	5
Mumps	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Pellagra	13
Pneumonia	12
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	30
Smallpox	10
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	76
Typhoid fever	77
Whooping cough	9

ARIZONA

Mumps	3
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	10

ARKANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	6
Influenza	19
Malaria	130
Mumps	4
Pellagra	16
Scarlet fever	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	51
Whooping cough	2

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Riverside County	1
Diphtheria	82
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	
Oakland	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	14
Poliomyelitis	
Berkeley	1
Fresno	1
Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles County	2
Oakland	2
San Francisco	1
San Joaquin County	1
Stockton	3
Walnut Creek	1
Scarlet fever	48
Smallpox	14
Typhoid fever	27

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	28
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	9
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	21

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	14
Influenza	1
Measles	8

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Mumps	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	8
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis (all forms)	18
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	44

DELAWARE

	Cases
Diphtheria	1
Malaria	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	16
Influenza	1
Malaria	15
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	22

GEORGIA

	Cases
Anchylostomiasis	5
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	4
Diphtheria	27
Dysentery	12
Influenza	13
Malaria	88
Measles	3
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pellagra	10
Pneumonia	20
Scarlet fever	5
Septic sore throat	18
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	106
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	11

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Coles County	1
Kane County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	60
Scattering	34
Influenza	29
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	1
Measles	49
Pneumonia	104

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	8
Fulton County	1
Macon County	1
Peoria County	1
Tazewell County	1
Warren County	1
Williamson County	1
Scarlet fever	103
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	292
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	11
Richland County	6
Scattering	45
Whooping cough	96

INDIANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	40
Influenza	1
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	49
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	60
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	32

IOWA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	25
Malaria	1
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	
Ames	1
Audubon County	1
Casey	1
Clearfield	2
Clinton	2
Davenport	1
Des Moines	1
Ellsworth	1
Exira	1
Fontanelle	1
Forest City	1
Madrid	1
Rosehill	1
Shellrock	1
Spencer	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	1
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	3

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Beloit	4
Claudell	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	14

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
German measles	1
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	3
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	
Arrington	1
Cedar Bluffs	1
Hiawatha	1
Phillips County	1
Vinland	2
Waverly	1
Wichita	1
Scarlet fever	18
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	47

LOUISIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	10
Leprosy	1
Malaria	23
Pneumonia	34
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	41
Typhoid fever	54

MAINE

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	2
German measles	2
Measles	1
Mumps	17
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	8
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	14

MARYLAND [1]

Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	21
Dysentery	8
German measles	1
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	7
Meningitis (epidemic)	1
Mumps	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	15
Pneumonia (lobar)	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	74
Typhoid fever	51
Whooping cough	48

[1] Week ended Friday.

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	5
Chicken pox	26
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	12
Diphtheria	78
German measles	6
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	79
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	21
Poliomyelitis	10
Scarlet fever	52
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	92
Tuberculosis (other forms)	3
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	186

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	55
Measles	14
Scarlet fever	76
Smallpox	3
Pneumonia	37
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	37
Whooping cough	124

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	59
Measles	3
Poliomyelitis	67
Scarlet fever	130
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	46

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	25
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	34

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	36
Malaria	2
Mumps	4
Pellagra	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	32
Trachoma	11
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	32

MONTANA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	5
Measles	1
Mumps	27
Poliomyelitis	1

MONTANA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	6

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	62
Dysentery	2
Influenza	1
Measles	8
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia	40
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	44
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	92

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	4
Mumps	6
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	9

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	54
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	40
Pneumonia	68
Poliomyelitis	34
Scarlet fever	75
Typhoid fever	55
Whooping cough	123

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	151
German measles	3
Measles	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	62
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	15
Typhoid fever	48
Whooping cough	66

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	21
Influenza	23
Malaria	80
Measles	4
Mumps	2

OKLAHOMA—continued

	Cases
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	
Caddo	1
Okmulgee	1
Scarlet fever	24
Typhoid fever	135
Whooping cough	6

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	12
Dysentery	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	5
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	[1] 3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	28
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	28

SOUTH DAKOTA

Diphtheria	7
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	14

TEXAS

Dengue	1
Diphtheria	15
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	82
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	21

VERMONT

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	2
Measles	4
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	4

VIRGINIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Fairfax County	1

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Tacoma	1
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	28
Measles	1
Mumps	2

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[1] Deaths.

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Spokane	3
Tacoma	1
Scarlet fever	20
Smallpox	19
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	11

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	4
Typhoid fever	20

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	22
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	68

WISCONSIN—continued

	Cases
Scattering	
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	33
German measles	1
Influenza	26
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	19
Mumps	19
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Poliomyelitis	25
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	163

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	4
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1

Reports for Week Ended September 19, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diptheria	4
Measles	1
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	18

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Diphtheria	10
German measles	12
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	14
Scarlet fever	23

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	29

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	13
Diphtheria	55
Influenza	75
Malaria	424
Measles	4
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	60
Typhoid fever	98
Whooping cough	62

Report for Week Ended September 12, 1925

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases		Cases
Dengue	5	Scarlet fever	13
Diphtheria	62	Smallpox	4
Influenza	39	Tuberculosis	38
Malaria	416	Typhoid fever	69
Measles	7	Whooping cough	43

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
July, 1925										
Idaho	--------	8	--------	0	--------	0	0	10	--------	0
August, 1925										
Alabama	4	91	29	655	--------	102	22	76	80	527
Arkansas	3	10	71	785	18	90	0	17	7	281
California	10	289	27	6	64	5	199	179	135	150
Idaho	1	6	--------	--------	--------	0	1	14	--------	9
Illinois	6	266	66	6	169	--------	49	261	29	298
Louisiana	1	47	26	111	3	15	7	25	12	262
Maine	1	31	0	0	22	0	5	27	0	26
Maryland	2	66	12	9	65	0	5	30	--------	256
Michigan	--------	200	5	2	109	--------	11	269	29	114
Minnesota	7	306	3	--------	13	--------	301	285	11	45
New York	17	570	22	6	469	--------	199	273	1	365
Ohio	6	246	14	1	117	--------	56	232	88	357
Oklahoma [1]	2	--------	83	376	4	47	2	52	5	543
Rhode Island	0	14	0	--------	--------	0	10	15	4	23
Washington	2	65	0	0	4	0	23	33	37	48

[1] Tulsa and Oklahoma City excluded

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1925

Number of rats trapped	1,940
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	542
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2,252
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug. 22, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Sept 12, 1925:

Number of vessels inspected	24
Number of inspections made	29
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	4
Number of rodents examined for plague	2,439
Number of rodents found plague infected	0

Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Sept. 12, 1925:

Number of rodents examined for plague	168,360
Number of rodents found plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended September 12, 1925, 34 States reported 956 cases of diphtheria For the week ended September 13, 1924, the same States reported 1,200 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,000,000, reported 526 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 12, 1925 Last year for the corresponding week they reported 516 cases The estimated expectancy for these cities was 648 cases The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 281 cases of measles for the week ended September 12, 1925, and 285 cases of this disease for the week ended September 13, 1924. One hundred cities reported 128 cases of measles for the week this year and 102 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 36 States reported 255 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended September 12, 1925. The same States reported 234 cases for the week ended September 13, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 34 States—this year, 783 cases, last year, 920 cases, 100 cities—this year, 295 cases; last year 357 cases; estimated expectancy 301 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended September 12, 1925, 34 States reported 76 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 237 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 33 cases, 1924, 64 cases; estimated expectancy, 18 cases.

Typhoid fever.—One thousand and forty cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 12, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 732 cases of this disease. One hundred cities reported 232 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 227 cases for the corresponding week last year The estimated expectancy for these cities was 253 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows: 1925, 362; 1924, 307.

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81, 383	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23, 613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	4	34	10	1	1	13	2	13
Fall River	120, 912	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	1
Springfield	144, 227	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191, 927	0	4	12	0	0	18	0	1
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Providence	242, 378	1	6	1	0	0	3	0	1
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
New Haven	172, 967	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	1	14	3	0	0	1	0	3
New York	5, 927, 625	9	93	72	1	5	30	3	86
Rochester	317, 867	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	1
Syracuse	184, 511	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	2
New Jersey.									
Camden	124, 157	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	3
Newark	438, 699	5	8	4	0	0	2	2	4
Trenton	127, 390	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	6	31	63	0	1	8	0	23
Pittsburgh	613, 442	1	17	12	0	0	6	1	11
Reading	110, 917	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Scranton	140, 636	0	2	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	0	7	6	1	5	0	0	5
Cleveland	888, 519	7	23	23	0	0	0	1	14
Columbus	261, 082	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Toledo	268, 338	2	7	4	0	1	0	0	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	342, 718	0	12	1	0	0	1	0	3
South Bend	76, 709	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terre Haute	68, 939	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	14	77	31	3	2	16	0	19
Springfield	61, 833	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	3
Michigan									
Detroit	995, 668	10	39	20	0	1	1	1	15
Flint	117, 968	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	145, 947	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Milwaukee	484, 595	5	12	10	0	0	2	3	4
Racine	64, 393	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minneapolis	409,125	2	16	29	0	0	0	2	2
St Paul	241,891	4	13	13	0	0	0	0	5
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	3	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	1	2	0	--------	0	1	--------
Waterloo	39,667	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	5
St Joseph	78,232	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803,853	2	25	17	0	0	2	1	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Omaha	204,382	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	2
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Wichita	79,261	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	3	9	10	1	0	5	0	9
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	1	5	11	0	0	3	0	4
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30 277	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Richmond	181,044	0	10	22	0	0	1	4	2
Roanoke	55,502	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39,688	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	5	2	2	0	1	0	5
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington	57,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisville	257,671	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170,067	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nashville	121,128	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Mobile	63,858	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Little Rock	70, 916	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	2
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	0	8	16	1	0	0	0	8
Shreveport	54, 590	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101, 150	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1
Galveston	46, 877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154, 970	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1
San Antonio	184, 727	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16, 927	--------	1	0	0	0	0	--------	1
Great Falls	27, 737	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	0	9	10	0	3	0	0	3
Pueblo	43, 519	--------	3	8	0	0	0	--------	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16, 648	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	0	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	2	2	3	0	0	0	4	0
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	1	4	3	0	--------	0	16	--------
Spokane	104, 573	0	1	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	2
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	2	22	15	0	0	3	3	12
Sacramento	69, 950	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
San Francisco	539, 038	3	15	2	0	1	0	4	8

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	13
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Manchester	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Massachusetts											
Boston	13	12	0	0	0	16	4	5	2	40	169
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	20
Springfield	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	27
Worcester	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	19	43

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND—continued											
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Providence	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	7	51
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	27
Hartford	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	37
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	6	5	0	0	0	10	4	2	0	9	118
New York	27	15	0	0	0	[1] 92	49	41	4	46	1,088
Rochester	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	17	56
Syracuse	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	13	38
New Jersey											
Camden	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	29
Newark	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	26	84
Trenton	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	30
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	14	17	0	0	0	26	15	5	2	43	428
Pittsburgh	9	16	0	0	0	11	5	0	0	15	145
Reading	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	29
Scranton	1	3	0	0	--------	--------	0	1	--------	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	5	3	0	0	0	13	2	5	0	5	142
Cleveland	10	3	0	0	0	15	5	6	0	50	185
Columbus	3	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	1	4	79
Toledo	5	2	1	0	0	8	3	5	0	3	72
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	22
Indianapolis	3	1	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	15	105
South Bend	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Terre Haute	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	16
Illinois											
Chicago	39	29	1	0	0	52	9	1	1	58	543
Springfield	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	21
Michigan											
Detroit	25	32	2	0	0	22	5	4	2	62	248
Flint	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	10	19
Grand Rapids	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	22
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Milwaukee	12	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	68	85
Racine	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10
Superior	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15
Minneapolis	9	17	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	72
St Paul	4	5	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	19	51
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Des Moines	4	1	0	3	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	2	1	0	0	0	8	3	2	0	21	87
St Joseph	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	28
St Louis	11	21	0	0	0	10	8	9	2	9	285
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	2	--------
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	1	2	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux Falls	1	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	--------

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—con											
Nebraska.											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	15
Omaha	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	38
Kansas											
Topeka	1		0				2				
Wichita	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	7	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	28
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	4	0			8	10	9	3	53	172
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	11
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia											
Washington	4	7	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	116
Virginia											
Lynchburg	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	10
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	
Richmond	3	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	15	48
Roanoke	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	15
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
Huntington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	21
Wheeling	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
Wilmington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Winston-Salem	0	2	0	4	0	3	2	0	0	2	
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	0	27
Columbia	0	0	0	0			1	2		1	
Greenville	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Georgia											
Atlanta	5	2	1	0	0	4	4	3	0	2	82
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	26
Florida											
St Petersburg	0		0				0				
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	28
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisville	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	14	0	10	78
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	0	0	1	0	5	5	20	4	13	
Nashville	2	2	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	1	35
Alabama											
Birmingham	3	16	0	3	0	4	6	3	1	0	55
Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	3	0	0			0	0		0	
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2		
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	0	8	6	6	3	7	147
Shreveport	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	1	0	21
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	10	0	2	18
Texas											
Dallas	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	6	53
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	15
Houston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	33
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	45

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Great Falls	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	3
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	0		0				1				
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Colorado											
Denver	3	1	1	0	0	9	6	2	0	24	72
Pueblo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1		7
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	1	12
Arizona											
Phoenix		2		0	0	7		0	0	1	23
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	8	23
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	4	4	1	7			2	9		10	
Spokane	3	4	1	1			1	0		4	
Tacoma	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
California											
Los Angeles	6	3	1	4	0	23	5	1	0	12	178
Sacramento	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	21
San Francisco	6	2	1	1	0	7	2		0	3	109

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Vermont									
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Fall River	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hartford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
New York	3	2	2	2	0	0	10	14	4
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Jersey:									
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2	2	2		0	0	6	4	1

City reports for week ended September 12, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Michigan.									
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Iowa									
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nebraska									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland.									
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
MOUNTAIN									
Idaho									
Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Colorado									
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California									
Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended September 12, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 5 to September 12, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
104 cities	96	79	78	[2] 78	[3] 87	80	70	[4] 75	[5] 72	[6] 95
New England	62	62	62	62	82	92	52	42	45	77
Middle Atlantic	127	97	91	92	83	78	73	63	62	89
East North Central	89	73	68	74	101	72	55	72	61	75
West North Central	93	85	106	100	107	113	102	118	102	[6] 148
South Atlantic	55	26	45	[2] 50	55	73	63	[4] 72	112	127
East South Central	23	11	11	11	29	34	63	40	34	80
West South Central	42	28	70	46	23	51	60	97	32	125
Mountain	105	124	115	153	[3] 68	162	76	172	315	200
Pacific	125	99	104	67	148	84	104	110	[5] 80	78

MEASLES CASE RATES

	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
104 cities	193	159	105	[2] 73	[3] 53	48	31	[4] 28	[5] 22	[6] 23
New England	283	261	216	186	132	129	97	89	52	94
Middle Atlantic	249	199	128	77	69	57	38	34	25	25
East North Central	225	191	119	72	47	37	19	22	21	17
West North Central	35	29	19	29	11	30	6	4	6	[6] 4
South Atlantic	211	148	95	[2] 71	45	43	35	[4] 25	24	23
East South Central	120	80	63	29	11	17	6	11	0	0
West South Central	0	0	5	0	0	9	9	0	0	5
Mountain	57	29	38	105	[3] 20	19	29	29	0	10
Pacific	41	64	20	35	29	20	12	6	[5] 28	9

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
104 cities	90	61	57	[2] 56	[3] 53	59	53	[4] 46	[5] 56	[6] 53
New England	147	80	72	75	102	84	92	70	47	65
Middle Atlantic	81	45	43	37	33	36	23	27	30	31
East North Central	97	67	67	64	52	58	58	48	62	61
West North Central	143	108	122	124	120	137	147	112	125	[6] 114
South Atlantic	45	47	16	[2] 35	22	41	43	[4] 41	59	57
East South Central	126	80	29	63	63	40	34	29	143	120
West South Central	9	23	32	31	56	70	51	19	37	32
Mountain	153	86	162	86	[3] 39	95	67	29	76	29
Pacific	52	61	46	49	64	87	44	70	[5] 52	38

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
104 cities	16	15	10	[2] 10	[3] 9	7	6	[4] 8	[5] 5	[6] 6
New England	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
East North Central	12	10	8	4	6	3	2	8	5	2
West North Central	21	17	12	15	9	11	6	4	4	[6] 4
South Atlantic	24	8	16	[2] 2	2	2	4	[4] 12	2	12
East South Central	80	46	40	23	51	23	40	57	11	23
West South Central	5	14	5	5	14	9	5	14	5	5
Mountain	19	19	0	57	[3] 20	10	10	10	10	19
Pacific	102	119	67	84	67	67	44	29	[5] 40	44

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Tampa, Fla , not included. Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Helena, Mont , not included

[4] Greenville, S C , not included

[5] Spokane, Wash , not included.

[6] Topeka, Kans , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 5 to September 12, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
104 cities	35	38	34	[2] 41	[3] 41	48	57	[4] 47	[5] 40	[6] 42
New England	25	32	22	22	27	40	32	27	30	35
Middle Atlantic	17	25	21	30	23	33	45	30	29	27
East North Central	14	12	8	10	21	19	31	28	19	22
West North Central	44	44	39	48	43	58	48	35	21	[6] 61
South Atlantic	59	55	53	[2] 66	59	91	110	[4] 94	61	51
East South Central	177	223	177	183	274	217	183	177	183	246
West South Central	185	134	172	178	130	102	134	111	176	74
Mountain	29	19	48	57	[4] 107	105	105	115	29	115
Pacific	17	32	29	46	17	44	64	55	[5] 31	29

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
96 cities	2	2	2	[2] 1	[3] 3	2	2	[3] 4	3	[6] 4
New England	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2
Middle Atlantic	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
East North Central	2	3	1	0	3	3	1	4	3	7
West North Central	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	[6] 0
South Atlantic	0	4	4	[2] 2	6	0	0	2	2	0
East South Central	17	0	6	0	6	6	11	6	0	6
West South Central	10	10	0	0	5	0	10	15	5	5
Mountain	0	0	10	0	[3] 0	10	10	[3] 10	19	29
Pacific	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12
96 cities	61	57	50	[2] 61	[3] 56	63	55	[3] 64	73	[6] 63
New England	45	50	52	55	37	30	40	42	55	52
Middle Atlantic	64	63	52	65	65	73	65	65	84	68
East North Central	59	47	40	52	38	51	43	54	64	49
West North Central	39	55	42	42	53	44	31	53	33	[6] 38
South Atlantic	67	51	55	[2] 63	73	81	63	84	57	64
East South Central	91	74	63	74	69	63	80	69	143	154
West South Central	61	76	66	111	71	87	82	112	76	87
Mountain	76	86	57	76	[3] 29	57	67	[3] 76	86	38
Pacific	74	45	65	69	78	90	53	69	106	102

[2] Tampa, Fla, not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Helena, Mont, not included
[4] Greenville, S C, not included
[5] Spokane, Wash, not included.
[6] Topeka, Kans, not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	104	96	28, 842, 382	28, 084, 966
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	6, 976, 567	6, 976, 567
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Reports for two weeks ended September 5, 1925.—The following reports for the weeks ended August 29 and September 5, 1925, were transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva.

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 29, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta				4	2	2
Bombay		1		0	3	2
Madras		0		0	10	5
Rangoon		16		0	1	0
Karachi		0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam		0	0	1	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	8	2
Bangkok	0	0	1	1	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	30	32	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-san-po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	1	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	6	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco-Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0

WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	---------	---------	---------	6	0	0
Bombay	---------	0	---------	0	2	1
Madras	---------	0	---------	2	17	9
Rangoon	---------	14	---------	0	1	0
Karachi	---------	0	0	0	4	2
Negapatam	---------	0	0	2	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	2	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	21	9	0	0
Manila	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colombo	3	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	17	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fou-san-po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	1	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mombassa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco-Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban (Natal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0

BRAZIL

Leprosy mortality—Para.—Four deaths from leprosy were reported at Para, Brazil, during the period August 23 to September 5, 1925.

EGYPT

Plague—Province of Beni-Souef.—On August 27, 1925, nine cases of plague with two deaths were reported in the Province of Beni-Souef, Egypt.

LIBERIA

Yellow fever—Monrovia.—Further information relative to yellow ever outbreak at Monrovia, Liberia, previously reported[1] with four cases under date of August 7, 1925, shows that the cases occurred in foreigners and ended fatally. Existing sanitary conditions were stated to be unsatisfactory. Population, 8,000.

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[1] Public Health Reports, Sept. 11, 1925, pp 1965 and 1968.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—July 1–15, 1925.—During the two-week period ended July 15, 1925, 13 cases of plague with 13 deaths were reported in the island of Madagascar. The cases occurred in the Provinces of Itasy and Tananarive and were distributed according to type as follows: Bubonic, 8, pneumonic, 2, septicemic, 3.

PERU

Plague—Callao—Lima—January-June, 1925.—During the six-month period ended June 30, 1925, eight deaths from plague were reported at Callao, Peru, and at Lima, Peru, 19 deaths.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Cholera—Manila—Rizal Province—August 10–16 and August 2–8, 1925.—Cholera has been reported in the Philippine Islands as follows. Manila, week ended August 16, 1925, one case; Rizal Province, week ended August 8, 1925, two cases.

POLAND

Smallpox—Typhus fever.—Smallpox and typhus fever have been reported in Poland as follows: *Smallpox*—May 24–June 27, 1925, 11 cases *Typhus fever*—April 19–June 27, 1925: Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Orange Free State—August 2–8, 1925.—During the week ended August 8, 1925, two cases of plague with one death were reported in Boshof district, Orange Free State. The cases occurred in natives.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended October 2, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				July 5-18, 1925 Cases, 3,655, deaths, 2,093
Bombay	Aug 2–8	1		
Calcutta	Aug 2–15	15	13	
Madras	Aug 16–22	4	3	
Rangoon	Aug 2–8	1		
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Aug. 3–9	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Philippine Islands				
Manila	Aug 10–16	1		
Rizal Province	Aug 2–8	2		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 2, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				
Colombo	Aug 9-15	1	1	
China				
Nanking	Aug 16-22			Present.
India				July 5-18, 1925 Cases, 439, deaths, 318
Rangoon	Aug 2-8	24	19	
Java:				
Pasoeroean Residency	July 13			Epidemic in one locality.
Madagascar				July 1-15, 1925 Cases, 13; deaths, 13
Itasy Province	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3; septicemic, 1
Tananarive Province	do	9	9	Bubonic, 5, pneumonic, 2, septicemic, 2
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 2-8	1	1	
Union of South Africa				Aug 2-8, 1925 Cases, 2; deaths, 1 Natives
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	Aug 2-8	2	1	In natives

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	Aug 1-20	16		
Brazil.				
Bahia	Aug 9-22	2	3	
Porto Alegre	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	July 26-Aug. 15	93	19	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	July 19-Aug. 8	35	9	From mainland and Nojole.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Sept. 7-13	1		
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 2-15			Present
Swatow	Aug 9-15			Stated to be endemic.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Aug 16-29	87		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Aug. 30-Sept 5	1		
Greece:				
Athens	July 1-31	2		
India				July 1-31, 1925: Cases, 5,096; deaths, 1,288
Bombay	Aug 2-8	3	2	
Calcutta	Aug 2-15	13	13	
Madras	Aug. 16-22	13	1	
Rangoon	Aug 2-8	5	1	
Italy.				
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 24-30	2		
Java:				
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Soerabaya	July 19-25	83	10	
Mexico.				
San Luis Potosi	Aug 30-Sept 12	3		
Poland				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 11
Portugal:				
Oporto	Aug 23-29	2		
Spain				
Malaga	do		1	
Sumatra:				
Padang	July 19-25	1		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 26-Sept. 8	7	15	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Aug 2-8			Outbreaks

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 2, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Aug 11-20	1		
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 16-22		1	
Egypt				
Port Said	Aug 20-26	3		
Greece				
Athens	July 1-31	3		
Mexico				
Mexico City	Aug 16-29	13		
Palestine				
Haifa	Aug 20	1		
Jaffa	do	1		
Peru				
Arequipa	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug. 26-Sept 8	2		

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172; deaths, 120 June 28-July 11, 1925 Cases, 19, deaths, 15
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-July 4, 1925 Cases, 1,813; deaths, 1,104.
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	9	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Aug. 1	41	31	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Aug 15	13	7	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2; deaths, 2. (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding territory.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept. 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands.				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 2	16	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Siam.				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey.				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3–June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1–28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4–June 4	78	73	Apr 1–May 31, 1925 Cases, 129; deaths, 118.
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10–June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28–July 25	9	7	
Do	Aug 2–8	1	1	
China				
Foochow	May 21–31			Reported present in epidemic form.
Nanking	July 25–Aug 15			Present
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1–15	1	1	May 16–June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1–Aug 15, 1925· Rats taken, 31,366, rats found infected, 107
Egypt				Jan 1–Aug 19, 1925 Cases, 98. Corresponding period year 1924 Cases, 347
City—				
Alexandria	June 17–24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17–Aug 6	8	3	
Do	July 30–Aug 16	3	1	
Suez	June 14–27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10–16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6–12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6–8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6–17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13–18	3		
Gold Coast	March–April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1–Aug 14	26		
Piræus	July 18–Aug 14	9		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28–July 4, 1925 Cases, 175, deaths, 127
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28–Aug 25	13	9	
Calcutta	May 30–June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18–June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31–Aug 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10–June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28–Aug 1	20	7	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	113	95	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28–July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12–Aug 1	61	53	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq:				
Bagdad	May 24–June 6	9		
Do	June 21–27	5	1	
Java:				
Batavia	May 6–June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5–31	65	65	In Province
Cheribon	Apr 3–June 13		78	
Do	July 11–17	1	1	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar. 7–May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Pekalongan	Apr. 9–June 13		86	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java—Continued				
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-July 4	16	1	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-May	25	18	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports.
Cañete	August, 1925			Do.
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports.
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk.
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberly	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do				One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-July 4	1	1	Native
On vessels:				
Steamship Efstratios Cavounds	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925. Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-31	51		
Constantine	do	47		
Brazil.				
Bahia	June 28-Aug. 1	5	3	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-July 25	29	17	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-18	21		
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28–May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11–July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6–19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2–8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1–28	7		
Do	July 6–Aug 23	14	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1–30	1		
Ontario				May 31–July 25, 1925 Cases, 20, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24.
Galt	June 14–20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23–29	1		
North Bay	June 28–July 18	3		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26–Aug 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24–30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17–June 30		7	
Do	July 12–Aug 8			Present.
Antung	May 11–June 27	7		
Do	June 28–Aug 9	3		
Canton	May 10–June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3–30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9–July 31			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19–June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19–25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13–June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28–July 26	4	2	
Harbin	May 13–June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9–Aug 15			Do
Shanghai	May 3–June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6–25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17–Aug 8			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9–June 6	3		
Do	July 12–18	1		
Chosen	January–April	1,067	243	
Seoul	May 1–June 30	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21–27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19–May 13	5		
France				February–June, 1925 Cases, 102.
Paris	May 21–31	1		
Germany				
Baden (state)	July 12–25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5–11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January–May, 1925 Cases, 379; deaths, 29
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				May 24–June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28–Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 450
Birmingham	July 7–13	1		
Cardiff	June 14–20	1		
Do	Aug 2–8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31–June 27	4		
Do	June 28–Aug. 8	8	1	
Greece				January–June, 1925 Cases, 47; deaths, 8.
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Do	June 24–30	27	3	
Do	July 1–31	14	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Aug 23–29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27.
Hungary:				
Budapest	July 5–18	13		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28–July 4, 1925 Cases, 2,334, deaths, 714
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28–July 4	15	10	
Do	July 19–Aug 1	6	5	
Calcutta	May 3–9	109	100	
Do	May 17–23	75	61	
Do	May 31–June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5–Aug 1	41	30	
Karachi	May 18–June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28–July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18–June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28–July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2–15	49	20	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28–July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12–Aug 1	17	10	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11–May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26–June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28–June 27	97		
Do	June 28–July 4	9		
Turin	Aug 17–23	2		
Venice	July 27–Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28–Aug 29, 1925. Cases, 102 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26–June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28–Aug 29	35		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24–June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15–21	2		
Do	July 6–19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1–30	11		
Do	July 1–10	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 4–31	5		
Brebes	Apr 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16–22		1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr. 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16–June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28–July 18	128	15	
South Bantam	Apr 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925 Cases, 4.
Lithuania				February–May, 1925 Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–31	5		
Mexico				
Durango	do		11	
Do	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2–29		10	
Do	June 20–Aug 31		16	
Mexico City	May 24–June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5–11	3		Do
Do	July 26–Aug 15	7		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16–22		1	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January, 1925. Cases, 1,538; deaths, 132
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21–May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Poland				Mar 1-May 23, 1925 Cases, 30
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 15	5		
Rumania				January-May, 1925 Cases, 22, deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000
Do	April	490		January-March, 1925 Cases, 5,243 Later than previously published reports
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Aug 22		20	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-24	4		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria.				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-April, 1925: Cases, 14
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Aug 25		34	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-July 11			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr. 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-April, 1925 Cases, 10

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-31	17	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-June, 1925: Cases, 124, deaths, 7
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile:				
Iquique	Aug 8-15		1	
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China.				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925. 1 case.
Egypt.				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar. 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug. 12	4	1	
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925: Cases, 6.
Great Britain:				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 5-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Kalamata	Apr. 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to September 25, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925. Cases, 421 Later than previously published reports
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Jaffa District	June 2-8	2		
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug 3	2		From Ramleh District.
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia.				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 May 10-16, 1925 Cases, 262, deaths, 18
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-March, 1925 Cases, 24,595 Later than previously published reports.
Do	April	5,512		
Spain				
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Aug 18	10	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do	11	2	June, 1925 Cases, 6, deaths, 2
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibacen	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Protection by Vaccination Against Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Relative Values of Methods of Enumerating Bacteria in Air

WASHINGTON
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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Hugh S Cumming, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J Lloyd, *Chief of Division*

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER: VACCINATION OF MONKEYS AND MAN

By R R SPENCER, Surgeon, and R. R. PARKER, Special Expert, United States Public Health Service

In a previous publication[1] we have shown that guinea pigs may be successfully vaccinated against Rocky Mountain spotted fever by injections of phenolized emulsions of tick virus Data are now submitted which (1) prove that this vaccine will also protect monkeys and (2) suggest that it will confer immunity upon man.

PREPARATION OF THE VACCINE

The production of a potent vaccine from tick emulsions is dependent upon a high concentration of virus in the ticks from which it is prepared. By the injection of decreasing amounts of emulsions of infected tick viscera into guinea pigs, the minimal infectious dose of any given emulsion may be approximately determined After many such titrations, employing fed and unfed infected ticks (*D. andersoni*) at all stages of the life cycle, it has been found that the highest concentrations of spotted fever virus occur two to four days after the beginning of the adult feeding.[2]

Such ticks, usually in lots of 100, are permitted to feed three days on guinea pigs, then at once eviscerated one by one and ground in a mortar for 10 or 15 minutes with sterile sand and a few cubic centimeters of salt solution. By this procedure the internal organs are easily separated from the fragments of chitin which quickly settle to the bottom and a fairly homogenous emulsion is obtained The emulsion is next diluted with sufficient salt solution so that each cubic centimeter contains the equivalent of the viscera of two or more ticks At this stage the minimal infectious dose for guinea pigs is determined by the injection of graded dilutions, using two guinea pigs for testing each dilution If either of the guinea pigs receiving one-thousandth of a tick fails to develop spotted fever, the material is not considered suitable for the preparation of a potent vaccine. Minimal infectious doses of one five-thousandth of a tick are preferable The emulsion is now diluted with salt solution so that each cubic centimeter contains the equivalent of one tick, and phenol is added at the same time to make the final product contain 0 5 per cent of the preservative. The mixture is permitted to remain two or three days at room temperature. During this time a rather heavy precipitate forms and extraneous organisms are killed, as shown by subsequent anaerobic and aerobic sterility tests. The precipitate is best separated by slow centrifugation, since the emulsion does not pass readily through filter paper, and since its potency is destroyed if passed through a Berkefeld filter. The supernatant fluid, which is the material used as a vaccine, has a moderate turbidity (less than 200 parts per million).

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[1] Spencer, R R , and Parker, R R Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Experimental Studies on Tick Virus Pub Health Rept , Nov 28, 1924. (Reprint No 976)

[2] *Rearing of infected ticks for the preparation of the vaccine* —The rearing of adult ticks from which the vaccine is made is a prolonged and tedious process Potent virus can not be obtained from the tick in the same stage in which it receives the infection Virus ingested by larvae does not increase appreciably in the engorged larvae It is not until the next stage, or nymphs, that any increase in amount or virulence is apparent, while in the succeeding adult stage the increase is often greater than in the nymphs The ticks which serve as culture tubes must be infected as larvae and then reared to adults, for it is in the adult ticks that the virus is most constantly of high virulence It is therefore necessary to begin operations in the spring before that in which the vaccine is to be used Adult males and females are selected from lots which have been reared in the laboratory and proved free from spotted fever and other infection by tests carried out during the earlier stages of the life cycle. The females are brought to full engorgement on rabbits, fertilization by the males occurring during the feeding Each engorged female is placed in a separate pill box, assigned a lot number, and placed over moist sand Egg deposition and hatching follow The progeny of each of these females are carried forward as a unit As larvae and again as nymphs each lot is permitted to engorge on a host An infected rabbit is used for feeding the larvae and later a normal rabbit for the nymphs After each engorgement a few ticks are injected intraperitoneally into guinea pigs to determine whether spotted fever infection has been acquired and to check again the absence of extraneous infection After the nymphs have molted to adults they should be permitted to remain quiescent a few months, since experience has shown that recently molted adults do not as consistently yield as strong virus as those which are older

The precipitate after drying also has been shown to possess protective qualities if reemulsified and injected into guinea pigs No further study of this fraction has been made up to the present time.

DOSAGE

We have found it difficult to determine the minimal protective dose for guinea pigs. A small amount of a given lot of vaccine may protect one guinea pig while an equal and sometimes larger amount of the same material fails to protect another animal of approximately equal weight. In comparing the potency of two batches of vaccine, one would expect higher protection from the lot which gave the lowest minimal infectious dose before the contained virus was killed with phenol. This is not necessarily the case. Such irregularities are not surprising, however, when we recall that so little is known of the various factors affecting the process and mechanism of immunity. Typical tests upon three batches of vaccine are given below.

Typical tests on three batches of vaccine

Pig No.	Dose of vaccine	Result of blood virus injection (1 c. c.) 12 days later	Pig No.	Dose of vaccine[1]	Result of blood virus injection (1 c. c.) 12 days later
Vaccine No. 130—Live virus titration=1/1,000 c. c. (1/1,000 tick) M. I. D. Prepared Apr. 2, 1925, tested Apr. 15, 1925					
	C. c.			*C. c.*	
1	¼	Spotted fever. Recovered	4	½	Spotted fever. Died
2	¼	Spotted fever. Died	5	1	Died from secondary infection
3	½	Immune	6	1	Immune
Vaccine No. 221—Titration=1/1,000 tick (M. I. D.) Prepared Mar. 31, 1925, tested Apr. 15, 1925					
7	¼	Immune	10	½	Immune
8	¼	Died early of secondary infection	11	1	Do.
9	½	Immune	12	1	Do.
Vaccine No. 223—Titration=1/5,000 tick (M. I. D.) Prepared Apr. 11, 1925, tested Apr. 15, 1925					
13	¼	Spotted fever. Recovered.	16	½	Immune
14	¼	Spotted fever. Died	17	1	Do.
15	½	Immune	18	1	Do.

[1] Each dose of vaccine given in cubic centimeters also represents the same fraction of a tick.

Guinea pig No. 3 was protected by one-half cubic centimeter of vaccine No. 130 but the same amount did not protect guinea pig No. 4.

Guinea pig No. 7 was protected by one-fourth cubic centimeter of vaccine No. 221, but one-fourth cubic centimeter of vaccine No. 223 failed to protect guinea pigs No. 13 and No. 14, although this vaccine was prepared from an emulsion containing 5,000 M. I. D. per cubic centimeter as compared with 1,000 M. I. D. in vaccine No. 221.

In amounts smaller than one-fourth cubic centimeter the vaccine has frequently modified, but never completely prevented, the infection. On the other hand, 1 cubic centimeter amounts have invariably protected guinea pigs when the minimal infectious dose of the live virus emulsion was one five-thousandth cubic centimeter. More concentrated lots of vaccine so prepared that the equivalent of two ticks was contained in each cubic centimeter have been used with good results. Higher concentrations than this, however, yield emulsions of great turbidity.

The majority of our preparations have lost their protective quality after 5 or 6 weeks, but we have encountered one lot which fully protected guinea pigs in 1 cubic centimeter amounts after six months' storage in the ice box.

Guinea pigs receiving two doses of 1 cubic centimeter each have shown immunity to 1 cubic centimeter of blood virus as long as eight months. Tests for longer periods were not made.

These tests merely indicate what may be expected as to the duration of immunity, the minimal protective dose, and the keeping qualities of the vaccine. At the present time our data are too meager to justify the making of generalizations.

VACCINATION OF MONKEYS

Tables 1 and 2 show complete protection of vaccinated monkeys against 1 cubic centimeter of blood virus (500 to 1,000 M. I. D. per cubic centimeter for guinea pig) and against one-tenth cubic centimeter of tick virus (500 M. I. D.). All five control monkeys died showing a typical rash. A spleen emulsion of monkey No. 10 produced typical fever and symptoms when injected into guinea pigs. The eight vaccinated animals remained well.

TABLE 1.—*Vaccine No. 210—Vaccination of M. rhesus*

[Vaccine prepared Feb. 19, 1925, injected subcutaneously. Titer=1/5,000 tick]

No.	First dose Feb. 25, 1925	Second dose Mar. 2, 1925	Immunity test Mar. 12, 1925	Result
1	Control		1 c. c. blood virus	Mar. 25, 1925—Dead. Typical spotted fever and rash
2	do		do	Do.
3	do		do	Mar. 22, 1925—Dead. Typical spotted fever and rash
4	1 c. c.		do	Apr. 4, 1925.—Active and healthy
5	do		do	Do.
6	do	1 c. c.	do	Do.
7	do	2 c. c.	do	Do.
8	do	do	do	Do.

TABLE 2.—*Vaccine No. 219—Vaccination of capuchin monkeys*

[Vaccine prepared Mar. 21, 1925, injected subcutaneously. Titer=1/1,000 tick]

No.	First dose Mar. 25, 1925	Second dose Apr. 1, 1925	Immunity test Apr. 11, 1925	Result
9	Control		1/10 c. c. tick virus.	Apr. 21.—Dead. Typical spotted fever
10	do		do	Do.
11	1.5 c. c. vaccine	1.5 c. c. vaccine	do	Remained well, discharged June 1.
12	do	do	do	Do.
13	do	do	do	Do.

EXPERIMENTAL VACCINATION OF MAN

In investigations of Rocky Mountain spotted fever or other disease transmitted by insect vectors, no attempt has been made, so far as we are aware, to protect man by inoculating material from an intermediate host. Breinl[3] has shown that guinea pigs may be protected against typhus fever by injecting phenolized emulsions of infected lice; but the method was not applied to man.

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[3] Breinl, F.: Studies on Typhus Virus in the Louse. Jour. of Inf. Dis., January 1924, vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 1-12.

Up to the present time a total of 34 people, chiefly laboratory and field workers in Rocky Mountain spotted fever and others whose occupations expose them to infection, have been vaccinated. Each lot of vaccine for human use was first tested for sterility, following the Hygienic Laboratory technique required for biologic products, and for protective quality and harmlessness by injection into guinea pigs

The vaccine was administered subcutaneously in doses of 1 or 2 cubic centimeters each at five-day intervals. Some have received two, some three, and some four injections. No severe reactions have been encountered. The total number of M. I D for guinea pigs per vaccinated individual has varied from 2,000 to 17 500 The greatest number used for one injection has been 10 000. The vaccines used have contained 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 M. I. D of killed virus per cubic centimeter.

Local redness, swelling, and heat, reaching a maximum within 48 hours, is the rule Slight headache and muscular pains occurred in a few instances, but no elevations of body temperature developed, and all persons vaccinated carried on their duties as usual The reactions following the first injection have been exceedingly mild, but in some individuals they increased in intensity and duration after the last injection, suggesting an increasing sensitiveness.

One person who gave a history of extreme sensitiveness to the bite of insects developed a general itching, with watering of the eyes, almost immediately following the first injection. For two weeks there appeared and disappeared several crops of an urticarial rash, accompanied by itching. The condition, however, did not interfere with the performance of his regular duties. An intradermal injection of one-tenth cubic centimeter of the vaccine given two weeks later was followed immediately by an urticarial wheal 1 inch in diameter. It is believed that the intradermal test may be used to detect any sensitive individual and thus avoid severe reactions.

DEMONSTRATION OF PROTECTIVE BODIES IN THE SERUM OF VACCINATED ANIMALS AND OF MAN

On May 22, 1924, 1 cubic centimeter of serum from each of 12 normal Belgian rabbits was mixed with 1 cubic centimeter of guinea pig blood virus and immediately injected intraperitoneally into guinea pigs. All of these animals developed typical spotted fever, from which only one recovered, demonstrating that the normal rabbit sera contained no virus-neutralizing substances. The rabbits were subsequently each given subcutaneously three injections of vaccine (May 22, May 26, and June 13). On August 21, 2 rabbits having died of intercurrent infection, 1 cubic centimeter of the serum of each of the remaining 10 was again mixed with 1 cubic centimeter of blood

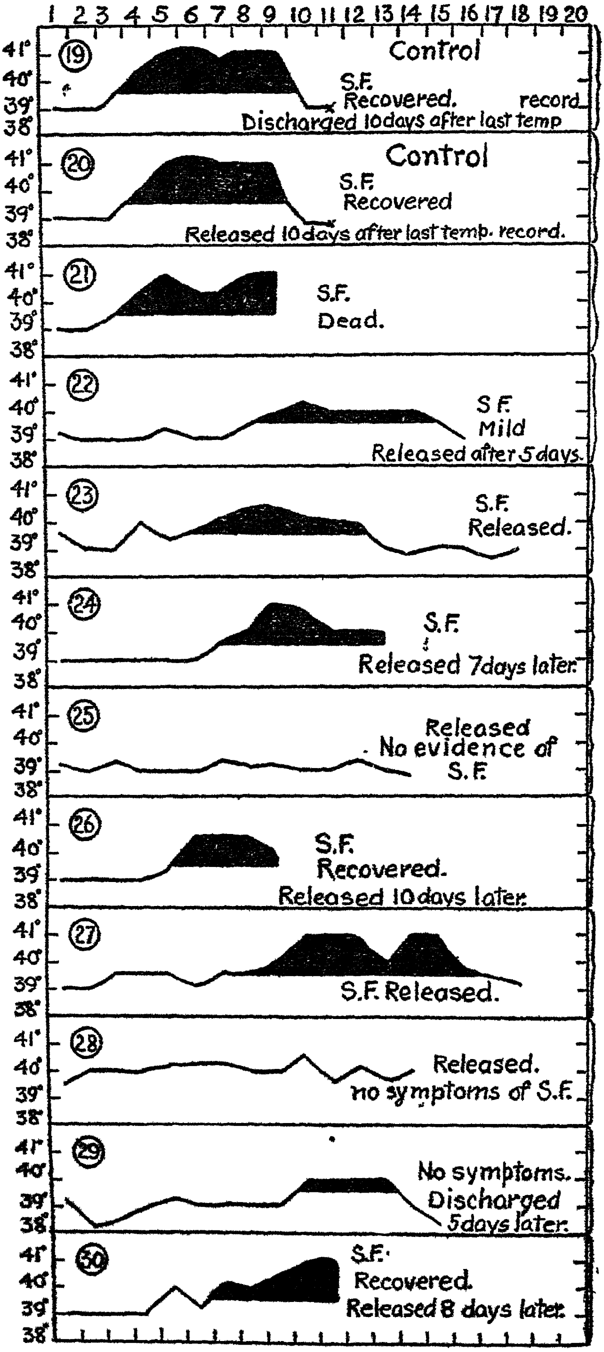

CHART 1.—Daily temperatures of guinea pigs injected with mixtures of serum from vaccinated rabbits and blood virus (Temperatures above 39.6° C. are regarded as definite fever, and areas between this line and the temperature curve are shaded in black.)

virus and immediately injected into fresh pigs. The sera of two fresh rabbits were used as controls. Chart No. 1 gives the results of these inoculations. The sera of the controls (Nos. 19 and 20) and of one of the vaccinated rabbits (No. 21) did not apparently affect the virus. However, two of the guinea pigs (No. 25 and No. 28) developed no symptoms of fever and all the others gave a markedly delayed incubation period.

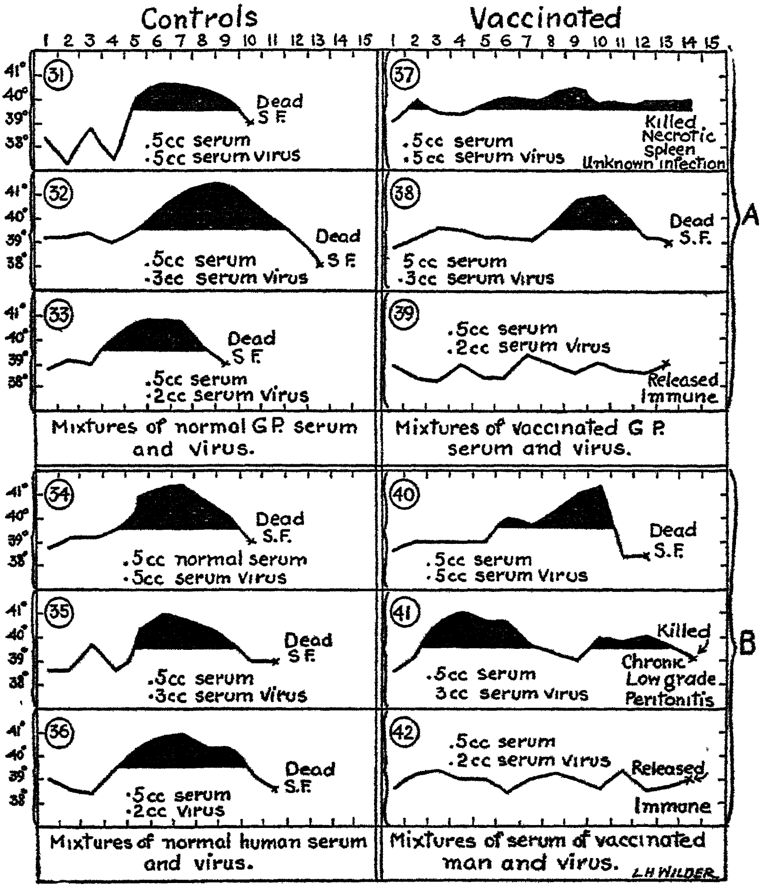

CHART 2.—Daily temperatures of guinea pigs injected with (A) mixtures of serum from vaccinated guinea pigs and decreasing amounts of blood virus, and (B) mixtures of serum from vaccinated man and decreasing amounts of blood virus.

Chart No. 2 gives the result of injecting into guinea pigs mixtures of blood virus with (1) serum from vaccinated guinea pigs and (2) with serum from vaccinated man. This time the mixtures were permitted to remain one hour at room temperature before inoculating.

Guinea pigs No. 31, No. 32, and No. 33 were injected with mixtures of normal guinea pig serum and virus. Guinea pigs No. 34, No. 35, and No. 36 were injected with mixtures of normal human serum and virus. All six of these control animals died promptly of spotted fever. Guinea pigs No. 39 and No. 42 show that 0.5 cubic centimeter of serum of a vaccinated guinea pig and of a vaccinated man neutralizes 0.2 cubic centimeter of blood virus The human serum had been tested before vaccination and showed no virus-neutralizing effect.

PROBABLE MODIFICATION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER IN A VACCINATED PERSON

On April 8, 1925, E. O. E., of Stevensville, Mont., age 43, engaged in cattle dipping for the Montana State Board of Entomology, was given 1 cubic centimeter of vaccine No 218. At the same time several other men were given injections from the same vial. Five days later E. O. E. was given another injection of 1 cubic centimeter in the opposite arm. On the morning of April 16, eight days after the first injection, he arose tired and drowsy, with a slight headache and muscular pains The following day the symptoms were more severe, and in the evening, about 7 p. m., he had a chill and went to bed. On the 19th the family physician, Dr. W. P. Reynolds, of Stevensville, noticed small scattered hyperemic spots on the ankles and abdomen. On the 21st there was nosebleed and the temperature had reached 103 8° F. A diagnosis of Rocky Mountain spotted fever was made, although no definite history of tick bite could be obtained The patient's occupation, however, had continually exposed him to the bites of partially fed adult ticks which he had been removing from cattle and horses by "hand picking." Such fed ticks can infect far more readily than unfed ticks. This has been previously shown by us experimentally.[4]

The interesting features in this case are:

1. The course of the disease was mild, and the patient was never considered in danger
2. Although convalescence was prolonged, the patient recovered. Four other cases—all that occurred this year in the Bitter Root Valley—were all fatal within 10 days.
3. The rash was scattered and far less marked than in any other cases we have seen in this region (see Pl. II).
4. Three guinea pigs injected with blood from the patient failed to show spotted fever. This has happened, however, in other typical cases, but never in those of a severe character.

It is, of course, impossible to state that the vaccine modified the course and severity of the infection. Vaccine No 218 was prepared on March 18, 1925, from a tick emulsion which gave a titer of one one-thousandth tick as the M. I. D. On March 25 it protected guinea pigs in one-half cubic centimeter amounts.

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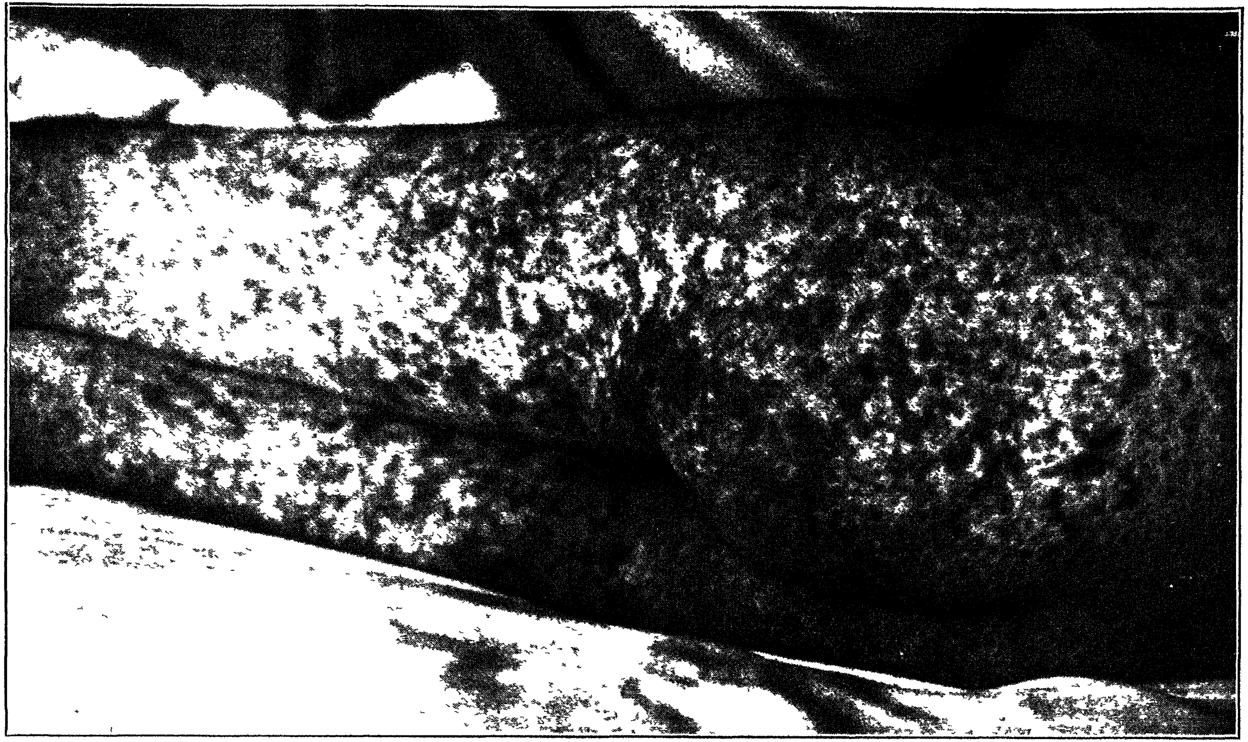
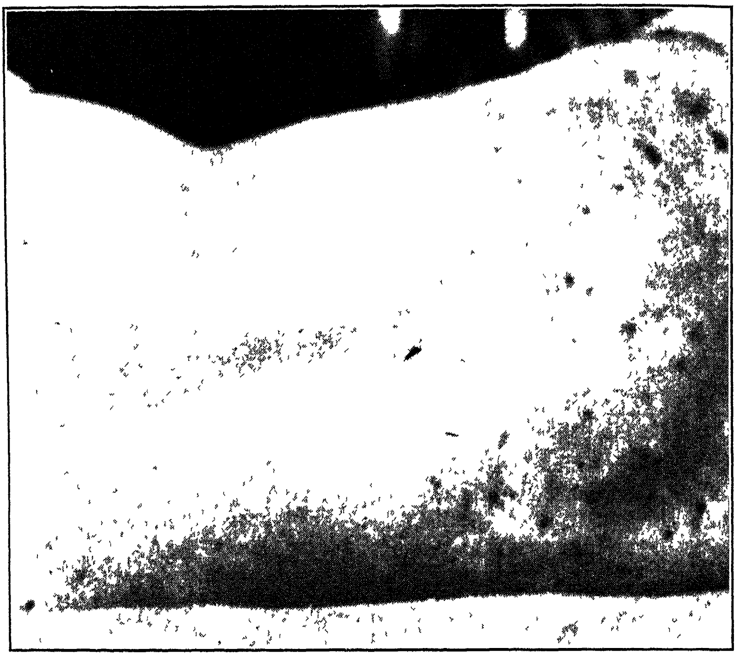
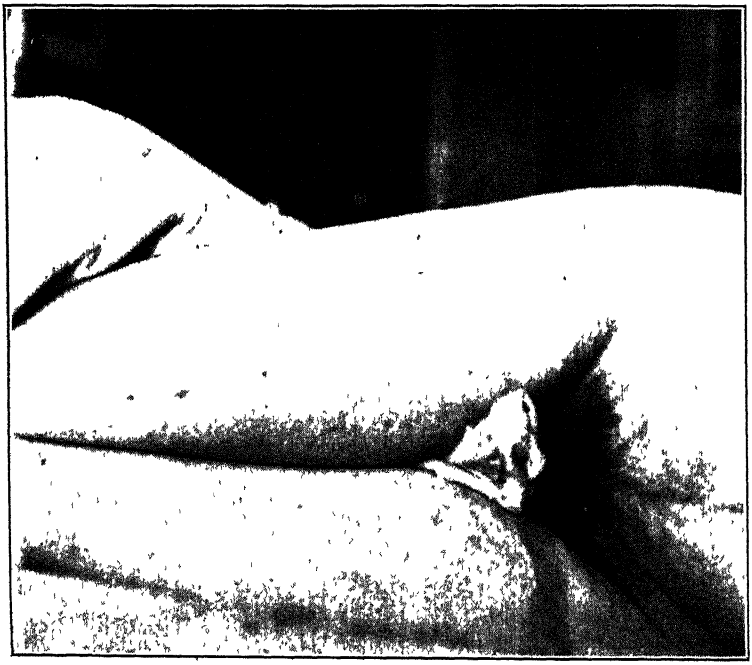
[4] Spencer, R. R., and Parker, R. R. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: Infectivity of Fasting and Recently Fed Ticks. Pub. Health Rep., Feb 23, 1923, pp 333-339 Reprint No 817.



Fatal case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever photograph taken about the eighth day Many cases in the Bitterroot Valley, Montana, die before the rash has developed to this stage - (Courtesy of Surg L D Fricks)





Appearance of rash on eighth day in a case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever which was probably modified by vaccination

The time required for an immunity to develop has varied considerably in vaccinated guinea pigs We have regarded 10 days as a minimum period. We are therefore unable to draw any definite conclusions as to the efficiency of the vaccine from this case, but believe the circumstances as reported are worthy of note.

We see no reason why injections may not be repeated each spring in persons whose occupations definitely expose them to infection It would be impracticable to vaccinate the general population of the spotted fever region, but it is believed that the vaccine affords a means of protection for all those necessarily exposed to the infection and who choose to avail themselves of it This would include residents and vacationists in badly infected areas, laboratory and field workers in Rocky Mountain spotted fever, foresters, lumbermen, sheep herders, surveyors, hunters, prospectors, and fishermen.

SUMMARY

1. The technique for the preparation of a protective vaccine against Rocky Mountain spotted fever from infected adult ticks is given.

2 The potency, keeping qualities, and duration of immunity induced by this vaccine have been estimated within certain limits.

3. The vaccine will protect guinea pigs, rabbits, and monkeys.

4. The vaccine has been administered to 34 adults with no severe reactions.

5 Virus-neutralizing substances can be demonstrated in the serum of vaccinated guinea pigs, rabbits, and man.

6. The course and outcome of a case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever developing eight days after the first dose of vaccine suggests that the infection was modified

RELATIVE VALUES OF METHODS OF ENUMERATING BACTERIA IN AIR[1]

By W J McCONNELL, Passed Assistant Surgeon (R), United States Public Health Service, Surgeon, United States Bureau of Mines, and B G H. THOMAS, Junior Pathologist, United States Bureau of Mines

Several practical and efficient instruments for collecting dusts in various atmospheres have been perfected during the past few years, and the Bureau of Mines was requested to compare some of these methods as to their efficiency in collecting bacteria in the air. Experiments were conducted with four different methods, and results were compared with the standard sand method[2] approved by the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of Air.

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[1] Work done in cooperation with U. S Bureau of Mines

[2] Final Report of the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of Air Am. Jour. Pub. Health, vol 7, 1917, p 54.

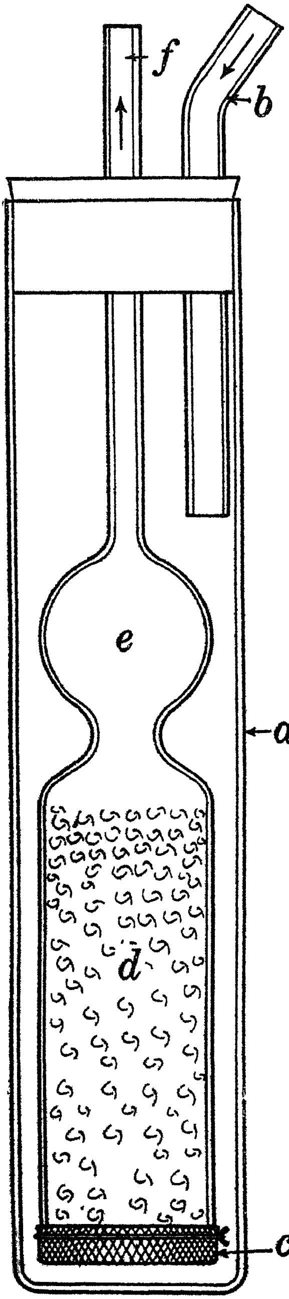

Fig 1.—Bacterial aeroscope

Instruments Used and Operating Conditions

The instruments tested in these experiments were the Anderson-Armspach dust determinator,[3] the Greenburg-Smith impinger,[4] sugar tubes, and a modified water aeroscope The aeroscope was devised by the junior writer and made by the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. It consists essentially of a container and an aeroscope as illustrated in Figure 1.

In operating the instruments suction was obtained by using a rotary vane pump connected in such a manner that any amount of air could be drawn through the instrument The amount of air passed through the filters was determined by the time and the rate of flow, a flowmeter being used between the pump and the instrument One cubic foot per minute was the rate of flow of air used in the impinger method and 0.4 cubic foot per minute in the other methods.

All experiments were conducted under a hood. A suspension of bacteria was sprayed into the hood by means of an atomizer, which was attached to a positive pressure air line for a period of 10 seconds at the beginning of each experiment The air in the hood was kept in motion while the samples were being taken. The organisms used were *Bacillus coli* and *Staphylococcus albus*.

The media used to grow the organisms was either beef-extract broth or beef-extract agar, containing 2.5 per cent agar, adjusted to hydrogen ion concentration of pH 7.4. The cultures were incubated at 37° C. for 3 days before they were recorded.

In order to obtain comparable results for the different methods used on any one day, they were alternated so that the average conditions would be approximately the same.

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[3] Ingels, Margaret New Data on Air Dust Determinations Jour Am Soc Heat and Vent Engrs., March, 1923, February, 1924, and January, 1925

[4] Greenburg, L. and Smith, G. W.: A New Instrument for Sampling Aerial Dust Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations Serial No. 2392, 1922.

DESCRIPTION OF AND PROCEDURE WITH WATER AEROSCOPE

The container *a* consists of a cylindrical glass tube 240 mm in length and 50 mm in diameter, closed at the bottom and fitted at the top with a rubber stopper through which two openings were made for the insertion of tubes *b* and *f*. The inner tube is also glass and consists of a lower portion *d*, which is 105 mm in length and 30 mm. in diameter and contains water. The upper portion of the tube is constricted to a diameter of 10 mm and expands into the trap *e*, which is 35 mm in diameter. This in turn continues into the exit tube *f*, which is 100 mm. in length and 6 mm in diameter The lower end of the tube is covered with a piece of Japanese silk *c* and fastened by means of a cord to the edge of the tube The small curves in tube *d* represent the water broken up into bubbles when the apparatus is in use The intake tube *b* is 6 mm in diameter and 105 mm in length, of which the upper 35 mm was bent at an angle of 45°.

In preparing the water aeroscope for use, approximately 25 c c. of distilled water was put into the container *a*, and the openings *b* and *f* were plugged with cotton. It was then sterilized in an autoclave for 20 minutes at 15 to 18 pounds pressure Before using the instrument the cotton plugs were removed and tube *f* was connected by means of rubber tubing to a suction device The air was drawn through the inlet tube *b* and through the water in the container, which in turn was lifted into tube *d* as a foamy mass The bacteria are caught in the bubbling water At the end of the test 1 c c of the water was plated out in a petri dish and the volume of the remainder was determined. This amount, plus the 1 c. c. removed, gave the dilution factor to be used in conjunction with the volume of air filtered when calculating the number of organisms in the air.

PROCEDURE WITH AIR DUST DETERMINATOR

When using the air dust determinator the pressure gage was disconnected and the A D. Little quantitative filter paper was sterilized. The paper was treated in the following manner in order not to render it brittle Each sheet was wrapped in a newspaper, autoclaved at 15 to 18 pounds pressure for 15 minutes and then dried at 37° C dry heat. In a few preliminary experiments, five consecutively numbered sheets were used simultaneously, and these were sterilized in one package The filter paper was handled only with sterile instruments.

Cultures were made from the central area, 2 cm square, of each sheet. In the quantitative experiments, these squares of paper were placed in a sterile 100 c. c. Erlenmeyer flask containing 10 c. c. of distilled water. The contents of the flask were repeatedly shaken for 30 minutes in order to set the bacteria free; 1 c. c. of this water was plated as in a water examination for bacteria The three factors used for calculating the number of organisms were as follows: The proportional area of the exposed paper that was cultured, the dilution factor, and the volume of air filtered

PROCEDURE WITH SAND AEROSCOPE

Samples of air containing bacteria were collected with the sand aeroscope, as recommended in the final report of the Committee of Standard Methods for the Examination of Air The sand used had a fineness of 100 to 200 mesh and was sterilized at 165° C dry heat for 60 minutes Following the collection, the sand was poured into a small sterile Erlenmeyer flask containing 10 c. c. of distilled water. The mixture was repeatedly shaken for a period of 30 minutes, and 1 c c. of the bacteria-laden water was cultured.

PROCEDURE WITH SUGAR AEROSCOPE

In a few experiments the sand was replaced by granulated sugar (saccharose) These experiments proved very unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty of sterilizing the sugar When dry heat was used, the sugar became caramel, and with moist heat it became a solid homogenous white mass This solid mass of sugar greatly impeded the flow of air and dissolved very slowly in distilled water from which cultures were made.

PROCEDURE WITH IMPINGER TUBE

The Greenburg-Smith impinger tube was next compared with the sand method The same procedure was employed in collecting bacteria as is used in collecting dust, except that the tube was autoclaved. At the end of each test 1 c. c of the sample was plated. The dilution factor was obtained by adding the amount used for culturing plus the volume of water remaining in the apparatus.

Comparative Tests

In using the dust determinator it was at first necessary to determine whether the paper would retain the organisms. Four or five sheets of filter paper numbered consecutively were used in the preliminary tests. The center square of each sheet was cultured separately in beef-broth extract. Table 1 illustrates the results of these tests.

TABLE 1.—*Results of tests of dust determinator to determine organisms retained by filter paper*

Date	Experiment No.	The individual sheet that was positive	The individual sheets that were negative
Aug. 3, 1923	F 1	Fourth	First, third, and fifth (paper No. 2 dropped)
Do	F 2	First	Second, third, fourth, and fifth
Do	F 3	do	Do.
Sept. 8, 1923	F 4	do	Second, third, and fourth
Do	F 5	do	Do.
Do	F 6	do	Do.
Do	F 7	do	Do.
Do	F 8		First, second, third, and fourth

It will be observed that the first filter paper retained all the bacteria, which leads us to the conclusion that if any bacteria escapes the first filter paper they pass also through the remaining sheets.

A group of experiments was next conducted in which the methods studied were compared with the sand method. On four occasions no bacteria were sprayed into the air, and the bacterial count was practically zero. The data of the sand, filter paper, water, and impinger methods are given in Table 2, with the exception of those from the sugar tube. Of the latter group only two experiments were conducted, as it was not found to be practicable because of the hardness of the sugar after steam sterilization and the formation of caramel when dry heat was used.

TABLE 2.—*Results of various methods of collecting bacteria from air*

Date	Sand method			Filter-paper method			Modified water method			Impinger method		
	Experiment No	Plate count	Bacteria per cubic meter	Experiment No	Plate count	Count per cubic meter	Experiment No	Plate count	Count per cubic meter	Experiment No	Plate count	Count per cubic meter
Nov. 27, 1923	1 F 1	0	0	F 9	0	0						
	1 F 2	0	0	F 10	0	0						
	1 F 3	0	0	F 11	0	0						
	1 F 4	2	141	F 12	0	0						
Average		0 5	45		0	0						
Nov. 30, 1923	1 F 5	(1)	(1)	F 13	(1)	(1)						
	1 F 6	(1)	(1)	F 14	(1)	(1)						
	1 F 7	(1)	(1)	F 15	(1)	(1)						
			(1)	F 16	(1)	(1)						
Average		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)						
Dec 4, 1923	1 F 8	0	0	F 17	0	0	11 F 1	2	140			
	1 F 9	0	0	F 18	0	0						
Average		0	0		0	0		2	140			
Dec 7, 1923	1 F 10	221	15 600	F 19	1,600	537,000	11 F 2	(1)	(1)			
Average		221	15,600		1,600	537,000		(1)	(1)			
Dec 10, 1923	1 F 11	175	15,400	F 20	210	70,500	11 F 3	220	155,000			
	1 F 12	34	2,400	F 21	91	30,500						
Average		105	8,900		150	55,000		220	155,000			
Dec 11, 1923	1 F 13	21	1,690	F 22	323	109,000	11 F 4	521	71,500			
	1 F 14	232	16 100	F 23	47	15,750	11 F 5	258	117,000			
	1 F 15	216	15,200	F 24	364	122,000						
	1 F 16	450	37,000	F 25	308	105 000						
Average		230	17,570		260	87,940		389	94,250			
Dec 17, 1923	1 F 17	36	3,000	F 26	82	27,500	11 F 6	149	105,000			
	1 F 18	349	30,900	F 27	155	52,000	11 F 7	128	95,000			
Average		192	16,950		118	39,750		188	100,000			
Dec 18, 1923	1 F 19	5	350	F 28	39	13,100	11 F 9	267	141,000			
	1 F 20	20	1,400	F 29	83	27,700	11 F 10	584	61,900			
	1 F 21	69	4,870	F 30	78	26,100	11 F 11	758	80,300			
Average		31	2,206		67	22,300		536	94,060			

Jan 24, 1924	1 F 22	0	0				11 F 12	0	0	IV F 1	0	0
	1 F 23	0	0				11 F 13	0	0	IV F 2	0	0
	1 F 24	5	424				11 F 14	0	0			
Average		2	141					0	0		0	0
Apr 29, 1924	1 F 25	1	88				11 F 15	1,096	126,000	IV F 3	0	0
	1 F 26	0	0				11 F 16	214	37,900	IV F 4	0	0
	1 F 27	1	88				11 F 17	11	2,050			
Average		1	58					440	55,320		0	0
May 1, 1924	1 F 28	0	0				11 F 18	0	0	IV F 5	0	0
	1 F 29	0	0				11 F 19	0	0	IV F 6	0	0
Average		0	0					0	0		0	0
May 5, 1924	1 F 30	36	3,160				11 F 20	108	21,000	IV F 7	2	3,070
	1 F 31	77	6,780				11 F 21	684	78,400	IV F 8	4	6,500
Average		56	4,970					396	49,700		3	4,785
May 9, 1924	1 F 32	20	1,760				11 F 22	(1)	(1)	IV F 9	1	1,235
	1 F 33	320	28,300				11 F 23	(1)	(1)	IV F 10	2	3,300
Average		170	15,030					(1)	(1)	IV F 10	2	2,268

[1] Too numerous to count

It will be observed that the methods employing filter paper and water are approximately ten times more efficient than the standard sand method. The results of the impinger method indicate that it is not suitable for determining bacteria in the air The organisms which were sprayed into the air were not recovered. On the three

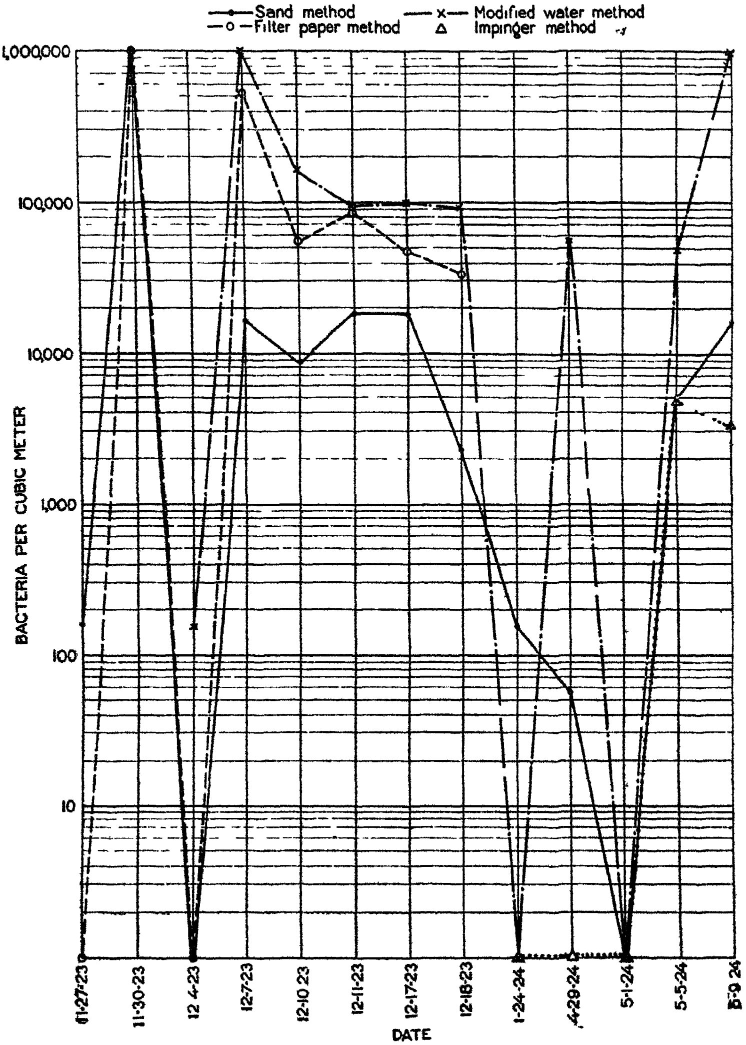

FIG 2 —Average day's count per cubic meter for a given method

days when the impinger was used after a number of bacteria had been sprayed into the air, as shown by the water method, the plate count was either zero or not more than four. The colonies that grew on the plate were not of the organisms that were sprayed into the air.

In order to make more obvious the relative efficiency of the various methods, the average day's count for each method is plotted in Figure 2.

Test of Efficiency of Water Aeroscope

After completing the series of tests, a few experiments were conducted to determine, first, whether any bacteria passed through the modified water aeroscope, and second, whether the majority of organisms collected by the filter-paper method were in the center or in the periphery of the paper.

The first was determined by inserting a sterile cotton plug in the exit tube during the test, washing the cotton well in sterile water, and culturing 1 c. c. of the water. The results are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Percentage of bacteria passing through the modified water aeroscope*

Experiment No.	Total count from aeroscope	Total count from cotton plug	Per cent passed through
11 F 3	4,400	30	0.68
11 F 4	8,336	220	2.64
11 F 5	3,354	20	0.59
11 F 7	2,688	0	0.00
11 F 8	4,968	10	0.20
11 F 9	4,005	40	1.00
Average			0.85
Total	27,751	320	1.15

The number of organisms passing through the aeroscope is almost negligible. The average percentage passing through in the different experiments is 0.85 per cent, and the calculated percentage of the total count is 1.15 per cent, which is likewise negligible.

The second inquiry was determined by making a culture of both the center and the margin of the exposed filter paper. Two tests were conducted, and the results show that, in the first test, the margin contained only 85.4 per cent of the number of organisms found in the center of the paper, and in the second test, 83.8 per cent. While these two tests provide insufficient data to serve as a basis for conclusions, they indicate a possible error airising when culturing the small central area.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Instruments

FILTER PAPER

From a comparison of the results of the different methods of collecting bacteria from the air it is seen that the modified water aeroscope and the filter-paper methods are the more efficient. The latter has the advantage that, if the paper is placed in a sterile container, it can be shipped with safety. It is probably not the most advantageous method for several reasons. First, it requires a special apparatus equipped with a filter-paper holder Second, contamination may occur when the container is opened, when the paper is put in or removed from the machine and placed in the original container; and especially when nonsterile instruments or fingers are used in the handling of the filter paper. Third, preparation of the paper requires both moist sterilization and slow drying to prevent brittleness.

SAND AEROSCOPE

In contrast, the sterilization of the sand aeroscope is much simpler and can be performed in one operation. Moreover, the sand tube can be shipped by sealing the ends with a wax cap or a rubber tube and clamp. This method, however, requires grinding and sizing of the sand. Its greatest disadvantage is that it builds up a high resistance when using a rapid rate of flow.

MODIFIED WATER AEROSCOPE

The modified water aeroscope shares all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the sand method. Likewise, the modified method possesses several advantages over Rettger's [5] water aeroscope, which he claims to be as efficient as the sand method. In Rettger's aeroscope the air is drawn in a long narrow tube instead of a short one. This is an important feature, because Rettger found that bacteria clung to the inner wall of this long narrow tube. Second, the openings in his aeroscope are few and comparatively large as compared with the modified water aeroscope. The smaller openings of this instrument assure smaller air bubbles, and thus the contents of the bubbles are more easily moistened and consequently the bacteria will be more readily caught in the water. The greater total area of openings in the modified method permits the air to be drawn through it more than 10 times as rapidly as was considered practicable in the unmodified form which permits a liter of air per minute.

IMPINGER

The low counts obtained with the impinger indicate the difficulty in recovering the organisms used in these experiments when the rate of suction is 1 cubic foot per minute.

In an effort to seek an explanation why the organisms were not recovered with the impinger, our attention was attracted to the experiments conducted by Larson and his colleagues [6] on the effect of high pressure on bacteria, and in particular his conclusion that the sudden release of the pressure, thereby changing the osmotic tension of the fluid in which the bacteria were suspended, was the factor which destroyed the organisms

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[5] Rettger Method of Determining Bacteria in the Air, Using Salt Solution Jour Med Research, Vol 22, June, 1910, pp 461–468

[6] Larson, W P , Hartzell, T B , and Diehl, H. S.: The Effect of High Pressures on Bacteria Jour of Infec Dis., Vol. XXII (1918), pp 271–279

The impinger differs from the methods used by Larson in that instead of exerting a constant pressure and suddenly releasing, the suspension of organisms is impacted with a sudden increase in pressure and instantly released

In an attempt to estimate the amount of pressure due to impact, Dr. M D. Hersey, physicist of the Bureau of Mines, supplied the following comments on the problem:

"If the bacteria consist of soft particles of about the density of water and are caused to impinge against a metal surface at right angles to the air jet in which they are carried along in suspension, a certain amount of pressure will be developed during the moment of impact.

"A limiting case, which lends itself to calculation, may be described by assuming the metal plate to be perfectly rigid while the moving particle possesses no rigidity or resistance whatever to deformation It will be assumed to act like a perfect liquid, free from viscosity or elasticity In this case the impact pressure will be due solely to the inertia of the bacteria.

"Under the above conditions the formula required is

$$p = \tfrac{1}{2}\rho v^2$$

where p will come out in pounds per square foot if the density, ρ, is taken in slugs per cubic foot, while v is in feet per second (one slug = 32 2 pounds mass).

"Taking the density of the particle to be the same as water, about 1 9 slugs per cubic foot, and if the velocity is 370 feet per second (the air was found to leave the impinger nozzle at the rate of 373 feet per second), the formula above gives for the impact pressure about 130,000 pounds per square foot, which amounts to 900 pounds per square inch

"In so far as the particle possesses internal rigidity or hardness, the true pressures experienced will be greater than those calculated above, approaching infinity if both the metal surface and the particle are assumed to be absolutely undeformable.

"Probably 1,000 pounds per square inch would be a conservative estimate of the impact pressure; and for velocities greater or less than 370 feet per second, the pressure would vary in proportion to the square of the speed"

A suggested explanation that, in the short process of the experiment, enough copper was dissolved from the brass plate of the impinger to kill the organisms was easily proved untenable by successfully growing cultures of bacteria after having left organisms in contact with the impinger plate 24 hours. It is likewise commonly known that brass plumbing does not prevent the growth of organisms

The most plausible explanation lies in the hypothesis that the organisms (based on Larson's experiments) were killed in the collection by the impinger.

TESTING THE AEROSCOPE

There are several possible methods of testing an aeroscope. It is true that it is almost impossible to obtain strictly comparable results for the different methods if they are run parallel or alternately. If, however, a number of tests are made, the error due to dissimilar conditions becomes less when an average of each group is made. Ruhle,[7] on the other hand, considered the proper method of testing to use the two tubes in tandem and thus determine the percentage of organisms that passed through the first tube. This method is very good provided that it is only a question of filtering and not one of enumerating the bacteria in the air. A given method may retain the organisms perfectly and yet the count may be far lower than it should be. This is due to two processes that are combined in determining the number of organisms in the air; one is catching the organisms and the other is setting them free in the media in which they are to be cultured. It is very probable that the organisms caught in the fine sand are not readily set free when the sand is poured into the water or a physiological salt solution Thus, when a portion of the suspension is cultured, it does not give a true representative number of the organisms caught in the sand

Conclusions

The experiments performed indicate that—

1. The modified water aeroscope is approximately ten times more efficient than the standard sand method. It is relatively free from error and contamination and is easily prepared.
2. The Anderson-Armspach (filter paper) dust determinator is approximately ten times more efficient than the standard sand method, but is open to errors through contamination, and the method of preparing the filter paper is quite tedious.
3. The experiments conducted with the impinger indicate that this instrument is not suitable for enumerating the bacteria in air when the rate of flow is 1 cubic foot per minute.
4. The sugar tube is impractical as an aeroscope.

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[7] Ruhle, G. L A: Methods of Bacterial Analyses of Air. Jour of Agricultural Research, Department of Agriculture, Vol. 4 (1915) p. 343.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 26, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 29, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Sept 26, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	60,828,114	57,044,556
Number of death claims	10,180	9,497
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.7	8.7

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 26, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, September 29, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Sept 26, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept 26, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Sept 26, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	5,750	10.8	[3] 10.9	893	[3] 718	[4] 76
Akron	32			7	5	78
Albany [5]	42	18.3	13.6	4	4	87
Atlanta	75			10	7	
Baltimore [5]	185	12.1	10.8	40	25	120
Birmingham	53	13.4	14.3	7	8	
Boston	171	11.4	12.4	27	29	71
Bridgeport	21			4	3	64
Buffalo	127	12.0	14.2	23	24	93
Cambridge	18	8.3	14.0	2	5	34
Camden	27	10.9	11.6	4	5	64
Canton	12	5.9	6.1	2	1	42
Chicago [5]	576	10.0	10.2	95	76	84
Cincinnati	108	13.8	14.3	20	15	118
Cleveland	171	9.5	8.2	24	25	60
Columbus	69	12.9	13.4	17	8	156
Dallas	38	10.2	12.5	7	6	
Dayton	23	6.9	8.3	5	4	79
Denver	78	14.5	15.8	20	11	
Des Moines	25	8.7	9.0	3	2	51
Detroit	210			50	40	86
Duluth	20	9.4	7.7	4	1	86
El Paso	29	14.4	12.4	6	6	
Erie	19			5	5	97
Fall River [5]	25	10.8	12.5	3	5	43
Flint	23	9.2	7.1	7	4	111
Fort Worth	26	8.9	9.9	3	5	
Grand Rapids	33	11.3	9.8	5	2	79
Houston	36	11.4	12.1	3	7	
Indianapolis	74	10.8	11.6	8	11	57
Kansas City, Kans	27	11.4	9.0	4	1	84
Kansas City, Mo	85	12.1	10.4	9	12	
Los Angeles	181			9	17	25
Louisville	90	18.1	15.9	8	7	7[illegible]
Lowell	28	12.5	14.4	8	4	139
Lynn	15	7.5	9.6	3	1	80
Memphis	65	19.4	12.7	5	3	
Milwaukee	80	8.3	9.5	15	12	70
Minneapolis	81	9.9	10.2	7	7	37
Nashville [5]	25	9.6	12.3	2	2	
New Bedford	24	9.3	8.3	5	5	83
New Haven	32	9.3	9.5	5	8	65
New Orleans	130	17.4	15.8	17	17	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 66 cities

[4] Data for 62 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept 25, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 26, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended Sept. 26, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Sept. 26, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Sept. 26, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,156	9.9	9.9	166	135	67
Bronx Borough	136	7.9	7.7	20	10	69
Brooklyn Borough	363	8.5	9.0	46	55	47
Manhattan Borough	509	11.8	11.2	77	60	80
Queens Borough	100	9.1	10.0	19	7	88
Richmond Borough	48	18.7	14.8	4	3	72
Newark, N. J	91	10.5	10.4	15	17	68
Norfolk	34	----	----	5	4	92
Oakland	39	8.0	11.2	3	1	35
Oklahoma City	36	----	----	3	3	----
Omaha	51	12.6	17.0	9	7	93
Paterson	28	10.3	9.3	1	3	17
Philadelphia	395	10.4	11.0	69	54	87
Pittsburgh	160	13.2	11.8	40	16	133
Portland, Oreg	53	9.8	10.1	4	3	40
Providence	46	9.8	11.3	4	7	32
Richmond	43	12.0	12.5	14	5	167
Rochester	59	9.3	8.7	6	6	48
St. Louis	144	9.1	11.2	16	16	----
St. Paul	44	9.3	11.5	3	8	25
Salt Lake City [5]	28	11.1	12.2	3	4	47
San Antonio	48	12.6	11.2	11	10	----
San Diego	28	13.8	15.7	0	3	0
San Francisco	140	13.1	12.3	7	5	40
Schenectady	12	6.1	7.8	3	1	84
Seattle	64	----	----	3	7	29
Somerville	16	8.2	7.8	2	2	54
Spokane	24	11.5	11.5	5	2	112
Springfield, Mass	26	8.9	11.9	3	1	45
Syracuse	38	10.3	10.8	9	3	113
Tacoma	28	14.0	7.6	1	0	23
Toledo	60	10.9	11.7	11	5	99
Trenton	31	12.2	12.5	3	6	49
Utica	35	17.0	----	6	----	129
Washington, D. C	134	14.0	11.7	29	15	163
Waterbury	26	----	----	5	4	108
Wilmington, Del	27	11.5	12.6	6	3	136
Worcester	45	11.8	7.5	8	3	92
Yonkers	9	4.2	5.2	0	2	0
Youngstown	33	10.8	8.7	9	7	111

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept. 25, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended October 3, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Dengue	5
Diphtheria	41
Influenza	1
Malaria	143
Measles	3
Mumps	14
Pellagra	20
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	61
Whooping cough	24

ARIZONA

Diphtheria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	20

ARKANSAS

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	12
Influenza	18
Malaria	142
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pellagra	11
Scarlet fever	3
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	44
Whooping cough	3

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Sacramento	1
San Fernando	1
Diphtheria	77
Influenza	5
Measles	17
Poliomyelitis	
Berkeley	1
Fresno	1
Los Angeles	1
Los Angeles County	2
Orange County	1
San Francisco	2
Stanislaus County	1
Scarlet fever	54
Smallpox	13
Typhoid fever	16

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	27
Measles	4
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	13

CONNECTICUT

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	18
German measles	1
Influenza	3

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Measles	22
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	15
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	27
Septic sore throat	1
Trichinosis	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	69

DELAWARE

Diphtheria	2
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	1

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	28
Malaria	8
Pneumonia	3
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	1

GEORGIA

Anchylostomiasis	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	3
Diphtheria	20
Dysentery	13
Influenza	6
Malaria	72
Mumps	15
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	17
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Septic sore throat	10
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	62
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	13

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Diphtheria	
Cook County	50
Sangamon County	6
Scattering	22
Influenza	24
Lethargic encephalitis—Winnebago County	1
Measles	35
Pneumonia	106
Poliomyelitis	
Champaign County	1
Cook County	4
Edgar County	1
Fulton County	3
Hancock County	1
Henry County	2
Iroquois County	1
Jackson County	1
Livingston County	3
Peoria County	1
Pike County	1
St. Clair County	1
Winnebago County	1
Woodford County	1
Scarlet fever	109
Smallpox	
Jackson County	3
Scattering	1
Tuberculosis	261
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	12
Iroquois County	5
Pulaski County	8
Saline County	8
Scattering	31
Whooping cough	113

INDIANA

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	52
Influenza	10
Measles	8
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	84
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	42

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	52
Measles	5
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	16
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	7

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Cheney	1
Emporia	1
Scandia	1
Tonganoxie	1
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	17
Enteritis	4
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Measles	3
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	7

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Arrington	1
Corning	1
Ellsworth	1
Harris	1
Kansas City	1
Marion	1
Montrose	1
Newell	1
Salina	1
Topeka (rural)	1
Wichita	2
Winfield	1
Scarlet fever	40
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	51
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	38

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	22
Influenza	14
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	46
Pneumonia	50
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	34

MAINE

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	4
German measles	6
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	27
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	11

MARYLAND [1]

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	53
Dysentery	11
Influenza	8
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	11
Meningitis (epidemic)	1
Mumps	18
Paratyphoid fever	16
Pneumonia (broncho)	12
Pneumonia (lobar)	8
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	32
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	66
Whooping cough	25

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	27
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	10
Diphtheria	84
German measles	6
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	1
Measles	130
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	10
Pneumonia (lobar)	28
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	94
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	81
Tuberculosis (other forms)	17
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	150

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	71
Measles	31
Pneumonia	44
Scarlet fever	106
Tuberculosis	274
Typhoid fever	64
Whooping cough	133

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	59
Poliomyelitis	58
Scarlet fever	86
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	161
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	10

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	32
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	13
Typhoid fever	37

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	67
Influenza	5
Measles	3
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Pneumonia	12
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	7
Tuberculosis	82
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	31

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[1] Week ended Friday.

MONTANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	3
Measles	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	23

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	70
Influenza	7
Malaria	3
Measles	20
Pneumonia	46
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	46
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	32

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	2
Conjunctivitis	4
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	5
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	79
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	6

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	60
Influenza	44
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	48
Pneumonia	88
Poliomyelitis	35
Scarlet fever	75
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	175

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	191
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	43
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	10
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	60

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Diphtheria	23
Influenza	10
Malaria	52
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pellagra	10
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	98
Whooping cough	11

OREGON

Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	4
Measles	3
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	[1] 4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	5

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	8
Measles	1
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	2

TEXAS

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Mumps	5
Pellagra	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	4

VERMONT

Chicken pox	5
Mumps	50
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	4
Whooping cough	3

[1] Deaths.

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	18
German measles	2
Measles	2
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	
Chelan County	1
Lewis County	1
Seattle	1
Skagit County	2
Spokane	1
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	10
Trachoma—Pierce County	1
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	8

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid fever	
Huntington	6
Scattering	5

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	15
Influenza	1
Measles	3
Milwaukee—Continued	
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	11
Tuberculosis	13
Whooping cough	40
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	25
German measles	2
Influenza	21
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	29
Mumps	22
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	20
Scarlet fever	55
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	56

WYOMING

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	2

Reports for Week Ended September 26, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	8
Measles	3
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	33

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	5
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	14

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	10
Diphtheria	61
Influenza	39
Malaria	447
Measles	8
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	11
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	63
Whooping cough	47

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
August, 1925										
Kansas	5	35	11	5	11	2	33	91	8	171
Mississippi	0	124	246	11, 727	108	848	8	40	67	737
Montana	1	13	--------	--------	3	--------	15	34	13	40
North Dakota	1	11	2	--------	8	--------	45	76	2	6
Oregon	5	62	2	--------	5	--------	3	30	11	48
South Carolina	--------	221	179	1, 679	5	4	1	29	15	393
South Dakota	--------	18	--------	--------	7	--------	5	84	1	31
Virginia	4	158	678	248	111	21	17	71	7	394
West Virginia	3	57	70	--------	21	--------	4	84	30	294
Wyoming	--------	6	3	--------	2	--------	5	23	1	9

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS, JUNE, 1925

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of August, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Diphtheria	Malaria	Measles	Paratyphoid	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tetanus	Tuberculosis	Typhoid
Connecticut	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	4
Illinois	--------	2	--------	--------	1	--------	2	--------	12	9
Massachusetts	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2
Minnesota	1	--------	--------	--------	1	1	--------	1	35	2
New Jersey	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2
New York	2	--------	1	1	9	3	--------	--------	--------	6
Rhode Island	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	--------	--------	--------	1	--------

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Sept 19, 1925

Number of rats trapped	2, 497
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	832
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 538
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Aug 22, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Sept 12, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	663
Number of rats found plague infected	0

Totals:	
Number of rats trapped Jan 1, to Sept 12, 1925	67, 771
Number of rats found plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Week ended Sept 19, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	732
Number of rats found plague infected	0
Totals.	
Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Sept 19, 1925	68, 503
Number of rats found plague infected	21

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Sept 19, 1925	
Number of vessels inspected	29
Number of inspections made	39
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	13
Number of rodents examined for plague	2, 671
Number of rodents found plague infected	0
Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Sept 19, 1925.	
Number of rodents examined for plague	171, 031
Number of rodents found plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended September 19, 1925, 37 States reported 1,050 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended September 20, 1924, the same States reported 1,359 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,800,000, reported 535 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 19, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 638 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 715 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 274 cases of measles for the week ended September 19, 1925, and 297 cases of this disease for the week ended September 20, 1924. One hundred cities reported 162 cases of measles for the week this year, and 90 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 38 States reported 276 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended September 19, 1925. The same States reported 278 cases for the week ended September 20, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-seven States—this year, 827 cases; last year, 1,119 cases; 100 cities—this year, 342 cases; last year, 462 cases; estimated expectancy, 354 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended September 19, 1925, 37 States reported 117 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 188 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 36 cases, 1924, 86 cases, estimated expectancy, 19 cases. One death from smallpox was reported during the week at Los Angeles, Calif

Typhoid fever.—One thousand and fifty cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 19, 1925, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 815 cases of this disease. One hundred cities reported 279 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 197 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 249 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 100 cities as follows. 1925, 357 deaths; 1924, 309 deaths.

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81, 383	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23, 613	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	8	33	15	0	0	4	1	16
Fall River	120, 912	1	3	5	0	0	12	0	1
Springfield	144, 227	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Worcester	191, 927	2	4	29	0	0	27	0	4
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Providence	242, 378	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	2
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	172, 967	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	0	16	3	0	1	2	0	8
New York	5, 927, 625	17	98	75	7	8	26	4	78
Rochester	317, 867	1	3	2	0	0	4	0	4
Syracuse	184, 511	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
New Jersey.									
Camden	124, 157	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	438, 699	4	8	10	1	0	3	1	4
Trenton	127. 390	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—con									
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	7	32	47	0	2	23	0	26
Pittsburgh	613,442	0	19	21	0	--------	6	0	--------
Reading	110,917	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
Scranton	140,636	0	3	6	0	--------	1	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	2	8	3	0	1	0	0	4
Cleveland	888,519	4	28	26	1	0	11	2	7
Columbus	261,082	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Toledo	268,338	0	9	3	0	0	1	0	2
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	0	15	2	0	0	5	0	1
South Bend	76,709	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	12	84	45	6	2	10	2	26
Springfield	61,833	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995,668	2	43	13	3	3	0	1	16
Flint	117,968	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	7	12	9	0	0	0	2	5
Racine	64,393	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	5	19	36	0	2	1	4	4
St Paul	241,891	2	13	11	0	0	0	0	6
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	0	0	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	7	2	1	1	1	1	5
St Joseph	78,232	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803,853	0	27	13	0	0	2	0	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Omaha	204,382	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Wichita	79,261	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	4	15	7	1	0	7	6	12
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	1	6	4	0	0	1	0	11
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Richmond	181,044	0	12	14	0	0	0	0	2
Roanoke	55,502	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—con									
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39,688	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	6	4	7	0	0	3	6
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisville	257,671	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	4
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	4
Nashville	121,128	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	6
Mobile	63,858	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	6
Shreveport	54,590	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Tulsa	102,018	0	1	1	0	--------	1	0	--------
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	4
Galveston	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	--------	2	4	0	0	0	--------	1
San Antonio	184,727	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Great Falls	27,787	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	4	9	9	0	2	0	1	8
Pueblo	43,519	--------	3	10	0	0	0	--------	1
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	2	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	2	2	3	0	0	0	5	2
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	6	4	9	0	--------	1	3	--------
Spokane	104,573	1	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon.									
Portland	273,621	2	4	5	0	0	0	2	3
California.									
Los Angeles	666,853	3	25	19	1	0	1	7	9
Sacramento	69,950	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
San Francisco	539,038	17	14	13	1	0	1	6	4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	22
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manchester	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Burlington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts											
Boston	12	7	0	0	0	9	4	3	0	37	163
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	7	24
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	25
Worcester	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	36
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Providence	3	2	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	2	50
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	18
Hartford	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	31
New Haven	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	19	16
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	7	5	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	6	126
New York	34	22	0	0	0	[1] 75	47	40	3	50	1,104
Rochester	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	8	72
Syracuse	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	39	35
New Jersey											
Camden	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	16
Newark	4	7	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	22	59
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	27
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	17	28	0	0	0	35	15	13	0	73	442
Pittsburgh	12	21	0	0	--------	--------	5	8	--------	0	--------
Reading	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	13	25
Scranton	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	6	3	0	0	0	8	2	0	1	3	109
Cleveland	11	8	0	0	0	16	5	5	1	55	176
Columbus	4	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	70
Toledo	5	1	0	0	0	2	3	8	0	3	64
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	14
Indianapolis	4	4	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	9	87
South Bend	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	14
Terre Haute	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
Illinois											
Chicago	44	25	1	1	0	36	9	14	2	55	527
Springfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11
Michigan											
Detroit	30	23	2	0	0	23	5	1	1	66	269
Flint	4	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	24	15
Grand Rapids	3	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	16	29
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Milwaukee	14	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	72	--------
Racine	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8
Superior	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	18	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	25
Minneapolis	10	13	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	71
St Paul	5	10	1	0	0	4	2	3	1	14	60

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—con											
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	2	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	3	3	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	12	92
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
St Louis	13	14	0	0	0	10	7	10	3	6	173
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	4	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	2	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	0	--------	--------
Sioux Falls	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12
Omaha	2	2	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	46
Kansas											
Topeka	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	14	42
Wichita	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	22
Maryland											
Baltimore	6	1	0	--------	--------	14	12	13	1	54	198
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Columbia											
Washington	5	6	0	0	0	11	5	7	2	18	126
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	9
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	--------
Richmond	4	4	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	7	52
Roanoke	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	16
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	2	14
Huntington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	14
Wheeling	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	20
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
Winston-Salem	1	2	1	6	0	4	2	0	0	7	15
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	23
Columbia	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Greenville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2
Georgia.											
Atlanta	5	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	1	2	66
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Savannah	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	29
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Tampa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	23
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky.											
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	--------
Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	2	55
Tennessee											
Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	19	2	7	67
Nashville	2	1	0	2	0	1	5	11	2	0	65
Alabama											
Birmingham	4	6	0	5	0	3	6	1	2	1	50
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	22
Montgomery	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	20

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	1	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	1	4	0	0	0	17	5	18	1	1	137
Shreveport	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	24
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	19
Tulsa	2	1	1	0	--------	--------	2	3	--------	1	--------
Texas											
Dallas	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	13	39
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
Houston	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	--------	32
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	54
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Great Falls	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	5
Helena	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Colorado											
Denver	3	9	1	0	0	10	6	2	0	18	77
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	--------	11
Arizona											
Phoenix	--------	2	--------	0	0	4	--------	0	0	0	14
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	8	27
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	5	8	1	1	--------	--------	2	4	--------	7	--------
Spokane	4	3	1	4	--------	--------	1	0	--------	5	--------
Tacoma	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	19
Oregon											
Portland	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	58
California											
Los Angeles	7	8	0	10	1	25	5	1	0	15	197
Sacramento	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	19
San Francisco	6	3	1	1	0	10	2	4	0	11	129

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
New York City	4	3	4	1	0	0	12	16	6
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

City reports for week ended September 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cleveland	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	5	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nebraska									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
Kansas									
Topeka	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland									
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina.									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Colorado									
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon									
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
California.									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0	0	--------	3	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended September 19, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 12 to September 19, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19
104 cities	79	78	[2] 78	[3] 87	80	70	[4] 75	[5] 72	[6] 95	[7] 99
New England	62	62	62	82	92	52	42	45	77	144
Middle Atlantic	97	91	92	83	78	73	63	62	89	[7] 81
East North Central	73	68	74	101	72	55	72	61	75	81
West North Central	85	106	100	107	113	102	118	102	[6] 148	149
South Atlantic	26	45	[2] 50	55	73	63	[4] 72	112	127	94
East South Central	11	11	11	29	34	63	40	34	80	80
West South Central	28	70	46	23	51	60	97	32	125	60
Mountain	124	115	153	[3] 68	162	76	172	315	200	224
Pacific	99	104	67	148	84	104	110	[5] 80	78	136

MEASLES CASE RATES

104 cities	159	105	[2] 73	[3] 53	48	31	[4] 28	[5] 22	[6] 23	[7] 30
New England	261	216	186	132	129	97	89	52	94	112
Middle Atlantic	199	128	77	69	57	38	34	25	25	[7] 34
East North Central	191	119	72	47	37	19	22	21	17	24
West North Central	29	19	29	11	30	6	4	6	[6] 4	10
South Atlantic	148	95	[2] 71	45	43	35	[4] 25	24	23	16
East South Central	80	63	29	11	17	6	11	0	0	6
West South Central	0	5	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5
Mountain	29	38	105	[3] 20	19	29	29	0	10	10
Pacific	64	20	35	29	20	12	6	[5] 28	9	15

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

104 cities	61	57	[2] 56	[3] 53	59	53	[4] 46	[5] 56	[6] 53	[7] 63
New England	80	72	75	102	84	92	70	47	65	62
Middle Atlantic	45	43	37	33	36	23	27	30	31	[7] 45
East North Central	67	67	64	[3] 52	58	58	48	62	61	62
West North Central	108	122	124	120	137	147	112	125	[6] 114	151
South Atlantic	47	16	[2] 35	22	41	43	[4] 41	59	57	39
East South Central	80	29	63	63	40	34	29	143	120	57
West South Central	23	32	31	56	70	51	19	37	32	42
Mountain	86	162	86	[3] 39	95	67	29	76	29	166
Pacific	61	46	49	64	87	44	70	[5] 52	38	67

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Tampa, Fla , not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Helena, Mont , not included

[4] Greenville, S C , not included.

[5] Spokane, Wash , not included

[6] Topeka, Kans , not included

[7] Newark, N J , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 12 to September 19, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept. 19
104 cities	15	10	[2] 10	[3] 9	7	6	[4] 8	[5] 5	[6] 6	[7] 7
New England	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[7] 0
East North Central	10	8	4	6	3	2	8	5	2	2
West North Central	17	12	15	9	11	6	4	4	[6] 4	4
South Atlantic	8	16	[2] 2	2	2	4	[4] 12	2	12	12
East South Central	46	40	23	51	23	40	57	11	23	40
West South Central	14	5	5	14	9	5	14	5	5	5
Mountain	19	0	57	[3] 20	10	10	10	10	19	0
Pacific	119	67	84	67	67	44	29	[5] 40	44	40

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept. 19
104 cities	38	34	[2] 41	[3] 41	48	57	[4] 47	[5] 40	[6] 42	[7] 51
New England	32	22	22	27	40	32	27	30	35	30
Middle Atlantic	25	21	30	23	33	45	30	29	27	[7] 35
East North Central	12	8	10	21	19	31	28	19	22	19
West North Central	44	39	48	43	58	48	35	21	[6] 61	58
South Atlantic	55	53	[2] 66	59	91	110	[4] 94	61	51	110
East South Central	223	177	183	274	217	183	177	183	246	212
West South Central	134	172	178	130	102	134	111	176	74	167
Mountain	19	48	57	[3] 107	105	105	115	29	115	88
Pacific	32	29	46	17	44	64	55	[5] 31	29	29

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept. 19
96 cities	2	2	[2] 1	[3] 3	2	2	[3] 4	3	[6] 4	[7] 5
New England	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Middle Atlantic	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	[7] 6
East North Central	3	1	0	3	3	1	4	3	7	4
West North Central	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	[6] 0	7
South Atlantic	4	4	[2] 2	6	0	0	2	2	0	2
East South Central	0	6	0	6	6	11	6	0	6	6
West South Central	10	0	0	5	0	10	15	5	5	10
Mountain	0	10	0	[3] 0	10	10	[3] 10	19	29	20
Pacific	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	July 18	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept. 19
96 cities	57	50	[2] 61	[3] 56	63	55	[3] 64	73	[6] 63	[7] 63
New England	50	52	55	37	30	40	42	55	52	70
Middle Atlantic	63	52	65	65	73	65	65	84	68	[7] 62
East North Central	47	40	52	38	51	43	54	64	49	47
West North Central	55	42	42	53	44	31	53	33	[6] 38	46
South Atlantic	51	55	[2] 63	73	81	63	84	57	64	85
East South Central	74	63	74	69	63	80	69	143	154	86
West South Central	76	66	111	71	87	82	112	76	87	82
Mountain	86	57	76	[3] 29	57	67	[3] 76	86	38	117
Pacific	45	65	69	78	90	53	69	106	102	69

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[2] Tampa, Fla., not included Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Helena, Mont., not included.
[4] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[6] Topeka, Kans., not included.
[7] Newark, N. J., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	104	96	28, 842, 382	28, 084, 966
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	6, 976, 567	6, 976, 567
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 434
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended September 12, 1925.—The following report for the week ended September 12, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva·

Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	----	0	----	5	74	74	Yokohama	0	0	18	----	0	0
Bombay	----	1	----	0	3	2	Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	----	0	----	0	10	1	Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	----	21	----	0	0	1	Kobe	0	0	6	----	0	0
Karachi	----	1	----	0	1	1	Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam	----	0	----	1	0	0	Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fou-San-Po (Korea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0	Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0	Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	5	4	Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0	Alexandria	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	2	0	Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0	Massaua (Eritrea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	1	0	0	0	0	Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	12	19	0	0	Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Ontario—August, 1925 (comparative).—Communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for the month of August, 1925, as follows:

Disease	August, 1925		August, 1924		Disease	August, 1925		August, 1924	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	1	9	5	Pneumonia	------	37	------	45
Chancroid	1	------	1	------	Poliomyelitis	19	------	3	------
Chicken pox	133	------	133	------	Scarlet fever	141	2	337	7
Diphtheria	244	10	269	16	Septic sore throat	------	------	3	------
German measles	4	------	15	------	Smallpox	7	------	6	------
Gonorrhea	112	------	175	------	Syphilis	112	------	121	------
Influenza	2	2	18	3	Tuberculosis	133	44	156	74
Lethargic encephalitis	4	2	1	1	Typhoid fever	111	5	120	8
Measles	164	------	879	3	Whooping cough	305	10	300	4
Mumps	43	------	180	------					

CHINA

Cholera—Shanghai.—Under date of August 22, 1925, cholera was reported prevalent at Shanghai, China, with an estimated number of about 100 new cases occurring daily in a population of about 1,250,000, The case mortality was stated to be approximately 60 per cent.

JAPAN

Cholera—Kawasaki, Tokyo, and Yokohama.—Information dated September 10, 1925, reports to that date the following number of authentic cases of cholera. Kawasaki, 1 case, Tokyo, 9 cases, Yokohama, 24 cases, and, according to press reports, the disease appeared to be spreading throughout the Kwanto and Kwansai districts.

The Japanese health authorities were stated to be handling the situation efficiently by means of examinations, vaccination, quarantine, and publicity through periodicals and posters. The water supplies of the various large cities had not been implicated

Special measures as required by the United States quarantine regulations were being taken by service officers with regard to passengers on vessels sailing for United States ports

Press reports state that, at Kobe, a Chinese steerage passenger suffering from cholera was taken from the steamship *President Lincoln* from Shanghai en route to Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco, and that the vessel was held at pier for examination of all steerage passengers.

LITHUANIA

Smallpox—Typhoid fever—Typhus fever—January 1–June 30, 1925.—During the six-month period ended June 30, 1925, 4 cases of smallpox, 252 cases of typhoid fever (8 deaths), and 189 cases of typhus fever (10 deaths) were reported in Lithuania.

Scarlet fever, epidemic.—During the spring months of the period under report epidemic scarlet fever, with 665 cases, was reported in Lithuania. At Kovno, August 27, 1925, many cases were reported present.

Vaccination against smallpox and rabies.—At the Institute of Hygiene during the same period 53,500 vaccinations against smallpox and 160 against rabies were reported.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—July 16–31, 1925.—During the 16-day period ended July 31, 1925, 10 cases of plague, with 10 deaths, were reported in the island of Madagascar. The occurrence was in the Province of Tananarive. The cases were distributed according to type as follows: Pneumonic, 6 cases, septicemic, 4 cases.

MALTA

Lethargic encephalitis—Malta fever—Typhoid fever—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 1925, 2 cases of lethargic encephalitis, 90 cases of Malta (undulant) fever, and 27 cases of typhoid fever were reported in the island of Malta. Population, 223,088.

SPAIN

Mortality—Seville—Year 1924.—During the year 1924 a total of 5,278 deaths was reported at Seville, Spain, the largest number of deaths, viz, 474 and 565, respectively, being reported in the months of January and June Tuberculosis and meningitis were stated to have been the chief causes of deaths, with 711 and 369 deaths, respectively, during the period under report. Population, 205,529.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended October 9, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Shanghai				Aug 22, 1925 Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily
India				July 19-25, 1925 Cases, 2,013, deaths, 1,110
Bombay	Aug 9-15	1		
Calcutta	Aug 16-22	8	7	
Madras	Aug 23-29	4		
Rangoon	Aug 9-15	1	1	
Japan				Sept 10, 1925 Spreading throughout Kwanto and Kwansai districts
Kawasaki	Sept 10	1		
Tokyo	do	9		
Yokohama	do	24		
On vessel				
———		1		At Nagasaki. Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China

PLAGUE

India				July 19-25, 1925 Cases, 204; deaths, 143.
Bombay	Aug 9-15	3	2	
Madras Presidency	Aug 2-8	18	6	
Rangoon	Aug 9-15	28	23	
Java.				
Batavia	Aug 8-14	28	26	Batavia Province
Soerabaya	July 26-Aug 1	2	2	
Madagascar				July 16-31, 1925 Cases, 10, deaths, 10
Tananarive Province	July 16-31	10	10	Pneumonic, 6, septicemic, 4
On vessel:				
S. S. City of Norwich	Apr. 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim; destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada				
Ontario				Aug 1-31, 1925 Cases, 7, corresponding period 1924, cases, 6
China				
Nanking	Aug 23-29			Prevalent
Swatow	Aug 16-22			Endemic
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Aug 30-Sept 5	32		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sept 6-12	1		
India				July 19-25, 1925 Cases, 2,403, deaths, 515
Bombay	Aug 9-15	1		
Calcutta	Aug 16-22	4	4	
Madras	Aug 23-29	10	5	
Rangoon	Aug 9-15	2		
Indo-China				
Saigon	Aug 17-23	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Italy				
Turin	Aug 31-Sept 6	2		
Java				
Batavia	Aug 8-14	4		Province
Soerabaya	July 26-Aug 1	97	11	
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 2,160
Guadalajara	Sept 15-21		1	
Mexico City	Aug 30-Sept 5	1		Including municipalities in Federal District
San Luis Potosi	Sept 13-19		1	
Torreon	Aug 1-31	2	2	
Spain				
Malaga	Aug 30-Sept 12		8	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-12	1		
Greenock	May		2	
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011, deaths, 211
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 108
Mexico City	Aug 30-Sept 5	12		Including municipalities in Federal District

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120
Do				June 28-July 11, 1925 Cases, 19, deaths, 15
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-July 18, 1925 Cases, 5,468, deaths, 3,197.
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 8	10	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Aug. 15	56	44	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Aug 22	17	10	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2. (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	4	5	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	Do
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1	--------	
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3	--------	
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2	--------	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1	--------	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129, deaths, 118.
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 25	9	7	
Do	Aug 2-15	2	2	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31	--------	--------	Reported present in epidemic form
Nanking	July 25-Aug 22	--------	--------	Present
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Aug 15, 1925 Rats taken, 31,366, rats found infected, 107
Egypt	--------	--------	--------	Jan 1-Aug 19, 1925 Cases, 98 Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 347.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-Aug 6	8	3	
Do	July 30-Aug 16	3	1	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug. 19	1	1	Septicemic.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France:				
Marseille	Aug. 13-18	3	--------	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece:				
Athens	July 1-Aug 14	26	--------	
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9	--------	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuhaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28–July 18, 1925 Cases, 614, deaths, 445
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28–Aug 25	13	9	
Calcutta	May 30–June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18–June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31–Aug 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10–June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28–Aug 1	20	7	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	113	95	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28–July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12–Aug 8	85	72	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24–June 6	9		
Do	June 21–27	5	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6–June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5–31	65	65	In Province
Cheribon	Apr 1–June 13		78	
Do	July 11–17	1	1	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7–May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9–June 13		86	
Soerabaya	May 7–27	3	3	
Do	June 28–July 4	16	1	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Tegal	Apr 2–May 16		36	
Do	May 24–June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1–15	1	1	
Do	July 1–15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr 1–June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1–15	9	9	Bubonic, 5, pneumonic, 2, septicemic, 2
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1–15	2		
Do	June 1–7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16–May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925: One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March–May	25	18	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19–31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6–7	2	2	
Urts	May 25–June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact. Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28–Aug 8	4	4	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3–30	9	9	
Do	June 28–July 18	2	2	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12–18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25–31	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do				One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 8	3	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Constantine	do	47		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Aug 22	7	6	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 15	122	36	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Aug 8	56	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Sept 13	15	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-July 25, 1925 Cases, 20, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 24
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Quebec—				
Quebec	July 26-Aug 1	2	2	
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Aug 8			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 27	7		
Do	June 28-Aug 9	3		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug. 15			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China—Continued				
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 26	4	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Aug 15			Present
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Aug 15			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
Seoul	May 1-June 30	2		
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925. Cases, 102
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-May, 1925 Cases, 379, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 537
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Sept 5	9	1	
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47; deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-July 18, 1925. Cases, 7,430, deaths, 2,002
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	15	10	
Do	July 19-Aug 8	9	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Aug 15	54	43	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-22	67	21	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Aug 8	22	11	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136; deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-July 4	9		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-30	4		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110. June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases 102 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Aug 29	35		Do

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan				
Kobe	May 24–June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15–21	2		
Do	July 6–19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1–30	11		
Do	July 1–10	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 4–31	5		
Brebes	Apr 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16–22		1	
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pekalongan	Apr 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16–June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28–July 25	211	25	
South Bantam	Apr 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925 Cases, 4
Lithuania				February–May, 1925 Cases, 6
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–31	5		
Mexico				
Durango	do		11	
Do	July–August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2–29		10	
Do	June 20–Aug 31		16	
Mexico City	May 24–June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5–11	3		Do
Do	July 26–Aug 15	7		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16–Sept 12	3	1	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January, 1925 Cases, 1,538; deaths, 132
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21–May 21		29	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	
Poland				Mar 1–June 27, 1925 Cases, 41
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26–June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28–Aug 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Do	July 19–Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January–May, 1925 Cases, 22, deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000.
Do	April	490		January–March, 1925 Cases, 5,243 Later than previously published reports
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28–July 11	2	1	
Spain:				
Malaga	May 24–June 20		15	
Do	July 5–Aug. 29		21	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12–25	1		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Lucerne	June 14–20	4		
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr. 21–30	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tripoli				Jan 3-April 15, 1925 Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Sept 8		49	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug 8			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-April, 1925 Cases, 10

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case.
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Greenock	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	July 1-31	3		
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158; deaths, 7.
Mexico				
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-29	13		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421. Later than previously published reports.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 2, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20	1		
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug 3	2		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87.
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-March, 1925 Cases, 24,595 Later than previously published reports
Do	April	5,512		
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept. 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do	11	2	June, 1925 Cases, 6, deaths, 2
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Typhoid Fever on Boat Traced to Carrier
Impounded Waters in Relation to Malaria
Recent Public Health Court Decisions

WASHINGTON
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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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United States·

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 OCTOBER 16, 1925 No. 42

REPORT ON PROBABLE ORIGIN OF TYPHOID FEVER ON A FISHING SCHOONER

By H McG ROBERTSON, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

Interest in this report lies in the following facts:

1. Typhoid bacilli were found in the urine 13 years after typhoid fever.
2. Although the carrier was not a food-handler, a number of cases apparently got their infection from him.
3. The typhoid bacilli were found only after repeated examinations.

On September 8, 1924, there was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital No. 2, Chelsea, Mass., a patient (G. D.) who had typhoid fever. On September 9 another man (J. A.) was admitted with the same disease. Both patients were from the same vessel, the fishing schooner "*M. E O'H*," of Boston.

On October 8, 1924, another patient (G. H) having typhoid fever was admitted from the schooner "*M. E O'H.*" The first patient was the master of the vessel; the third was in command of the boat after the master had taken sick. These two men occupied quarters aft, as did also the second patient admitted.

During the week of September 8 to 15, three other members of the crew of the "*M. E. O'H*" were taken sick, but they returned to their homes in Nova Scotia Reliable information has been received that all three had typhoid fever. One of these occupied quarters in the after part of the vessel with the three patients who were treated at the Chelsea Marine Hospital. The other two men had quarters in the forward part of the boat. All members of the crew ate at the same table.

Investigation as to the source of the infection in these six cases of typhoid fever seemed for a time to lead to no definite conclusion. The food and water supplies could not be implicated, nor was there any history of sickness aboard the vessel nor in the families of the men. Inquiry into changes in the personnel of the crew during the three or four months preceding this outbreak showed that the same crew, with one exception, had been aboard since early in the spring. This exception was A D , brother of the first patient (G D). He had signed on the vessel about August 8, 1924, and had occupied a bunk in the after cabin where his brother and the other officers lived.[1]

Suspicion pointed to this new member of the crew as a possible carrier Upon inquiry it was learned that he had been discharged sick from the vessel on September 2, and that he was a patient in the marine hospital at the time when the first two typhoid cases were admitted This man was at the hospital from September 2 to October 5, 1924, under treatment for hypertension It was learned that he had had typhoid fever at his home in Nova Scotia 12 or 13 years previously, and that during the following summer there had been five cases of this disease in the house where he boarded, one of the patients being his son. When suspicion pointed to him, examination of his stools and urine was made for the typhoid bacillus. Several attempts were made to isolate this organism from the discharges while he was in the hospital, but the results were uniformly negative. Circumstantial evidence, however, pointed strongly to this man as the source of the infection.

Further efforts along this line were not made until April 22, 1925, when this suspected carrier was again admitted to the hospital. Examination of feces and urine for typhoid was at once ordered, and again the results were negative. On May 14, 1925, another examination was made, and the State board of health laboratory reported that typhoid bacilli were found in the urine on that date.

This report is made because of the interesting fact that six cases of typhoid fever originated apparently as a result of association with a carrier who had nothing to do with serving food. There were in all 20 men aboard the schooner. This carrier (A. D) was a fisherman.

It is possible that, in serving portions of food left over from one meal to another, or from day to day, an infected article, possibly an open can of milk, was later served to the members of the crew.

It may be added that the second typhoid fever patient (J. A.) admitted from the "*M. E. O'H*" on September 9, 1924, was still a carrier on April 6, 1925. On that date typhoid bacilli were found in his urine. This man was carefully instructed as to methods which tend to prevent the transfer of his infection to other persons. Knowing himself to be a potential source of danger to others, and being of more than average intelligence, it was not believed that he would allow himself to become an active source of danger.

---

[1] This investigation was made by Asst San Engr. E C Sullivan, who also located the man afterwards found to be the carrier.

STUDIES OF IMPOUNDED WATERS IN RELATION TO MALARIA

The Trend of Malaria in Horse Creek Valley, Aiken County, S. C.

By E H GAGE, Associate Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service

The United States Public Health Service has conducted an extensive study of impounded waters in relation to malaria during the past 10 years Many impounded water projects have been studied and the principles involved in the control of mosquito production in these impounded waters have been determined The observations here reported are a part of the impounded water studies.

One entire season was spent in studying mosquito production and malaria prevalence around the impounded waters in Horse Creek Valley. No such continuous study of an impounded water project in its relation to malaria had been previously made in the United States. This area was selected as a point of study because it was reported to have been highly malarious in past years, and while the malaria situation in Horse Creek Valley was not definitely known at the time when these studies were undertaken, it was thought that improvement had taken place and that some of the factors entering into this improvement might be discovered by this study.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Horse Creek Valley is located in the northwestern part of Aiken County, S C., at an elevation of about 200 feet above sea level It is a narrow valley, extending roughly north and south, with rather steep slopes on either side and rolling country beyond The top soil is sandy, the subsoil clay, and the underlying rock is granite and gneiss There are numerous springs and seepage areas along the side slopes and 10 mill ponds strung along the bottom of the valley varying in size from 5 acres to 700 acres of water surface. Most of the ponds are long and narrow with small areas of shallow overflow.

Normal precipitation (average of amounts recorded at Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.) is 45 96 inches per year. June, July, and August are the months of greatest rainfall, August leading with a normal precipitation of 5.36 inches. In 1924 there was an unusual rainfall in April (5.21 inches), September (8.83 inches), and December (8.34 inches), but a remarkably dry August (2.34 inches). The monthly mean temperatures for the year 1924 were above 80° F. in June, July, and August. The first four months were distinctly cooler than usual, June and August were somewhat above normal, September and October were below normal, while November and December were warmer than usual. In fact, the Weather Bureau reports the year to have been "unseasonable with numerous wide departures from the normal" The last killing frost in the spring occurred on March 17 and the first in the fall on November 20, each falling within two days of the average date for this locality.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Horse Creek Valley is highly developed industrially. This development, and particularly the utilization of the waters of Horse Creek for the production of power, is not recent, but has been proceeding for many years. In an early history of Edgefield County (1), of which Horse Creek Valley was a part prior to the organization of Aiken County in 1871, there is reproduced a map dated 1817 which shows five mill dams on the creek and its tributaries. In 1845, William Gregg started the development of the textile industry in the valley. He erected a granite mill building which in 1850 was "surrounded by a village of 1,000 inhabitants, with 'ornamental cottages,' with gardens, a school, a library, and a savings bank (2)." Before being employed at this mill the applicant was required to sign a contract which, among other things, bound him to send his children to school, to keep the ground around his cottage clean, and to abstain from the use of spiritous liquors. The village is said to have been a veritable haven for widows with young children, since the employment and living conditions enabled them to be self-supporting. There are now working in the Graniteville mill, descendants of the original operators five generations past.

Later, a second mill was built, at Vaucluse, and in 1870 the Langley Mills were organized. Power for each mill was obtained by a separate impounding of the waters of Horse Creek, so that by 1880 the creek "furnished power for three cotton mills aggregating 1,200 horsepower."[2] Since that time three other mills and mill ponds have been built, the last in 1907, and there are at present 6 cotton mills and 10 villages to house the operators in a distance of 10 miles along the stream. The population of these villages is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. The creek is impounded in such a manner that practically all of the available fall is used.

During the past few years swamp land near the mill villages at the lower end of the valley has been drained and cleared. This land is now being filled and occupied by extensions to the villages as they become necessary. One of the ponds has become a popular summer resort for Augusta people. Cottages and club houses are scattered along the shore. A camp for girls is conducted by the Y. W. C. A. throughout the season, and a Boy Scouts camp is operated for a short period each summer.

HISTORY OF MALARIA

The valley has the reputation of having been highly malarious. It is said that in the past it was not uncommon for all the members of a household to be ill at the same time with chills and fever Travelers are stated to have planned their journeys so that it would not be necessary to stop over night in the valley, since such a stop meant an attack of malaria. The older physicians report that malaria was found as a complication in practically all of their patients and was the cause of a great deal of the sickness They are of the opinion that malaria is now of slight importance, although one physician with two years' practice in the valley considers that there is a large amount of malaria now present. The general opinion seems to be that the condition has been much improved in the last 10 or 15 years. The improvement appears to have begun at about the time of the installation of piped water supplies when the dug wells were filled, and the popular belief is that "good water" is responsible for it.

Death certificates are on file at the county clerk's office for each year since 1915, except 1921 The certificates from Gregg and Langley townships, which include the greater portion of Horse Creek Valley, were searched for malaria. The information obtained from these certificates is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 —*Information taken from death certificates, Gregg and Langley Townships, Aiken County, S C Population estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000*

Sex	Color	Age	Cause of death
FOR THE YEAR 1915			
Female	Colored	32 years	Probably aestivo-autumnal malaria
Male	do	6 months	Remittent fever
Female	White	3 years	Congestion of brain and stomach from a chill
Do	do	5 years	Acute malaria with congestion of the brain
Male	do	do	Probably aestivo-autumnal malaria with congestion.
Do	do	10 months	Malarial fever Contributory Dysentery
FOR THE YEAR 1916			
Male	Colored	18 days	Malarial fever
Female	do	22 years	Chills and fever
Male	do	4 days	Malarial fever
FOR THE YEAR 1917			
Female	White	74 years	Convalescence from malarial fever
FOR THE YEAR 1918			
Male	Colored	7 years	Malaria
Female	do	82 years	Do
Do	White	78 years	Malarial poisoning causing softening of the brain.
Do	do	81 years	Malarial bilious fever and acute diarrhea Contributory: Imprudent diet, age, weakness

TABLE 1.—*Information taken from death certificates, Gregg and Langley Townships, Aiken County, S. C. Population estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000*—Continued

Sex	Color	Age	Cause of death
			FOR THE YEAR 1919
Male	White	11 months	Secondary anemia due to chronic malaria, aestivo-autumnal. Contributory. Acute acidosis
			FOR THE YEAR 1920 No deaths attributed to malaria
			FOR THE YEAR 1921 Death certificates not on file
			FOR THE YEAR 1922
Male	White	22 years	Intermittent malaria for 2 to 3 weeks Contributory Comatose malaria for 7 to 8 hours
Do	do	66 years	Malarial fever
Female	Colored	73 years	Do
Do	White	29 years	Do
Male	do	58 years	Malarial fever. Contributory Pneumonia, lobar
			FOR THE YEAR 1923
Female	White	4 years	Malarial fever
Male	Colored	44 years	Malaria, probable Contributory Arteriosclerosis
			FOR THE YEAR 1924
Female	Colored	70 years	Probably malarial fever Contributory Cerebral apoplexy
Male	White	39 years	Hemorrhagic malaria and influenza Contributory Asthma and hemorrhoids
Do	do	85 years	Malaria, tertian Contributory Chronic bronchitis
Female	Colored	65 years	Malaria

It appears probable that some of these deaths reported as due to malaria were not accurately reported.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Seven of the ponds in the valley are used as sources of power for the mills. During periods of full operation the water level in these ponds falls about 12 inches during the daytime and rises again during the night. There is, in addition, a seasonal variation of approximately 2 feet in the water level. During 1924 the mills were operating on a very short time schedule, so that the daily variation in water level was slight. There appears to have been little or no clearing done prior to the flooding of the areas covered by the ponds. Boats drawing any considerable amount of water are operated with difficulty, owing to the danger of striking snags. Stumps of trees appear when the low water level occurs, and waterlogged tree trunks are uncovered close to the shore line.

There is little drift or flotage other than pine tags, but aquatic vegetation is abundant. Large lily pads completely cover considerable areas of water surface, as also do watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*) [1] and floating heart (*Nymphoides lacunosum*) [1] Myriophyllum is present in great quantities in the larger ponds, and some of the inlets which are cut off by the railroad embankment are solid masses of this growth. Two grasslike growths, *Hydrocholoa carolinensis* [1] and *Mayaca fluviatilis*,[1] are very commonly found in the water close to the shore line. Occasional clumps of bladderwort and alga are also present.

Gambusia affinis and *Fundulus nottii* are present. The *Gambusia* do not appear to be as numerous nor as widely distributed as the *Fundulus*. The ponds are stocked with game fish and attract large numbers of fishermen, particularly during periods of short-time operation at the mills, when fish from these ponds form an important part of the diet of the residents.

Inspections were made at intervals of approximately 15 days from the last of January through October, 1924, with collection of larvae and pupae of *Anopheles* from the ponds and also from seepage areas and roadside and railroad ditches near by. At no time during the period were larvae and pupae found to be as plentiful in the ponds as in other production areas nearby. This was a constant source of surprise, since the conditions in the ponds appeared to be favorable for larvæ, and top minnows did not appear to be present in sufficient numbers to control the production. In September an average of 2.6 dips were required to find a larva or pupa of *Anopheles* in the ponds, and 1.6 dips in the other producing areas. This was the time of greatest prevalence of larvæ in the ponds and shows the closest agreement to the numbers found per dip in other production areas. The widest divergence was found in June, when an average of 30 dips in the ponds and 2.3 dips in the other production areas yielded one larva or pupa of *Anopheles*. By far the majority of emergences were *A. crucians*, regardless of the source from which collected, and in each month except May, when *A. punctipennis* took the lead in emergences from collections made in production areas other than the ponds.

For the whole period the results of these observations show that slightly more than four times as many dips were required to find a larva or pupa of *Anopheles* in the ponds as were required in producing areas other than the ponds. These results are shown in more detail in Table 2.

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[1] Identified by Botanist F V Coville, United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2.—*Larvae and pupae collected*

From ponds			From other production areas			Ratio (a)/(b)
Number of dips	Larvae and pupae	Dips per larva (a)	Number of dips	Larvae and pupae	Dips per larva (b)	
15,867	1,676	9.47	6,967	2,990	2.33	4.06

Emergences from collections

From ponds			From other production areas		
A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus	A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus
117 84%	9 6%	14 10%	144 77%	39 21%	4 2%

Search for adult *Anopheles* was made in approximately 80 possible resting places in the valley and also in about 60 possible resting places in the Savannah River bottom near North Augusta, at a distance of 4 miles from the ponds. At no time were as many specimens found per resting place examined near the ponds as were found per resting place in the river bottom. The nearest approach to equality occurred in April, when the average yield per resting place examined near the ponds was 1.3 specimens, and per resting place in the river bottom 1.5 specimens. The widest divergence was found in August, when the average yield was 0.3 and 17.5 specimens, respectively, per resting place examined near the ponds and in the river bottom.

For the whole period the results of these searches show about seven times as many adults counted per resting place in the river bottom as were counted per resting place in the immediate vicinity of the ponds of Horse Creek Valley. *A. crucians* was by far the predominating species found near the ponds, but in the river bottom the numbers of *A. crucians* and *A. punctipennis* were nearly equal. The results of these searches are shown in more detail in Table 3:

TABLE 3.—*Number of adult Anopheles counted*

Near ponds			In Savannah River bottom			
Number of resting places	Number of adults	Number of adults per resting place (c)	Number of resting places	Number of adults	Number of adults per resting place (d)	Ratio (d)/(c)
385	355	0.92	288	1,833	6.36	6.91

Species of adult Anopheles counted

A crucians	A punctipennis	A quadrimaculatus	A crucians	A punctipennis	A quadrimaculatus
302 85%	19 5.4%	34 9.6%	698 38%	672 37%	463 25%

As part of a Public Health Service study of the correlation of blood and spleen examinations in the demonstration of malaria prevalence, 111 of the pupils at the largest school in the valley, between the ages of 8 and 19 years, were examined in February, 1924, by Acting Asst. Surg C. P Coogle. Histories taken at the time of the examination gave 28 positive (25 per cent) No enlarged spleens and no positive blood specimens were found in this group.

In an attempt to obtain additional information concerning the malaria status, a house to house census was made. In this work 293 homes in the four villages at the lower end of the valley were visited The gross result of this partial census shows that of the 1,254 persons represented, 43 per cent gave a history of malaria in the past, and 12 per cent gave a history of recent attacks claimed to have been malaria. Forty-eight blood specimens were taken in connection with the census, of which 27 were from persons giving a history of recent attacks of malaria, and 9 others were collected by a physician practicing in the valley and from patients with clinical malaria. These slides were examined at the Memphis Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, as were those made in the school examination. Two of the 57 slides were found positive (1 *P. vivax* rings, 1 *P. falc* rings) each from a malaria patient.

In the course of the malaria census, information more or less related to the malaria status was also obtained. The houses of the mill villages are the familiar two, three, and four room cottages. Water is supplied at street hydrants in the older parts of the villages, and in the newer extensions each house is connected to the supply. Pit privies are still in use in the older sections and are cared for by company scavengers; the newer sections are sewered. In the areas beyond company control the conditions are not good and the lack of supervision is evident.

Screening of some sort was found in 210 of the 293 houses visited (77 per cent), but in only 13 instances (4.4 per cent) was it recorded as effective. Extension screens which set into the window frame were frequently noted; and in many cases the windows were screened, but not the doors. Fifty-six families (19 per cent) reported the use of mosquito repellents, about half of these living in unscreened houses.

The use of quinine was reported in 33 families (11 per cent), of which about half also used chill tonic. The total number of families reporting the use of chill tonics was 147 (50 per cent).

There was no concerted effort for the control of mosquitoes or of malaria under way in Horse Creek Valley. Early in the season some sporadic oiling was done at certain of the mill villages. It was stated that oiling is usually continued throughout the season, but was stopped in 1924 owing to the general depression in mill activities. A small amount of ditching was done to relieve a seepage area close to one village. The railroad section gangs kept the ditches fairly clear along with their maintenance of way work, but fire barrels at the railroad stations were producing non-*Anopheles* in great numbers throughout the season.

COMMENTS

This area has the reputation of having been highly malarious. If the reported prevalence of malaria in the past is accepted and compared with the reported prevalence at present, there appears to have been a great reduction. The absence of enlarged spleens among the school children and the few positive blood specimens found (2 positive in 168 examined) suggest a very slight amount of infection at present.

The last impounding of water in the area was in 1907, and the improvement reported in the last 10 or 15 years seems to have become apparent a few years later. Along with the diminution in the prevalence of malaria, there is reported a similar reduction in dysentery, and the installation of better water supplies is always mentioned. In this connection the following figures from the death certificates from the two townships of Horse Creek Valley are given:

TABLE 4.—*Reduction in the number of deaths in the two townships of Horse Creek Valley as shown by the death certificates*

Year	Number of deaths from—				Year	Number of deaths from—			
	Typhoid	Dysentery	Pellagra	Malaria		Typhoid	Dysentery	Pellagra	Malaria
1915	14	12	6	6	1920	1	3	2	0
1916	5	1	3	3	1921[1]				
1917	3	2	1	1	1922	1	6	1	5
1918	5	0	4	4	1923	1	0	1	2
1919	2	2	1	1	1924	1	1	1	4

[1] Death certificates not on file.

There is indicated here a marked reduction in typhoid fever, dysentery, and pellagra. The figures for malaria are inconclusive, as is well shown by the data in Table 1. In approximately the same period there has been a decided reduction in the prevalence of hookworm infection in Aiken County as a whole. A survey made in 1913 showed an infection rate of 49.2 per cent, while a resurvey in 1923 showed 11.7 per cent hookworm infection.

It has not been demonstrated that malaria is now sufficiently prevalent to be of great importance in this section of Aiken County. The physicians in general do not so consider it, the mill officials do not find the labor handicapped by it, the summer camps continue to be used by increasing numbers of visitors, and there was in 1924 a scarcity of *Anopheles*, particularly of *A. quadrimaculatus*

REFERENCES

(1) Chapman, John A.: History of Edgefield County, S. C, from the earliest settlements to 1897.

(2) The South in the Building of the Nation. Vol. II and Vol VI.

"TOP-MINNOW" HATCHERIES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN TEXAS

As an aid in mosquito control during the coming year, the State Board of Health of Texas announces plans for the establishment of local hatcheries for the propagation of top minnows (*Gambusia affinis*). This is being made possible through the cooperation of the game, fish, and oyster commission, which will furnish these minnows for breeding purposes, the only cost to the localities being that of transportation and the cost incident to shipping. The State health officer has recently advised all cities and communities of the State desiring breeding stock to notify the game, fish, and oyster commission of their needs as soon as possible, in order that sufficient time may be allowed for the propagation of enough minnows for use in stocking all local streams, ponds, tanks, and other places of standing water.

ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Mandamus to compel appointment of parish board of health refused.—(Louisiana Supreme Court.) The plaintiff, a resident and taxpayer of the city of New Orleans, sought a writ of mandamus to compel the defendant, the State health officer, to appoint a parish board of health for the parish of Orleans. The writ was refused, the supreme court, in concluding its opinion, saying.

> Our conclusion is that if it is the duty of the defendant to appoint a health board for the parish of Orleans the enforcement of the performance of that duty devolves upon the proper officers of the State and that the relator, as an individual and taxpayer, is without special or peculiar interest to invoke the aid of the courts in that respect. (State ex rel. Schoeffner *v* Dowling, 104 South 624.)

Board of health not required to issue license for public eating place where sanitary ordinance had not been complied with.—(New Jersey

Supreme Court.) The relator was refused a license by the defendant city board of health to conduct a public eating place in a lunch wagon on the ground that he had not obtained a permit from the city building department. In a mandamus proceeding against the board of health and its secretary to compel the issuance of a license, the agreed state of facts disclosed that the relator had failed to comply with the ordinance of the board of health regarding plumbing and drainage as well as with the provisions of the building code. The defendants claimed that the failure to comply with the sanitary ordinance justified the refusal of the license. The relator contended that the board of health, having placed its refusal of the license on a single ground, could not avail itself of the grounds set forth in the agreed state of facts, and also contended that he had complied with all the conditions of the sanitary code that were preliminary to the issuance of the license. Regarding the relator's first contention the supreme court held that it was the status of the parties and their rights as they appeared in the pleadings that controlled and that the board of health could avail itself of the grounds set forth in the agreed state of facts. As to the relator's second contention the court held that the board of health was not required to issue the license for the eating place prior to the board's approval of the sanitary conditions under which the license should operate. (Cohen *v* Thompson, Secretary of Board of Health, et al., 129 Atl. 700.)

Possession of unlawfully acquired habit-forming drugs held to be a criminal offense—(Washington Supreme Court.) The defendant was convicted in the lower court of having in his possession narcotic drugs which he had acquired unlawfully. The supreme court held this to be an offense under chapter 47, Washington Laws of 1923, and affirmed the judgment of conviction. (State *v.* Radford, 236 Pac. 804.)

Sexual sterilization law upheld with certain exception.—(Michigan Supreme Court.) The question presented was whether act No. 285 of the public acts of 1923, authorizing the sterilization of mentally defective persons, was a valid exercise of police power within the limitations of the constitution. The supreme court decided that, except as to the second division of section 7, the statute should be sustained. The second division of section 7 brought within the operation of the law only those of the feeble-minded class who were unable to support any children they might have and whose children probably would become public charges by reason thereof. This portion of the statute the supreme court held unconstitutional as class legislation, and regarding it stated in the opinion:

> It is not germane to the object of the enactment as expressed in its title. It carves a class out of a class. In that it does not apply to those of the class who may be financially able to support their children, it is not made applicable alike to all members of the class. (Smith *v.* Command, Probate Judge, 204 N. W. 140.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 3, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Oct 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	59,553,728	57,129,488
Number of death claims	9,808	9,086
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.6	8.3

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 3, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Oct 3, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct. 3, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Oct 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (68 cities)	5,834	10.9	[3] 11.2	838	[3] 785	[4] 71
Akron	41			11	5	123
Albany [5]	35	15.2	15.4	1	2	22
Atlanta	52			8	3	
Baltimore [5]	187	12.2	13.8	38	38	114
Birmingham	65	16.5	16.9	14	15	
Boston	198	13.2	14.5	44	25	116
Bridgeport	28			2	5	32
Buffalo	141	13.3	13.7	20	18	81
Cambridge	24	11.1	10.2	3	1	52
Camden	40	16.2	15.3	13	6	207
Canton	17	8.3	8.6	5	4	105
Chicago [5]	532	9.3	9.7	91	69	81
Cincinnati	102	13.0	12.5	7	6	41
Cleveland	195	10.9	8.1	29	22	72
Columbus	64	11.9	11.3	7	7	64
Dallas	41	11.1	11.7	16	8	
Dayton	33	9.9	13.6	3	7	47
Denver	60	11.1	11.3	9	11	
Des Moines	29	10.1	10.1	2	0	34
Detroit	256			54	42	98
Duluth	19	9.0	8.2	5	1	108
El Paso	29	14.4	14.0	2	3	
Erie	19			3	4	58
Fall River [5]	23	9.9	10.3	5	6	72
Flint	25	10.0	7.6	6	8	95
Fort Worth	26	8.9	8.1	3	6	
Grand Rapids	32	10.9	10.9	10	3	157
Houston	45	14.2	9.1	7	5	
Indianapolis	67	9.7	13.2	9	13	64
Jersey City	51	8.4	10.9	7	10	50
Kansas City, Kans	28	11.8	12.0	2	1	42
Kansas City, Mo	91	12.9	14.5	7	16	
Los Angeles	206			14	20	39
Louisville	79	15.9	17.3	6	15	52
Lowell	23	10.3	15.8	5	6	87
Lynn	31	15.4	12.6	2	2	53
Memphis	46	13.7	19.7	5	6	
Milwaukee	101	10.5	7.1	21	8	98
Minneapolis	67	8.2	7.4	10	6	53
Nashville [5]	41	15.7	16.9	9	3	
New Bedford	21	8.1	9.8	2	3	33
New Haven	38	11.1	15.4	5	4	65
New Orleans	124	15.6	14.8	14	13	

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 67 cities

[4] Data for 63 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct 2, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 3, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Oct 3, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 3, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,109	9.5	10.4	129	162	52
Bronx Borough	142	8.1	8.7	10	19	34
Brooklyn Borough	344	8.0	9.8	48	59	49
Manhattan Borough	486	11.2	11.8	59	61	61
Queens Borough	101	9.2	9.1	10	16	46
Richmond Borough	36	14.0	14.4	2	7	36
Newark, N J	75	8.6	8.5	15	20	68
Norfolk	24	--------	--------	5	6	92
Oakland	38	7.8	10.3	2	6	23
Oklahoma City	23	--------	--------	3	8	--------
Omaha	47	11.6	6.3	6	6	62
Paterson	24	8.8	10.4	4	3	67
Philadelphia	426	11.2	11.3	59	54	75
Pittsburgh	169	14.0	13.8	22	34	73
Portland, Oreg	63	11.6	10.7	2	2	20
Providence	39	8.3	11.8	3	6	24
Richmond	50	14.0	14.5	8	7	96
Rochester	67	10.5	11.9	5	11	40
St Louis	167	10.6	12.6	16	21	--------
St Paul	54	11.4	5.8	6	5	51
Salt Lake City [5]	28	11.1	7.7	2	3	31
San Antonio	45	11.8	12.8	9	11	--------
San Diego	24	11.8	16.2	2	1	47
San Francisco	109	10.2	13.9	4	12	23
Schenectady	17	8.7	7.8	4	4	112
Seattle	50	--------	--------	1	7	10
Somerville	19	9.7	10.4	3	3	80
Spokane	32	15.3	14.5	3	2	67
Springfield, Mass	28	9.6	12.6	5	3	74
Syracuse	39	10.6	10.8	7	1	88
Tacoma	24	12.0	10.6	1	0	23
Toledo	71	12.9	9.7	14	5	126
Trenton	28	11.1	10.1	4	3	66
Utica	26	12.6	--------	5	--------	107
Washington, D C	117	12.3	9.6	25	9	141
Waterbury	18	--------	--------	4	5	86
Wilmington, Del	25	10.7	8.7	6	3	136
Worcester	44	11.5	9.9	6	2	69
Yonkers	20	9.3	9.0	6	5	131
Youngstown	40	13.0	9.7	11	6	136

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 2, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended October 10, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Dengue	5
Diphtheria	52
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	83
Mumps	20
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	84
Typhoid fever	66
Whooping cough	25

ARIZONA	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Mumps	13
Paratyphoid fever	34
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	4

ARKANSAS	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	6
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	10
Malaria	55
Mumps	4
Pellagra	7
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	12

CALIFORNIA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	85
Influenza	13
Leprosy—San Francisco	2
Measles	9
Poliomyelitis	
Alameda	1
Chico	1
Contra Costa County	1
Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles County	3
Oakland	2
Orange County	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	2
San Gabriel	1
Selma	1
Scarlet fever	77
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	8
Scattering	9
Typhoid fever	8

COLORADO (Exclusive of Denver)	
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	28
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	19
Tuberculosis	60
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	30

DELAWARE	
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	31
Malaria	18
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	3
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	8

GEORGIA

	Cases
Anchylostomiasis	1
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (acute)	4
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery	11
German measles	1
Influenza	15
Malaria	42
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	13
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	11
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	9

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Cook County	1
Johnston County	1
Diphtheria	
Cook County	58
Scattering	38
Influenza	3
Measles	36
Pneumonia	77
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	5
Franklin County	1
Livingston County	2
McDonough County	1
McLean County	1
Peoria County	2
Scarlet fever	109
Smallpox—Cook County	1
Tuberculosis	225
Typhoid fever	
Alexander County	7
Cook County	5
Scattering	50
Whooping cough	100

INDIANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	38
Diphtheria	74
Influenza	10
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	98
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	45

IOWA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	44
Malaria	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	19
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	10

KANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	29
Dysentery	2
Influenza	1
Measles	18
Mumps	4
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	29
Poliomyelitis	
Beloit	1
Horton	1
Kipp	1
Salina	1
Topeka	1
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	6
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	
Hutchinson	27
Scattering	24
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	36

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	12
Malaria	20
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	85
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	17

MAINE

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Measles	2

MAINE—continued	Cases
Mumps	15
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	23
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	18

MARYLAND [1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	58
Dysentery	10
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	10
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	12
Pneumonia (lobar)	20
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	31
Septic sore throat	3
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	58
Typhoid fever	65
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	40

MASSACHUSETTS

Chicken pox	58
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	16
Diphtheria	79
Dysentery	3
German measles	4
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	196
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	21
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia (lobar)	45
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	80
Septic sore throat	4
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	106
Tuberculosis (other forms)	21
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	172

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	104
Measles	19
Pneumonia	74
Scarlet fever	120
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	180

MINNESOTA	Cases
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	94
Poliomyelitis	45
Scarlet fever	82
Smallpox	20
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	18

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	17
Scarlet fever	8
Typhoid fever	60

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	65
Influenza	1
Measles	12
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	60
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	34

MONTANA

Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	11
Measles	1
Mumps	32
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	70
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	7

NEW JERSEY

Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	97
Influenza	2
Measles	13
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	50
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	52
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	24

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	
Albuquerque	3
Scattering	18
Whooping cough	19

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	114
Influenza	10
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	80
Pneumonia	115
Poliomyelitis	24
Scarlet fever	100
Typhoid fever	56
Whooping cough	150

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	254
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	14
Septic sore throat	8
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	52

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Mayes County	1
Pottawatomie County	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	34
Influenza	30
Malaria	34
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis.	
Bryan County	1
Caddo County	1
Cherokee County	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	105
Whooping cough	13

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	33
Dysentery	3
Measles	1
Mumps	29
Pneumonia	[2] 5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	15

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	14
Dysentery	2
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	27

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	19
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	11
Whooping cough	8

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	35
Diphtheria	18
Measles	5
Mumps	13
Poliomyelitis	
Lewis County	1
Seattle	2
Tacoma	2
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	9

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	11
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	
Bluefield	1
Charleston	7
Clarksburg	1
Martinsburg	2
Morgantown	1
Weston	1
Wheeling	1

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	30
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	33
German measles	14
Influenza	20
Measles	31
Mumps	59
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	21

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[2] Deaths.

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
Scarlet fever	51
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	74

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (contagiosa)	2
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis, Park County	1
Scarlet fever	5
Whooping cough	1

Reports for Week Ended October 3, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	20
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	19

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	16
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	2
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	1

NEBRASKA—Continued

	Cases
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	5

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	21
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	16

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	6
Diphtheria	59
Influenza	67
Malaria	442
Measles	3
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	60
Whooping cough	34

Report for Week Ended September 26, 1925

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	6
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	20

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
July, 1925										
Nebraska		17					3	26	0	7
August, 1925										
Hawaii Territory	2	21	16		24		1	1	0	9
Nebraska		13					17	20	0	10
Pennsylvania	4	551		2	540	2	50	465	1	330
Utah	3	31	2		23		2	18	0	41
September, 1925										
Arizona		3	3		5		8	22	0	17
Connecticut	3	67	6		31		13	70	0	42
Nebraska	2	21	1				40	18	0	12

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Sept 26, 1925

Number of rats trapped	2, 371
Number of rats found plague infected	1
Number of squirrels examined	756
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 945
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Sept 22, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Sept 26, 1925

Number of rats trapped	797
Number of rats found plague infected	0

Totals

Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Sept. 26, 1925	69, 300
Number of rats found plague infected	21

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Sept 26, 1925

Number of vessels inspected	20
Number of inspections made	29
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	13
Number of rodents examined for plague	2, 539
Number of rodents found plague infected	0

Totals, Dec 5, 1924, to Sept 26, 1925:

Number of rodents examined for plague	173, 570
Number of rodents found plague infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan 17, 1925

Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended September 26, 1925, 36 States reported 1,207 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended September 27, 1924, the same States reported 1,588 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 562 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 26, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 777 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 825 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 323 cases of measles for the week ended September 26, 1925, and 356 cases of this disease for the week ended September 27, 1924 One hundred and three cities reported 201 cases of measles for the week this year, and 104 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis —The health officers of 38 States reported 276 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended September 26, 1925. The same States reported 294 cases for the week ended September 27, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 993 cases, last year, 1,338 cases One hundred and three cities—this year, 365 cases, last year, 586 cases; estimated expectancy, 413 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended September 26, 1925, 36 States reported 102 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 274 cases. One hundred and three cites reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 31 cases, 1924, 84 cases; estimated expectancy, 19 cases.

Typhoid fever.—Eleven hundred and forty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 26, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 800 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities reported 251 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 282 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 237 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week as follows 1925, 324; 1924, 387.

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manchester	81,383	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	9	35	9	0	0	4	2	6
Fall River	120,912	1	3	3	0	0	4	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191,927	0	4	6	0	0	58	1	3
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	7	5	0	0	7	0	3
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	5	5	0	0	1	0	1
New Haven	172,967	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	1	18	6	0	0	3	0	9
New York	5,927,625	23	104	89	7	4	34	10	68
Rochester	317,867	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Syracuse	181,511	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	438,699	1	9	9	1	0	1	2	0
Trenton	127,390	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	9	36	34	0	1	4	1	25
Pittsburgh	613,442	3	21	13	0	1	6	2	26
Reading	110,917	0	3	3	0	0	13	0	0
Scranton	140,636	0	3	1	0	--------	1	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	10	9	0	3	0	0	3
Cleveland	888,519	5	31	31	0	1	8	1	7
Columbus	261,082	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1
Toledo	268,338	4	11	6	0	1	1	0	0
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis	342,718	1	19	4	0	0	1	0	1
South Bend	76,709	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	6	100	52	4	0	7	0	21
Springfield	61,833	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3
Michigan:									
Detroit	995,668	2	48	18	3	2	8	2	9
Flint	117,968	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	8	2	0	0	3	1	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	3	14	22	0	0	1	2	4
Racine	64,393	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Minneapolis	409,125	5	23	34	0	0	1	0	1
St Paul	241,891	2	16	15	0	0	1	2	1
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	6	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	2	0	0	--------	1	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	0	8	3	2	2	0	1	3
St Joseph	78,232	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
St Louis	803,853	0	34	19	0	0	0	1	0
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	2	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Omaha	204,382	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wichita	79,261	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	6	17	7	4	1	5	5	14
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	8	8	0	0	3	0	5
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Richmond	181,044	0	14	17	0	0	1	0	1
Roanoke	55,502	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	--------	2	2	0	0	0	--------	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Winston Salem	56,230	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Columbia	39,688	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	5
Brunswick	15,937	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257,671	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	1
Nashville	121,128	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	2
Mobile	63,858	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	8	4	3	0	0	0	4
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Tulsa	102,018	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Galveston	46,877	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2
San Antonio	184,727	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	5	11	3	0	1	2	2	6
Pueblo	43,519	--------	3	13	0	0	0	--------	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,618	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	0	--------	0	0	0	1	1	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	5	2	4	0	0	0	10	1
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	3	5	4	0	--------	0	1	--------
Spokane	104,573	5	2	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	1
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	3	4	7	0	0	1	2	3
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	3	26	22	6	0	5	1	6
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	539,038	25	15	4	2	1	0	4	7

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	16
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Manchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts											
Boston	16	10	0	0	0	17	5	6	1	57	171
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	25
Springfield	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	28
Worcester	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	23	45
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Providence	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	16
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	21
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	-------
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	14	32
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	8	9	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	11	125
New York	40	23	0	0	0	[1] 97	43	40	4	58	1,156
Rochester	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	56
Syracuse	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	13	38
New Jersey											
Camden	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	27
Newark	5	6	0	0	0	11	3	2	0	17	95
Trenton	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	31
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	20	21	0	0	0	29	15	10	1	40	395
Pittsburgh	14	29	1	0	0	8	5	2	0	13	160
Reading	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	10	29
Scranton	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	1	-------	0	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	6	1	1	0	0	10	2	2	0	4	108
Cleveland	13	9	1	0	0	17	4	7	1	41	171
Columbus	4	1	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	7	69
Toledo	5	4	0	0	0	5	3	5	2	3	60
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	13
Indianapolis	5	3	0	2	0	14	3	3	0	15	79
South Bend	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Terre Haute	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	15
Illinois											
Chicago	53	27	0	1	0	39	8	9	2	46	576
Springfield	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	26
Michigan											
Detroit	32	31	3	0	0	15	6	11	4	55	210
Flint	4	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	23
Grand Rapids	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	9	33
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Milwaukee	16	6	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	68	80
Racine	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	13
Superior	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	20
Minneapolis	12	18	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	2	81
St Paul	6	9	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	24	47

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd											
Iowa											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Des Moines	6	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	0
Waterloo	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	3	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	4	5	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	10	85
St Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
St Louis	16	11	0	0	0	4	6	2	2	4	144
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	9	4
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	4	1	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	3	--------
Sioux Falls	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	9
Omaha	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	51
Kansas											
Topeka	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	13
Wichita	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	27
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	27
Maryland											
Baltimore	7	1	0	0	0	10	11	11	1	44	185
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	11
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	6	8	0	0	0	12	5	3	1	33	134
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
Norfolk	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	--------
Richmond	5	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	39
Roanoke	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	14
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	16
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	18
Wheeling	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	--------	14
North Carolina											
Raleigh	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
Winston-Salem	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	11
South Carolina.											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	26
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	--------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Georgia											
Atlanta	5	1	0	0	0	11	3	15	2	1	75
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	--------
Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	5	5	4	3	0	90
Tennessee											
Memphis	2	1	0	3	0	5	5	20	3	2	65
Nashville	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	25
Alabama.											
Birmingham	5	6	0	3	0	4	5	6	1	1	53
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
Montgomery	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	3	--------	0	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	2	1	0	0	0	8	5	3	1	11	138
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	2	0	21
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	31
Tulsa	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	--------
Texas											
Dallas	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	11	38
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	36
San Antonio	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	48
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Great Falls	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Helena	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colorado											
Denver	4	3	2	0	0	8	5	2	1	18	78
Pueblo	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	--------	11
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Arizona											
Phoenix	--------	0	--------	0	0	5	--------	1	0	0	8
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	11	28
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	5	6	1	1	--------	--------	2	0	--------	1	--------
Spokane	4	1	1	2	--------	--------	1	1	--------	2	--------
Tacoma	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
Oregon											
Portland	4	15	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	--------
California											
Los Angeles	8	9	0	4	0	23	5	2	1	11	181
Sacramento	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	20
San Francisco	6	10	1	1	0	8	2	3	1	3	140

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Fall River	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Worcester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Connecticut									
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York City	0	1	8	3	0	0	14	18	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Jersey									
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indiana									
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	7	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Racine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iowa									
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Dakota									
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nebraska									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Kansas									
Wichita	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland									
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Texas									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Galveston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Colorado									
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oregon									
Portland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended September 19, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 19 to September 26, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26
104 cities	78	[2] 78	[3] 87	80	70	[4] 75	[5] 72	96	99	[3] 102
New England	62	62	82	92	52	42	45	77	144	84
Middle Atlantic	91	92	83	78	73	63	62	89	83	81
East North Central	68	74	101	72	55	72	61	75	81	113
West North Central	106	100	107	113	102	118	102	145	149	155
South Atlantic	45	[2] 50	55	73	63	[4] 72	112	127	94	116
East South Central	11	11	29	34	63	40	34	80	80	63
West South Central	70	46	23	51	60	97	32	125	60	79
Mountain	115	153	[3] 68	162	76	172	315	200	224	[3] 195
Pacific	104	67	148	84	104	110	[5] 80	78	136	107

MEASLES CASE RATES

104 cities	105	[2] 73	[3] 53	48	31	[4] 28	[5] 22	23	30	[3] 36
New England	216	186	132	129	97	89	52	94	112	184
Middle Atlantic	128	77	69	57	38	34	25	25	34	32
East North Central	119	72	47	37	19	22	21	17	24	24
West North Central	19	29	11	30	6	4	6	4	10	6
South Atlantic	95	[2] 71	45	43	35	[4] 25	24	23	16	30
East South Central	63	29	11	17	6	11	0	0	6	11
West South Central	5	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	0
Mountain	38	105	[3] 20	19	29	29	0	10	10	[3] 29
Pacific	20	35	29	20	12	6	[5] 28	9	15	20

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

104 cities	57	[2] 56	[3] 53	59	53	[4] 40	[5] 56	54	63	[3] 66
New England	72	75	102	84	92	70	47	65	62	47
Middle Atlantic	43	37	33	36	23	27	30	31	47	49
East North Central	67	64	52	58	58	48	62	61	62	70
West North Central	122	124	120	137	147	112	125	114	151	147
South Atlantic	16	[2] 35	22	41	43	[4] 41	59	57	39	65
East South Central	29	63	63	40	34	29	143	120	57	80
West South Central	32	31	56	70	51	19	37	32	42	14
Mountain	162	86	[3] 39	95	67	29	76	38	166	[3] 88
Pacific	46	49	64	87	44	70	[5] 52	38	67	81

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

104 cities	10	[2] 10	[3] 9	7	6	[4] 8	[5] 5	6	7	[3] 6
New England	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East North Central	8	4	6	3	2	8	5	2	2	2
West North Central	12	15	9	11	6	4	4	4	4	2
South Atlantic	16	[2] 2	2	2	4	[4] 12	2	12	12	6
East South Central	40	23	51	23	40	57	11	23	40	34
West South Central	5	5	14	9	5	14	5	5	5	0
Mountain	0	57	[3] 20	10	10	10	10	19	0	[3] 39
Pacific	67	84	67	67	44	29	[5] 40	44	49	41

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Tampa, Fla , not included. Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Helena, Mont , not included

[4] Greenville, S C , not included.

[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 19 to September 26, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26
104 cities	34	[2] 41	[3] 41	48	57	[4] 47	[5] 40	42	51	[3] 45
New England	22	22	27	40	32	27	30	35	30	22
Middle Atlantic	21	30	23	33	45	30	29	27	35	34
East North Central	8	10	21	19	31	28	19	22	19	31
West North Central	39	48	43	58	48	35	21	62	58	17
South Atlantic	53	[2] 66	59	91	110	[4] 94	61	51	110	93
East South Central	177	183	271	217	183	177	183	246	212	217
West South Central	172	178	130	102	134	111	176	74	167	102
Mountain	48	57	[3] 107	105	105	115	29	133	88	[3] 98
Pacific	29	46	17	44	64	55	[5] 31	29	29	23

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26
96 cities	2	[2] 1	[3] 3	2	2	[4] 4	3	5	5	[3] 3
New England	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Middle Atlantic	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3
East North Central	1	0	3	3	1	4	3	7	4	5
West North Central	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	4
South Atlantic	4	[2] 2	6	0	0	[4] 2	2	0	2	2
East South Central	6	0	6	6	11	6	0	6	6	0
West South Central	0	0	5	0	10	15	5	5	10	0
Mountain	10	0	[3] 0	10	10	10	19	29	20	[3] 10
Pacific	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	July 25	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26
96 cities	50	[2] 61	[3] 56	63	55	[4] 64	73	64	62	[3] 57
New England	52	55	37	30	40	42	55	52	70	55
Middle Atlantic	52	65	65	73	65	65	84	68	62	66
East North Central	40	52	38	51	43	54	64	49	47	42
West North Central	42	42	53	41	31	53	33	37	46	28
South Atlantic	55	[2] 63	73	81	63	[4] 84	57	64	86	91
East South Central	63	74	69	63	80	69	143	154	86	46
West South Central	66	111	71	87	82	112	76	87	82	51
Mountain	57	76	[3] 29	57	67	76	86	38	117	[3] 78
Pacific	65	69	78	90	53	69	106	102	69	57

[2] Tampa, Fla., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Helena, Mont., not included.
[4] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	104	96	28,842,382	28,034,966
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	6,976,567	6,976,567
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended September 19, 1925.—The following report for the week ended September 19, 1925, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva·

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	0	--------	7	5	5
Bombay	--------	1	--------	0	3	--------
Madras	--------	0	--------	2	23	7
Rangoon	--------	14	--------	0	1	1
Karachi	--------	1	--------	0	1	2
Negapatam	--------	0	--------	1	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	16	5	0	0
Manila	0	0	5	3	0	0
Colombo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	7	--------	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	2	--------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Canal Zone and at Colon and Panama as follows.

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	4		1		14				19	
Diphtheria	2		1		5				8	
Dysentery	2	2	1	1	10	4	8	1	21	8
Hookworm			9		68		63		140	
Leprosy					1				1	
Malaria	131	1	3	1	4		38	2	176	4
Measles	25				1		1		27	
Meningitis			1		2				3	
Pneumonia [1]		1		3		10		3		17
Scarlet fever	1								1	
Tuberculosis [1]		2		6		23		5		36
Typhoid fever							1		1	
Whooping cough			4		3				7	
Yaws			1		2				3	

[1] Only deaths reported

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—July and August, 1925.—Cases of disease were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the months of July and August, 1925, as follows:

JULY, 1925

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis		1					1
Chicken pox		1		2		3	6
Diphtheria	5	12	4	3		3	27
Malaria	2	70		10	67	985	1,134
Measles	9	175	16	26	47	55	328
Paratyphoid	7	14	2	15	1	1	40
Scarlet fever	1	33					34
Tetanus	1		1	1			3
Typhoid fever	25	86	37	141	23	36	348

AUGUST, 1925

Chicken pox		5				8	13
Diphtheria	6	12	4	5	2	4	33
Malaria		133	5	3	38	417	596
Measles	25	167	2	33	28	128	383
Paratyphoid		2	6	15		20	43
Scarlet fever		11					11
Tetanus (infantile)		2	2				4
Typhoid fever	10	63	48	72	14	26	233

Communicable diseases—Habana—August 1–31, 1925.—During August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Aug 31, 1925	Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Aug 31, 1925
Cerebrospinal meningitis				Measles	100	1	28
Chicken pox	1			Paratyphoid fever			
Diphtheria	10	2	2	Scarlet fever	11		3
Leprosy			10	Tetanus (infantile)	1	1	
Malaria [1]	124	1	35	Typhoid fever [1]	48	12	37

[1] Many of these cases were from the interior.

Malaria—Santiago.—During the week ended September 26, 1925, 20 cases of malaria were reported at Santiago de Cuba. Under date of October 2, 1925, 282 cases were reported present.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—September 1–15, 1925.—During the period September 1 to 15, 1925, one death from plague was reported at Guayaquil.

Plague-infected rats.—During the same period, out of 11,932 rats taken at Guayaquil, 53 rats were found plague infected.

EGYPT

Plague—Summary (comparative)—Port Said.—During the week ended September 9, 1925, 2 cases of plague were reported in Egypt, including 1 case occurring at Port Said, making a total from January 1 to September 9, of 111 cases, as compared with 354 cases reported in all Egypt for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

GREECE

Plague—Saloniki.—A case of plague was reported at Saloniki, Greece, October 3, 1925.

JAPAN

Taihoku—Cholera.—Under date of October 6, 1925, cholera was reported present at Taihoku, Island of Taiwan, Japan, with one case reported present and a death from the disease reported as occurring on October 2, 1925.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria	37	Scarlet fever	151
Dysentery	28	Smallpox	1
Leprosy	1	Typhoid fever	87
Measles	226	Typhus fever	6
Mumps	13	Whooping cough	70
Paratyphoid fever	3		

Population, estimated, 1,850,000

MEXICO

Confluent smallpox—Antimosquito measures—Merida.—An outbreak of confluent smallpox was reported in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, during the week September 20–26, 1925. A report dated September 30, 1925, states that the health authorities have adopted strict control measures, including the requiring of prompt reporting of cases and general vaccination. The vaccine is supplied free of charge, and the physicians of Merida are cooperating by giving free vaccinations.

Reports show a continuous antimosquito campaign in Merida during the month of September. The measures employed include house-to-house visits, the destruction of breeding places, stocking nondrainable waters with fish, and oiling.

Foot-and-mouth disease—Tabasco.—Foot-and-mouth disease was reported in Tabasco September 23, 1925.

PERU

Special commission to study verruga peruana.—A special commission has been created in Peru to study the etiology, prophylaxis, and treatment of verruga peruana in the infected zones, with especial attention to the cause of the disease and to experimentation with a view to securing a prophylactic vaccine. The report of the investigation will be made to the Bureau of Public Health of Peru.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended October 16, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Foochow	Aug 23–29			Present
India				July 26–Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 5,346, deaths, 2,920.
Karachi	Aug 30–Sept 5	1	1	
Madras	do	13	2	
Rangoon	Aug 16–22	1	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 16, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Aug 16-29	5	4	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-29			Present
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	Sept 1-15		1	Sept, 1-15, 1925 Rats taken 11,932, found infected, 53
Egypt				Sept 3-9, 1925 Cases, 2 Total, Jan 1-Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 354
Port Said	Sept 3	1		
Greece				
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3		1	
India				July 26-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 1,473, deaths, 960
Madras Presidency	Aug 9-15	17	17	
Rangoon	Aug 16-29	37	31	July, 1925 Cases, 90, deaths, 75 4 imported Plague rats, 15.
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java				
Cheribon	June 14-27		24	Residency.
Do	June 28-July 25		65	Do
Pekalongan	June 14-27		10	Do
Do	June 28-July 25		9	Do
Siam				
Bangkok	Aug 16-22	1		

SMALLPOX

Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Sept 20-26	1		From out of town
China				
Foochow	Aug 16-22			Present
Swatow	Aug 23-29			Do
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-20	1		
Great Britain				
England—				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sept 13-19	1		
India				July 25-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 6,015, deaths, 1,323
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	4	2	
Madras	do	17	9	
Rangoon	Aug. 16-29	3	1	July, 1925. Cases, 32, deaths, 14
Italy				
Turin	Sept 7-13	1		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	Aug 16-22	1		Province
Cheribon	July 12-18	1		Do
Soerabaya	Aug 2-8	65	7	Do
Latvia				July, 1925: One case
Mexico.				
Merida				Sept 20-26, 1925 Outbreak.
Poland				July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2
Tunis				
Tunis	Sept 9-15	7	10	

TYPHUS FEVER

Latvia				July, 1925 Cases, 6
Mexico				
Mexico City	Sept 6-12	16		Including municipalities in Federal District
Palestine:				
Jaffa	Sept 1-14	2		
Jerusalem	Sept 8-14	1		
Poland				July 5-18, 1925 Cases, 80, deaths, 7.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28-July 11, 1925 Cases 19, deaths, 15
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
Do				Aug 22, 1925 Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-July 25, 1925 Cases, 7,481, deaths, 4,307
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Aug 22	64	51	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Aug 29	21	10	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	5	5	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	Do
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925: Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
——		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln				At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129; deaths, 118
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-July 25	9	7	
Do	Aug 2-15	2	2	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Nanking	July 25-Aug 22			Present
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Aug 15, 1925 Rats taken, 31,366, rats found infected, 107
Egypt	-----	-----	-----	Jan 1-Aug 19, 1925 Cases, 98. Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 317
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-Aug 6	8	3	
Do	July 30-Aug 16	3	1	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 10	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3	-----	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Aug 14	26	-----	
Piræus	July 13-Aug. 14	9	-----	
Hawaii Territory.				
Honokaa	June 28	-----	-----	Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1	-----	
Do	Aug 15	-----	-----	Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31	-----	-----	Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12	-----	-----	Do
India	-----	-----	-----	Apr 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-July 25, 1925 Cases, 818, deaths, 588
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Aug 25	16	11	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	38	13	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Aug 15	113	95	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9	-----	
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Java:				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 13	-----	78	
Do	July 11-17	1	1	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25	-----	-----	Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13	-----	-----	Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 13	-----	86	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	18	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28	-----	-----	Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16	-----	36	
Do	May 24-June 13	-----	16	
Madagascar:				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3; septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1-31	19	19	Bubonic, 5; pneumonic, 8, septicemic, 6
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr. 1-15	2	-----	
Do	June 1-7	-----	1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-May	25	18	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports.
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Uits	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	4	4	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp.
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 8	3	2	Natives.
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
S S City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Constantine	do	47		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Aug 22	7	6	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
British East Africa.				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do.	July 5-Aug 8	56	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug. 6-19	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada [1]				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Sept 13	15	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Aug 31, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 30
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Aug 8			Present
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug 15			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 26	4	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Aug 29			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Aug 22			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
Seoul	May 1-June 30	2		
Egypt				Jan -June, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-May, 1925. Cases, 379; deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Sept. 5, 1925 Cases, 569.
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug. 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Sept. 5	9	1	
Greece				January-June, 1925. Cases, 47, deaths, 8.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Aug. 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27.
Hungary:				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-July 25, 1925. Cases, 9,833, deaths, 2,517.
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	15	10	
Do	July 19-Aug. 15	10	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Aug 22	58	47	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	

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[1] The report of 2 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths in the city of Quebec during the week ended Aug 1, 1925, was an error. The Director of the Hygiene Service of Quebec states that no case of smallpox has occurred there in more than two years.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India—Continued				
Madras	May 18–June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28–July 18	63	25	
Do	Aug 2–29	72	26	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28–July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12–Aug 15	24	11	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17–23	1	1	Do.
Irak				Jan 11–May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26–June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28–June 27	97		
Do	June 28–July 4	9		
Catania	Aug 17–23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17–Sept 6	6		
Venice	July 27–Aug. 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 110. June 28–Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 102 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26–June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28–Aug 29	35		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24–June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15–21	2		
Do	July 6–19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1–30	11		
Do	July 1–10	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		
Java				
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 1–31	5		
Do	Aug 8–14	4		Province
Brebes	Apr 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16–22		1	
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Pekalongan	Apr 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16–June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28–Aug 1	308	36	
South Bantam	Apr 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925. Cases, 4
Lithuania				February–May, 1925 Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–31	5		
Mexico				January–May, 1925 Deaths, 2,160
Durango	July 1–31		11	
Do	July–August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2–29		10	
Do	June 20–Sept 21		17	
Mexico City	May 24–June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5–11	3		Do
Do	July 26–Sept 5	8		
Oxaca, State	Aug. 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16–Sept 19	3	2	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug. 1–31	2	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January–May, 1925 Cases, 1,538, deaths, 132
Persia				
Teheran	Mar. 21–May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	
Poland				Mar 1–June 27, 1925: Cases, 41.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26–June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28–Aug 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Do	July 19–Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January–May, 1925 Cases, 22; deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000
Do	April	490		January–March, 1925 Cases, 5,243
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28–July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24–June 20		15	
Do	July 5–Sept 12		29	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12–25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Lucerne	June 14–20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21–30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3–Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6–June 30		46	
Do	July 1–Sept 8		49	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16–22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24–Aug 8			Outbreaks.
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18–25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3–June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February–April, 1925 Cases, 10.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases. Isolated.
Do	July 1–Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1–10	17		District
Do	July 21–31	7		Department.
Oran	do	8		Do
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January - June 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7.
Sofia	May 28–June 3	2		
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8–22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10–July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19–June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211
Alexandria	May 7–June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9–15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26–May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14–20	1	1	
Do	July 30–Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20–26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1–May 30, 1925 Cases, 6.
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6–12	1		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6–18	7		
Greece				January - June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6.
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Do	July 1–31	3		
Kalamata	Apr 1–30		2	
Patras	June 28–July 4		2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 108.
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 13-Sept 5	25		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421
Palestine				
Degania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20	1		
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug 3	2		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr. 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87.
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania	January-May	1,300	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-March, 1925 Cases, 24,535
Do	April	5,512		
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do	11	2	June, 1925 Cases, 6, deaths, 2.
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug. 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Cooperative Rural Health Work 1924-25
Recent Public Health Court Decisions

WASHINGTON
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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 OCTOBER 23, 1925 No. 43

COOPERATIVE RURAL HEALTH WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1925 [1]

By L L LUMSDEN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the United States Public Health Service cooperated in demonstration projects in rural health work in 79 counties, or districts comparable to counties, in 19 States, as follows

Alabama—Calhoun, Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Talladega, and Walker Counties

Arkansas—Pulaski County.

California.—San Diego and Santa Barbara Counties, and San Joaquin district.

Georgia.—Baker, Decatur, Floyd, Glynn, Laurens, Miller, Seminole, and Walker Counties.

Illinois.—Crawford County.

Iowa.—Dubuque County.

Kansas.—Cherokee County.

Kentucky—Mason County.

Louisiana.—De Soto, Lafourche, and Washington Parishes.

Massachusetts.—Cape Cod district.

Mississippi.—Harrison, Hinds, and Washington Counties.

Missouri.—Dunklin, Gentry, Greene, Jackson, New Madrid, Nodaway, Pettis, Polk, and St. Francois Counties.

Montana.—Cascade and Lewis and Clark Counties.

New Mexico.—Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, Dona Ana, Eddy, McKinley, Santa Fe, Union, and Valencia Counties.

North Carolina.—Edgecombe, Sampson, and Surry Counties.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma, Okmulgee, and Ottawa Counties.

South Carolina.—Georgetown County.

Virginia.—Carroll, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Greensville, Henry, Nansemond, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Roanoke, Smyth, Washington, and Wise Counties

West Virginia.—Gilmer, Hancock, Harrison, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Preston, and Taylor Counties.

The results were in line with the conclusions in the reports on this activity in the fiscal years 1020,[2] 1921,[3] 1922,[4] 1923,[5] and 1924.[6]

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[1] This report applies to work in rural sanitation which is conducted in support of and as a part of whole-time local official health service It does not include all cooperative activities of the Public Health Service in rural communities.

[2] Reprint No 615, from Public Health Reports of Oct 1, 1920, p 15

[3] Reprint No 699, from Public Health Reports of Oct 7 1921, p. 17.

[4] Reprint No 788, from Public Health Reports of Sept 29, 1922, p 22

[5] Reprint No 887, from Public Health Reports of Dec 14, 1923, p 24

[6] Reprint No 964, from Public Health Reports of Oct 17, 1924, p 23.

Plan of Work

The plan of the work was the same as that carried out in the five preceding fiscal years and is described in previous reports (Reprints Nos. 615, 699, 887, and 964).

The authorization for this activity is in the act of February 15, 1893 (ch. 114, 27 Stat. L. 449); the act of August 14, 1912 (ch. 288, 37 Stat. L. 309); and in the annual appropriation acts. The appropriation is specifically for "special studies of and demonstration work in rural sanitation."

The work is conducted in cooperation with State and local health authorities. It is made a part of a well-rounded comprehensive program of local health service. Experience has taught that under such arrangement the work can be carried out more economically and with better and more lasting results than if conducted as a separate specialized activity. The studies are of a distinctly practical nature They are made with due consideration for the general conditions at the homes in the community and with the purpose of determining (1) improvements in sanitary devices and in methods for securing the installation and operation of such devices, and (2) the most effective and economical program of health work for each situation.

The demonstration work in rural sanitation can not, under the provisions of the appropriating act, be conducted in a community unless the State, county, or municipality, in which the community is located, agrees to pay at least one-half the expenses of such demonstration work. The funds provided by the State, county, and municipalities, together, for support of the average demonstration project far exceed the allotment from the Federal fund, and in almost all instances the appropriation from the local official sources (county, township, or town) covers considerably more than 50 per cent of the budget.

The county, or a group of townships, as a rule, is the unit for the work. Under the cooperative arrangements, a good program of health work can be carried out in practically any rural county in the United States at a cost to the county readily within its means, and in accordance with what logically should be its desires for public health service. The average cooperative demonstration project is conducted on a cost basis of less than 50 cents per capita of population served and furnishes a striking example of efficiency with economy in public service. By having all salient branches of health work for the community conducted under the direction of one head, the whole-time county health officer, who is given a status of field agent in the United States Public Health Service, and in some of the States that of deputy State health officer, a maximum of service can be rendered with a minimum of overhead expense, lost motion, and friction. Through good business management, every dollar invested in the enterprise can be made to yield a remarkable dividend in the protection and promotion of human health, and in a money saving to the community amounting to many times the cost of the service.

This plan of cooperative rural health work has been evolved in the course of field experience and has been tested under a wide range of local conditions. If provision were made for extension of this work, much could be done at comparatively little cost for the promotion of the general welfare.

Appropriation

The appropriation for the rural sanitation work of the Public Health Service in the fiscal year 1925 was $74,300. This was an increase of $24,300 over the appropriation for each of the several previous fiscal years. Against the amount appropriated was set up a budget saving of $2,000, leaving $72,300 available. To this was added a bonus adjustment of $1,460, making a total of $73,760.

Rural health work is directly applicable to over 50,000,000 (or nearly 50 per cent) of our population; and, because of the increased and increasing facilities for traffic, transportation, and travel, it affects the welfare of our city dwellers The sanitary quality of the tremendous volume of raw foods now shipped daily through interstate traffic from our rural districts to our cities has an obviously important bearing on urban health, and, in view of the interstate feature, is a matter with which our Federal Government is to some extent concerned. Because of lack of efficient, whole-time rural health service, infections of man are conveyed very frequently across interstate lines. The degree of preventable physical defectiveness among the young people in our rural communities has an important bearing on the productive and defense powers of our Nation. Efficient health service prevents much more money loss than it costs. Most of our rural county governments are not disposed to establish reasonably adequate county health service without an offer of financial assistance and competent counsel from some outside agency. The lack of efficient health service in our extensive rural districts is serious and is a matter which should be of acute concern to all our units of government—individual, local, State, and National.

The appropriation for cooperative rural sanitation work in each of the last three fiscal years has been less than one forty-thousandths of the total congressional appropriation and less than 1 per cent of the amount appropriated for all the activities of the United States Public Health Service. As the expenditures from the rural sanitation funds are made on a contractual basis, it is difficult to arrange them in a satisfactory, business-like way with annual appropriations, the amounts of which can not be known by those who are to administer the work until a short time before or even after the beginning of the new fiscal year. It would appear highly advantageous to the cooperative rural sanitation work, therefore, if it could be placed on a basis of appropriation somewhat similar to that provided in the act approved February 24, 1925, to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations.

Expenditures

The expenditures in the fiscal year 1925 totalled $73,192.32. Of this sum, $67,314.47 was expended in allotments for direct support of cooperative projects in counties or districts, and $5,877.85 was expended for general administration, supervision of local projects, and special studies of the problem of rural sanitation.

For the support of the work in the 79 local projects, the expenditures from all sources totalled $708,909.30. Of this sum, $67,314.47 was allotted from the rural sanitation funds of the Public Health Service; an aggregate of $569,510.66 was derived from State, county, and municipal governmental sources, and $72,084.17 was derived from other sources, including local health associations, tuberculosis associations, local Red Cross chapters, the International Health Board, and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Thus, this investment of the Federal funds appropriated for rural sanitation work was met with odds of over 9 to 1.

It is both significant and encouraging that organizations entering the public-health field to promote or conduct some specialized activity—such as typhoid-fever prevention, hookworm control, tuberculosis prevention, trachoma control, malaria control, venereal-disease prevention, or advancement of child and maternity hygiene—realize, after practical experience, the advantage of dovetailing their specific activities in with and making them a part of a well-rounded, comprehensive program of local official health service under the immediate direction of a qualified, whole-time local health officer. Such arrangement is obviously in the interest of efficiency with economy in public-health work in our rural districts.

Compiled Data

The expenditures from the different sources for support of the cooperative demonstration projects, the scope, the principal activities, and some of the results of the work are presented in the accompanying tabular statement.

In attempting to measure the efficiency of health service, consideration is to be given to the local conditions—climatic, topographical, geographical, social, economic, and other—under which the work is done, the duration, nature, and scope of the activities, the cost of the service, and the results (tangible and potential) achieved. The 79 cooperative projects listed in this tabular statement present a very wide range of local conditions. From equivalent, well-directed efforts much larger results are obtainable in one project than in another Considering the cost of the service, the activities and results reported, and the findings from direct surveys of the situations by representatives of the Public Health Service and the State boards of health concerned, it is apparent that some of the projects were highly successful in the fiscal year 1925, others were not up to reasonable expectations, and the average was good. In rural health work, as in other business, the personal equation of the director of the unit is the main factor making for success or failure

A careful, analytical, and comparative study of the data in the table should be of interest to anyone competent to make such a study and should be of especial interest to existing and prospective whole-time county (or local district) health officers.

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925

Counties (or districts)	Baker, Ga	Bernalillo, N Mex	Calhoun, Ala	Cape Cod Health District, Mass	Cascade, Mont	Chaves, N Mex.	Cherokee, Kans	Colbert, Ala	Colfax, N Mex	Crawford, Ill	Decatur, Ga.
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Apr 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to July 31, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Dec 31, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A EXPENDITURES											
Rural sanitation fund (P. H S)	$250 00	$300. 00	$73 33	$2, 499 96	$2, 200 00	$313 62	$1, 140 50	$600 00	$150 00	$2, 400 00	$945 84
State	250 00	----------	335 00	----------	----------	----------	----------	4, 813 36	1, 050. 00	600 00	1, 000 00
County	479 50	10, 860 85	509 81	----------	9, 401 04	4, 922 14	6, 867 99	4, 835 83	2, 460 00	5, 030 75	4, 470 46
Municipalities	----------	----------	308 33	5, 238 90	9, 401 05	----------	2, 074 90	2, 056 56	----------	----------	----------
Other agencies	----------	----------	200 00	----------	1, 410 00	1, 425 00	4, 395 37	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	979 50	11, 160 85	1, 426 47	7, 738 86	22, 412 09	6, 660 76	14, 478 76	12, 305 75	3, 660. 00	8, 030 75	6, 416 30
B ACTIVITIES											
1 Educational											
(a) Lectures	5	30	2	73	22	13	31	116	106	40	136
(b) Attendance	555	1, 649	66	354	1, 602	490	1, 755	6, 961	2, 295	4, 992	4, 478
(c) Bulletins distributed	901	1, 586	258	303	3, 882	460	6, 535	2, 057	830	1, 352	936
(d) Newspaper articles	17	323	2	26	67	27	115	48	12	136	22
(e) Circular letters	----------	629	----------	255	----------	----------	92	8, 912	----------	879	85
(f) Health exhibits	1	----------	----------	10	3	10	3	----------	14	20	1
2 Sanitary inspections											
(a) Private premises	311	3, 355	48	110	56	2, 687	74	3, 183	318	52	4, 891
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	28	7, 820	70	266	562	230	123	1, 372	91	133	166
3 Special inspections											
(a) Dairies	----------	254	12	858	127	145	325	55	4	19	9
(b) Other food-producing or food-handling places	27	1, 163	428	98	167	220	----------	2, 361	27	15	41
4 Examinations											
(a) For life-extension advice	----------	----------	4	----------	55	----------	52	96	----------	5	2
(b) For marriage licenses	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4	----------	1	----------
(c) For work certificates (children)	----------	----------	14	4	----------	----------	----------	2	----------	11	----------
(d) For lunacy	----------	----------	----------	1	----------	----------	----------	4	----------	----------	----------
(e) Of prisoners	----------	16	----------	----------	----------	2	----------	12	----------	----------	----------
(f) Of food handlers	1	970	----------	1	----------	57	----------	68	3	2	----------
5. Acute communicable disease control											
(a) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	----------	3, 726	106	266	2, 141	1, 452	66	337	188	570	107
(b) Cases or carriers quarantined	----------	735	1	239	856	498	344	139	81	179	44

6. Venereal disease control:											
(a) Suspects examined		17	10	21	30	41	25	52	7	14	11
(b) Prophylactic treatments							5	10	3		
(c) Curative treatments		528	64		73		9	7	48	102	4
7. Tuberculosis control											
(a) Number examined			20	80	138	1	206	57		22	
(b) Positive				20	50	1	47	42		4	
(c) Negative			20	60	88		159	15		18	
(d) Placed in institutions				1	19		2	3			
(e) Home visits			66	281	361	10	446	164		233	3
8 Persons treated for removal hookworm	346							1			827
9 Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter					75						
10 Schick tests				2				700			
11 Cows tuberculin tested		1,108		1,135		255	260	460			
12 Immunization											
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	611	40	1,000	11	221	7	66	2,648	13	4	1,679
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations		2,337		408	214	396	27	47	133	105	66
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations		277			542			5	113		46
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria		49		29		15			4		
13 Child hygiene											
(a) Prenatal—											
(1) Cases for advice				87	2	31	148	92	39		
(2) Examinations					78	1		12			
(3) Office consultations				18			12	5			
(4) Group conferences			39		22			121	2		
(5) Home visits			62	124	13	38	215	136	39		38
(6) Midwives instructed	7		2	12				350			
(b) Infant and preschool—											
(1) Babies and children examined			39	174	531	105	229	620		492	42
(2) Examinations			39	174	626	105	229	620		509	42
(3) Office consultations, mothers				79	138	17	74	31		10	42
(4) Group conferences with mothers	3			32			2	228	2	3	8
(5) Home visits			172	508	366	514	188	532	70	69	210
(c) School—											
(1) Children examined	42	2	6	4,904	4,667	1,925	599	1,697	563	3,866	2,063
(2) Found defective	16	2	6	1,556	4,188	1,195	217	554	370	1,871	1,860
(3) Defects found	16	2	8	1,782	5,425	2,375	155	699	550	2,182	2,165
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	245	2	4	106	172	135	168	13		15	265
(5) Home visits	167	3	91	1,325	1,159	289	513	243	66	158	173
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	20	101		66	66	254	516	5		35	156
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease		368		263	381	243	203	29		160	
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending							134			5	
14. Antimalaria work	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
15. Laboratory examinations											
(a) Positive	109	263	79	41	508	262	20	145	2	32	706
(b) Negative	103	3,347	270	12	2,435	345	40	513	7	51	841
Total	212	3,610	349	53	2,943	607	60	658	9	83	1,637

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Baker, Ga	Bernalillo, N Mex	Calhoun, Ala	Cape Cod Health District, Mass.	Cascade, Mont	Chaves, N Mex	Cherokee, Kans	Colbert, Ala	Colfax, N Mex	Crawford, Ill	Decatur, Ga
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Apr 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to July 31, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Dec 31, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
C RESULTS											
1. Sanitary privies installed.											
(a) Septic or L R S							3	10			
(b) Water-tight vault							16				
(c) Bucket and box							44				
(d) Pit		368	6	1		38	40	1,094			35
Total		368	6	1		38	103	1,104			35
2 Privies restored to sanitary type		136				170	47	144	19	11	15
3. Septic tanks installed	1	20				14		12			12
4 New sewer connections		135	62		76	33		100	7		
5 New water connections		669			23	21	50			1	
6. Wells improved	2	12	1			15	25	1	10	3	13
7. Springs improved		10						1			
8 Public milk supplies radically improved		30		2		27		1		3	
9 Treatments induced for correction of physical defects:											
(a) In infants				55		41	4	18	2	12	
(b) In preschool children			13	54		43	4	116			
(c) In school children		2	6	438	407	269	155	93	37	173	123
(d) In adults				42		37	6	10			
10 Nutritional cases improved							31	8		5	
11 Convictions for violation sanitary laws		4		1	6	5					
12 Nuisances corrected	1	7,146	4	21	563	1,310	114	491	49	14	62

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	DeSoto, Parish, La	Dona Ana, N Mex	Dubuque, Iowa	Dunklin, Mo	Eddy, N Mex	Edgecombe, N C	Floyd, Ga	Franklin, Ala	Gentry, Mo	George-town S C.
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 10, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 10, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P. H. S)	$515 00	$136 34	$300 00	$900 00	$538 33	$999 96	$300 00	$275 00	$900 00	$3,000 00
State	3,520 27		4,589 88	900 00		1,462 44		2,562 47	900 00	1,698 88
County	3,904. 15	3,109 73	7,249 92	3,740 95	3,119 81	5,867 93	7,163 60	4,934 91	3,356 11	1,675. 53
Municipalities	808 15						2,400 00			
Other agencies	230 34	300 00	5,600 00	1,800 00	650 00			1,590 00	1,650 00	206 46
Total	8,975 91	3,546 07	17,739 80	7,340 95	4,308 14	8,330 33	9,863 60	9,362 38	6,806 11	6,580 87
B. ACTIVITIES										
1. Educational:										
(a) Lectures	18	11	76	164	22	27	180	165	183	28
(b) Attendance	2,562	548	4,486	12,300	2,915	2,087	6,295	11,762	4,335	2,176
(c) Bulletins distributed	2,787	96	14,419	1,611	148	118	6,934	3,129	7,932	8,332
(d) Newspaper articles	25	17	30	215	11	16	41	55	47	50
(e) Circular letters	4,708	129	479	1,555	92	870		5,950	636	143
(f) Health exhibits	3		1	4		7		6	10	
2. Sanitary inspections:										
(a) Private premises	759	330	999	318	15	34	206	6,590	57	170
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	219	256	835	137	34	88	137	315	92	114
3. Special inspections										
(a) Dairies	59	103	170		67	66	39	31	10	
(b) Other food producing or food handling places	757	20	723		72	236	68	556	12	43
4. Examinations										
(a) For life extension advice	79			66		176		64	184	14
(b) For marriage license						163		17		
(c) For work certificates (children)						77				
(d) For lunacy		2		27	2	24		5	1	2
(e) Of prisoners		33			5	72	2	12	2	
(f) Of food handlers		16				27		12	1	2
5. Acute communicable disease control:										
(a) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	45	863	373	495	45	141	334	267	63	109
(b) Cases or carriers quarantined	37	580	71	27	6	147	106	188	53	

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	DeSoto, Parish, La	Dona Ana, N Mex	Dubuque, Iowa	Dunklin, Mo	Eddy, N Mex	Edgecombe, N C	Floyd, Ga	Franklin, Ala	Gentry, Mo	George-town, S C
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 10, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to May 10, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
B. ACTIVITIES—continued										
6. Venereal disease control:										
(a) Suspects examined	1		106			219	25	32		58
(b) Prophylactic treatments							18			
(c) Curative treatments			494			402	11	16		
7. Tuberculosis control										
(a) Number examined		1	61	89	7	60	4	31	21	9
(b) Positive			9	13	4	41	1	8	10	4
(c) Negative		1	52	76	3	19	3	23	11	5
(d) Placed in institutions			2	8		54	6			1
(e) Home visits	8		111	116	5	212	244	47	20	73
8. Persons treated for removal hookworm	14					8		128		51
9 Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter			22						33	
10 Schick tests	745		28	32			1, 101	130	241	
11 Cows tuberculin tested	169	78	3, 642		118			35	281	
12 Immunization										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	3, 083	139	12	113	107	2, 830	3, 693	2, 336	35	112
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	160	69	272	262	554	2, 894	715	57	26	759
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations	1, 034		18	201	18	1, 196	179	51	130	
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria		18	38	6	6		1	45	7	
13 Child hygiene										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice	23	165	115	14	2	172	45	117	58	28
(2) Examinations		4		2						3
(3) Office consultations		29	93	1	13			19	1	10
(4) Group conferences			2		16					3
(5) Home visits	20	137	432		3		222	144	8	41
(6) Midwives instructed	37	59			2	61		26		238
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined	489		262	185	4	496	83	307	284	241
(2) Examinations	506		262	185	4	496	83	307	305	241
(3) Office consultations, mothers	286		101	193		36		58	197	31
(4) Group conferences with mothers	73		3	129		26		17	1	
(5) Home visits	594	2, 481	2, 015	267		738		275	37	65

(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	2, 329	3	10, 034	6, 547	1, 578	1, 180	6, 017	3, 540	2, 597	1, 501
(2) Found defective	2, 116	3	6, 413	4, 187	650	463	1, 927	2, 234	1, 201	829
(3) Defects found	4, 732	4	11, 001	5, 678	1, 830	865	2, 210	4, 297	1, 800	1, 325
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	42	7	900	607	1			146	375	48
(5) Home visits	185		1, 415	1, 013	5		1, 335	265	383	75
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	40		175	277	22	59		2	100	80
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease	3	128	240	144	10			92	32	30
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending										3
14 Antimalaria work	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
15 Laboratory examinations										
(a) Positive	55	27	416	31	7	221	35	200	61	182
(b) Negative	56	157	2, 685	82	12	280	126	523	68	328
Total	111	184	3, 101	113	19	501	161	723	129	510
C RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed										
(a) Septic or L R S				4					1	
(b) Water-tight vault									5	
(c) Bucket and box				6			1	4	3	
(d) Pit	180	12	8	40		476	89	434	31	33
Total	180	12	8	50		476	90	438	40	33
2. Privies restored to sanitary type	115	97	55		3		166	2	16	
3 Septic tanks installed	9		7				25	9	3	
4 New sewer connections	35	24	448		3	57	125	113	112	2
5 New water connections		66	456				64	332	14	
6. Wells improved	6	21	22			2		16	16	4
7 Springs improved					1			2		
8 Public milk supplies radically improved	1	31	19				5			
9. Treatments induced for correction of physical defects										
(a) In infants			21					2		26
(b) In preschool children			52	55				7	6	48
(c) In school children	196		757	1, 761	5	379	786	957	832	111
(d) In adults	1					3		2	3	24
10 Nutritional cases improved		1, 374						188	98	84
11 Convictions for violation sanitary laws	6	5	1		1			30		
12. Nuisances corrected	1, 261	163	568		3	91	134	146	15	13

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Gilmer, W Va	Glynn, Ga	Greene, Mo	Hancock, W Va	Harrison, W Va	Harrison, Miss	Hinds, Miss	Jackson, Mo	Lafourche Parish, La	Lauderdale, Ala
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Jan 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Mar. 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P H S)	$199 98	$300 00	$450 00	$1, 499 96	$1, 197 50	$2, 099 91	$250 00	$1, 490 00	$250 00	$1, 174 96
State	1, 623 43		1, 374. 69	1, 349 96		884 56	945 26		500 00	2, 518 06
County	1, 623 46	11, 914 58	10, 222 10	4, 603 33	12, 256 20	13, 347 84	2, 289 48	2, 218 56	750 00	4, 947 71
Municipalities			2, 630 00			1, 455 20	4, 146 42			1, 730 25
Other agencies			3, 350 00	999 96	1, 045 35	483 75	945 26			5, 266 85
Total	3, 446 87	12, 214 58	18, 026 79	8, 453 21	14, 499 05	18, 271 26	8, 576 42	3, 708 56	1 500 00	15, 637 83
B. ACTIVITIES										
1. Educational										
(*a*) Lectures	82	62	147	56	684	61	50	110	30	41
(*b*) Attendance	2, 993	2, 475	3, 566	2, 552	9, 685	6, 206	3, 250	4, 836	4, 672	7, 052
(*c*) Bulletins distributed	8, 979	4, 416	10, 533	2, 754	40, 713	4, 487	1, 787	4, 456		3, 756
(*d*) Newspaper articles	14	38	91	149		391	57	43		43
(*e*) Circular letters	1, 333	1, 267	4, 222	342	878	1, 082	963	1, 154	192	2, 073
(*f*) Health exhibits	4			1	1	2			1	9
2 Sanitary inspections										
(*a*) Private premises	60	9, 609	30	293	917	14, 802	1, 683	60		3, 336
(*b*) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	27	229	136	45	28	2, 989	46	37	19	395
3 Special inspections										
(*a*) Dairies		435	106	22	20	148	189			138
(*b*) Other food producing or food handling places	1	838		29	11	193	1, 562		12	178
4 Examinations										
(*a*) For life extension advice	12	20	43			81			33	161
(*b*) For marriage license						1			4	3
(*c*) For work certificates (children)				3				1		52
(*d*) For lunacy			21	2	1	2				7
(*e*) Of prisoners	23	3	8		15	10				51
(*f*) Of food handlers	4	191		3		21	2			38
5. Acute communicable disease control										
(*a*) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	29	754	230	1, 251	134	561	33	29	7	637
(*b*) Cases or carriers quarantined	9	78	274	343	224	172	26	120	2	181

6. Venereal disease control										
(a) Suspects examined	3	413	246	1	140	72	5			637
(b) Prophylactic treatments										
(c) Curative treatments	14	454	2, 714	1	538	173				51
7. Tuberculosis control										
(a) Number examined	11	104	208	5	201	31	7			192
(b) Positive	8	9	58	3	33	19	7			48
(c) Negative	3	95	150	2	168	12				144
(d) Placed in institutions		1	43			2	2			
(e) Home visits	5	275	304	67	123	31		1		176
8 Persons treated for removal of hookworm		78				470	13		1	33
9 Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter	151		1	1, 011		10				
10 Schick tests				303		4	872			1
11 Cows tuberculin tested		260	1	80		750				1, 217
12 Immunization.										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	423	881	79	1		71	996	2	4, 391	2, 520
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	3	1, 022	19	1, 656	2	2, 286	643		270	22
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations	231	107	1, 634	653		38	1			67
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria		98		65		5	6			28
13. Child hygiene										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice	1	220	153		106	193	24	21		122
(2) Examinations	2		4			158	17			
(3) Office consultations	3	27	12		1	23	18			1
(4) Group conferences										8
(5) Home visits	2	166	153	3	110	188	41	6		216
(6) Midwives instructed		39				84	5	5		31
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined	15	18	480	111	394	1, 303	4	80	194	299
(2) Examinations	16	18	480	111	394	1, 303	4	80	194	299
(3) Office consultations, mothers	8	120	165	29	3	137	1	116		44
(4) Group conferences with mothers		15	26	21				41		59
(5) Home visits	8	223	2, 711	246	1, 030	1, 182	70	125		807
(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	248	1, 131	2, 250	733	6, 441	1, 229	739	4, 017	799	6, 394
(2) Found defective	181	661	782	348	4, 441	553	311	2, 572	624	3, 013
(3) Defects found	318	948	1, 074	536	6, 045	938	540	3, 571	1, 369	4, 945
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	5	272	499	66		1, 139	140	99	30	20
(5) Home visits	9	1, 522	1, 083	225	235	1, 520	171	282		1, 127
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	7	28	97		206	14		69		78
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease	7	204	18	43		38	84	121	3	182
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending			103		16	118				27
14. Antimalaria work	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
15. Laboratory examinations.										
(a) Positive	7	402	494	7	192	455	19	4	12	426
(b) Negative	13	985	626	33	233	1, 018	141	1	7	1, 819
Total	20	1, 387	1, 120	40	425	1, 473	160	5	19	2, 245

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Gilmer, W Va	Glynn, Ga	Greene, Mo	Hancock, W Va	Harrison, W Va	Harrison, Miss	Hinds, Miss	Jackson, Mo	Lafourche Parish, La	Lauderdale, Ala
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Jan 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Mar 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
C RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed										
(a) Septic or L. R S		59			7	156				2
(b) Water-tight vault						2				
(c) Bucket and box										
(d) Pit	15			1	1, 247	283	517			693
Total	15	59		1	1, 254	441	517			695
2 Privies restored to sanitary type	27	165	11			2, 560	649			328
3 Septic tanks installed		14		1		183	5	1		38
4 New sewer connections					1, 196	35	65	2		317
5 New water connections						233	23			146
6 Wells improved					18					10
7. Springs improved								2		2
8 Public milk supplies radically improved		24			8	48				9
9 Treatments induced for correction of physical defects										
(a) In infants		50	210							62
(b) In preschool children	3	18	96	2		42				256
(c) In school children	47	260	408	366		115			5	595
(d) In adults	2		56						2	29
10 Nutritional cases improved		57	291		14	46				22
11 Convictions for violation sanitary laws			1		2	233	11			166
12 Nuisances corrected		72	14	59	58	15	37	46	2	510

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Laurens, Ga	Lewis and Clark, Mont.	Limestone, Ala	Logan, W Va	Madison, Ala	Marion, W Va	Marshall, W Va	Mason, Ky	McKinley, N Mex	Miller, Ga
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Oct 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A. EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P H S.)	$300.00	$2,400 00	$300.00	$606 50	$886 64	$1,500 00	$909 98	$1,950.00	$262 50	$998 33
State			2,475 00	950 00	2,829 98		1,285 00	1,781 00	2,204 11	1,000 01
County	3,900 00	2,052 96	5,102 94	8,685 12	8,241 02	4,837 30	3,650 92	3,563 19	2,875 75	1,961 80
Municipalities		2,090 45			5,758 39		75 00	800.00		
Other agencies		1,462 50	1,570 00	950 00	3,416 44		2,134 94	981 59	1,800 00	
Total	4,200 00	8,005 91	9,447 94	11,191 62	21,132 47	6,337 30	8,151 84	9,076 38	7,142 36	3,960 14
B. ACTIVITIES										
1 Educational										
(a) Lectures	228	80	55	7	141	109	44	220	103	39
(b) Attendance	6,860	1,391	5,015	685	17,046	4,001	3,564	4,100	3,398	1,787
(c) Bulletins distributed	2,770	7,052	6,022	2,921	3,805	12,773	1,019	1,404	967	1,782
(d) Newspaper articles	196	107	25	64	241	51	26	191	47	62
(e) Circular letters	1,925	251	2,105	535	3,220	20			172	
(f) Health exhibits	17	2	18	4	4	6	4	4	6	
2. Sanitary inspections										
(a) Private premises	236	160	1,562	4,270	13,330	109	77	371	835	767
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	221	209	399	353	320	285	31	398	164	56
3. Special inspections										
(a) Dairies	66	100	25	44	420	18	100	219	36	
(b) Other food producing or food handling places	129	191	790	159	884	41	25	1,363	97	
4 Examinations										
(a) For life-extension advice	28	95	137		171	60				
(b) For marriage licenses	3		84		387	1				
(c) For work certificates (children)			2		486	33	4			
(d) For lunacy	7		24		28	40	1		4	
(e) Of prisoners	83		51	2	290	1 189	9		7	
(f) Of food handlers	128	23	4		101					
5. Acute communicable disease control										
(a) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	290	801	1,513	567	387	149	512	232	826	5
(b) Cases or carriers quarantined	117	166	304	206	136	140	256	26	631	

6. Venereal disease control.										
(a) Suspects examined	70	83	74	123	565	56	6	51	9	-
(b) Prophylactic treatments	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Curative treatments	20	-	120	499	5, 506	170	-	173	-	-
7. Tuberculosos control										
(a) Number examined	39	45	25	7	72	26	82	100	12	-
(b) Positive	13	15	4	7	29	15	33	13	12	-
(c) Negative	26	30	21	-	43	11	49	87	-	-
(d) Placed in institutions	9	9	-	14	-	15	24	2	-	-
(e) Home visits	31	195	144	200	363	29	123	328	6	-
8. Persons treated for removal of hookworm	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745
9. Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter	3	-	17	-	-	162	-	-	-	-
10 Schick tests	-	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cows tuberculin tested	23	2, 588	621	173	2, 493	119	6, 997	2, 650	-	-
12 Immunization										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	3, 838	13	2, 919	90	3, 411	275	-	1	-	1, 195
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	3, 796	220	830	208	1, 555	415	30	3	389	2
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations	36	884	-	21	-	31	-	-	-	10
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria	72	36	13	14	25	12	22	3	-	-
13 Child hygiene.										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice	143	119	135	163	401	-	-	208	38	-
(2) Examinations	113	53	38	-	324	-	-	271	34	-
(3) Office consultations	85	82	25	-	93	-	-	111	10	-
(4) Group conferences	36	42	2	11	7	-	-	-	4	-
(5) Home visits	59	285	222	629	574	-	-	467	15	-
(6) Midwives instructed	92	-	52	-	71	-	-	-	11	-
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined	101	167	735	469	1, 740	202	-	621	713	-
(2) Examinations	102	406	898	469	1, 740	202	-	688	713	-
(3) Office consultations, mothers	73	189	172	-	218	12	-	169	6	-
(4) Group conferences with mothers	36	81	13	19	35	-	-	12	18	-
(5) Home visits	56	496	706	205	2, 310	-	-	993	48	-
(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	940	2, 496	3, 967	1, 457	5, 610	2, 505	1, 304	4, 386	2, 722	-
(2) Found defective	723	1, 916	2, 332	1, 386	3, 982	1, 961	734	796	639	-
(3) Defects found	768	3, 827	3, 041	2, 648	7, 532	3, 596	978	1, 506	1, 046	-
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	143	207	227	90	147	225	-	280	3	180
(5) Home visits	98	879	604	836	1, 056	46	40	838	1, 234	153
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	124	67	140	98	60	131	-	173	32	65
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease	186	346	796	61	68	-	734	102	322	-
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending	136	226	950	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antimalaria work	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
15 Laboratory examinations										
(a) Positive	459	135	385	111	753	95	38	55	17	588
(b) Negative	902	379	1, 495	146	2, 559	57	91	189	32	527
Total	1, 361	514	1, 880	257	3, 312	152	129	244	49	1, 115

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Laurens, Ga.	Lewis and Clark, Mont	Limestone, Ala	Logan, W Va	Madison, Ala	Marion, W Va	Marshall, W Va	Mason, Ky	McKinley, N Mex	Miller, Ga
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Oct 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
C. RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed.										
(a) Septic or L R S		96		1	62	63	2	51		
(b) Water-tight vault		7				4				
(c) Bucket and box			9		147					
(d) Pit	136	3	115	366	217		6		18	
Total	136	106	124	367	426	67	8	51	18	
2 Privies restored to sanitary type	123	251		2,082	756	44	12	89	208	
3 Septic tanks installed		16		2	1	7		3		7
4 New sewer connections	52	49	32	154	240	33	12	96	2	2
5 New water connections	52	44	32	279	214			108	1	2
6 Wells improved	37	30	37	41	91	6		45	7	1
7 Springs improved	20	18	2		4	3		1	2	
8 Public milk supplies radically improved	18	67		10	24	1		3	8	
9 Treatments induced for correction of physical defects										
(a) In infants	102	2	67						17	
(b) In preschool children	57	36	91						5	
(c) In school children	544	207	539		1,274	6		500	183	
(d) In adults	190	16	76		11				7	
10 Nutritional cases improved	220	226	370				11		10	
11 Convictions for violation sanitary laws	6	3	19	14	23	11			7	
12 Nuisances corrected	138	174	260	222	994	286	31	131	266	37

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Mineral, W. Va.	Nansemond, Va	New Madrid, Mo	Nodaway, Mo	Oklahoma, Okla	Okmulgee, Okla	Ottawa, Okla	Pettis, Mo	Polk, Mo	Preston, W Va
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Jan 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A. EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P H S)	$600.00	$300 00	$900.00	$1,300 00	$1,187 48	$929 15	$360 50	$775 00	$600 00	$1 200 00
State	237 00	2,689 29	2,050 00	1,606 00	330 03	1,095 23	----	1,925 00	1,800 00	3,923 83
County	400 00	5,378 58	3,600 00	6,644 94	1,093 05	1,035 81	2,148 33	2,000 00	3,600 00	7,843 75
Municipalities	647 25	2,689 27	----	----	----	----	----	1,800 00	----	----
Other agencies	----	2,689 27	1,150 00	375 00	994.31	1,587 50	2,330 02	2,253 97	1,050 00	1,500 00
Total	1,884.25	13,746 41	7,700 00	9,925 94	3,604 87	4,647 69	4,838 85	9,753 97	7,050 00	14,467 58
B. ACTIVITIES										
1. Educational										
(a) Lectures	20	30	176	87	74	52	60	42	45	499
(b) Attendance	3,550	1,797	6,247	9,226	2,792	2,007	1,433	1,560	1 960	10,718
(c) Bulletins distributed	926	5,712	3,600	10,615	1,150	1,809	292	5,150	2,104	5,110
(d) Newspaper articles	4	189	257	140	1	44	22	58	70	29
(e) Circular letters	1,025	1,742	10,160	----	----	1	----	2,582	1,916	1,210
(f) Health exhibits	1	28	----	----	----	1	73	1	13	3
2 Sanitary inspections.										
(a) Private premises	1,065	511	15	250	71	2	48	25	17	5,149
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	47	1,315	116	204	73	740	671	158	103	700
3 Special inspections										
(a) Dairies	3	42	4	----	16	77	16	----	----	23
(b) Other food-producing or food-handling places	13	186	----	----	6	322	261	----	3	279
4. Examinations										
(a) For life-extension advice	----	49	130	134	----	----	----	69	121	221
(b) For marriage licenses	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	5	----	----
(c) For work certificates (children)	12	147	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
(d) For lunacy	----	3	27	----	----	2	19	8	7	6
(e) Of prisoners	----	----	192	----	----	----	107	5	3	11
(f) Of food handlers	----	----	1	----	----	1	169	8	----	84
5. Acute communicable disease control·										
(a) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	57	393	352	226	606	82	41	291	138	164
(b) Cases or carriers quarantined	50	96	94	183	32	50	22	45	53	83

6. Venereal disease control										
(a) Suspects examined	1	35	46		1	66	89	228	8	35
(b) Prophylactic treatments								10	4	
(c) Curative treatments		10	67			12	55	1,722	7	51
7. Tuberculosis control										
(a) Number examined		468	46	17	2	24	21	42	35	24
(b) Positive		121	37	6		23	14	8	10	3
(c) Negative		347	9	11	2	1	7	34	25	21
(d) Placed in institutions		19	12	3		2		1	1	3
(e) Home visits		598	51	1	22	47	19	122	42	20
8 Persons treated for removal of hookworm		7								
9 Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter	38		10	96				3	3	1,447
10 Schick tests		1,112							16	
11. Cows tuberculin tested		187	16			585	83			123
12. Immunization										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	35	576	1,146	5	1,145		28	23	413	329
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	16	1,472	338		522		41	26	3	2,174
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations		1,186	387	1,862				11	170	124
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria		2	18				60	13	6	49
13 Child hygiene										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice		25	33	106	8	21	49	51	7	253
(2) Examinations		6	1				15	22	5	
(3) Office consultations			19	6		15	9	8	3	19
(4) Group conferences							18			125
(5) Home visits		23	33	94		35	30	47	4	171
(6) Midwives instructed		15	21			29	5			4
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined		746	640	309		212	210	439	145	704
(2) Examinations		746	640	309		212	210	459	145	806
(3) Office consultations, mothers			195	172		8	69	111	65	97
(4) Group conferences with mothers		16	119			42	39	51	1	99
(5) Home visits		740	109	799	4	130	31	542	37	476
(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	425	5,220	4,100	1,737	3,166	502	963	3,788	2,679	6,653
(2) Found defective	165	2,811	3,487	1,416	1,577	417	131	1,909	1,928	4,193
(2) Defects found	257	3,910	4,860	2,962	3,187	640	971	4,880	1,018	5,663
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	47	4,390	546	575	16	5	26	484	161	205
(5) Home visits	32	715	253	384	101	33	57	316	88	290
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	31	1	145	73	7	26	4	316	41	391
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease	59	145	110		7	22	3	129	66	53
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending		52					79	7		
14. Antimalaria work	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
15 Laboratory examinations.										
(a) Positive		176	12	' - 33	21	66	21	219	70	101
(b) Negative		290	39	86	77	27	10	344	118	216
Total		466	51	119	98	93	31	563	188	317

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Mineral, W. Va	Nansemond, Va	New Madrid, Mo	Nodaway, Mo	Oklahoma, Okla	Okmulgee, Okla	Ottawa, Okla	Pettis, Mo	Polk, Mo	Preston, W Va
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Jan 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
C. RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed										
(*a*) Septic or L R S	10	1	6							26
(*b*) Water-tight vault	2	1								26
(*c*) Bucket and box	4	4					210			175
(*d*) Pit		265	47	6	1		7	6	1	904
Total	16	271	53	6	1		217	6	1	1 131
2 Privies restored to sanitary type	14	214		191			155	23	2	224
3 Septic tanks installed		11	9				1			38
4 New sewer connections	165	44		9						285
5 New water connections	166	10						17		271
6. Wells improved	12	5		16		2	2	13	14	123
7 Springs improved		2							4	63
8. Public milk supplies radically improved		19								
9 Treatments induced for correction of physical defects.										
(*a*) In infants			262				5	60	4	15
(*b*) In preschool children		59	213	1		7	29	37	8	67
(*c*) In school children		563	872	716		1	101	1,119	114	1,698
(*d*) In adults		4	323		1		11	82	16	16
10. Nutritional cases improved		52	200	122			101	81	16	158
11. Convictions for violation sanitary laws	6						2			
12. Nuisances corrected	30	405	6			18	248	4	10	616

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Pulaski, Ark	St Francois, Mo	Sampson, N C	San Diego, Calif	San Joaquin District, Calif	Santa Barbara, Calif	Santa Fe, N Mex	Seminole, Ga	Surry, N C	Talladega, Ala
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Oct 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Apr 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Mar 31, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Sept 30, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
A EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P H S)	$1,358 33	$900 00	$300 00	$1,874 97	$1,000.00	$520 82	$300 00	$748 33	$75 00	$1,999 92
State	250.00	2,352 11	2,499 98	1,350 00				749 99	601 00	3,383 13
County	2,421.04	3,874 62	4,000 00	13,226 03	87,805 25	1,245 82	4,040 50	1,442 01	2,221 70	5,714 50
Municipalities			725 00							1,920 98
Other agencies		7,439.01			1,800 00					872.00
Total	4,029 37	14,565 74	7,524 98	16,451 00	90,605 25	1,766 64	4,340 50	2,940 33	2,897 70	13,890 53
B ACTIVITIES										
1 Educational										
(a) Lectures	63	40	13	7	138	15	55	61		99
(b) Attendance	3,866	3,310	790	25	6,917	850	1,558	3,134		4,358
(c) Bulletins distributed	581	1,792	228	1,161	2,745		113	1,950		606
(d) Newspaper articles	5	48	8	41	298	9	57	10		31
(e) Circular letters	5	6,920	7	2,861	26,749	8	85			4,081
(f) Health exhibits		4			17		1	1		1
2 Sanitary inspections										
(a) Private premises	94	827	2	36	2,921	7	435	996		2,999
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	43	98	82	233	540	25	134	45		193
3 Special inspections:										
(a) Dairies	51	8		264	5,112	22	62	7	3	50
(b) Other food producing or food handling places	3	49	4,364	961	6,821		55	2		494
4 Examinations										
(a) For life-extension advice	8	7	6		13,482				12	42
(b) For marriage licenses			327				1		1	21
(c) For work certificates (children)		1	11		11				8	28
(d) For lunacy			17		16					11
(e) Of prisoners		2	69		4		9			74
(f) Of food handlers			74		20		1			15
5. Acute communicable disease control										
(a) Visits to cases, carriers, contacts, or suspects	96	1,607	102	1,942	13,164	9	129	12	4	535
(b) Cases or carriers quarantined	8	390	319	386	323		106		38	80

6. Venereal disease control:										
(a) Suspects examined	1	49	159	-----	927	1	17	-----	-----	225
(b) Prophylactic treatments	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(c) Curative treatments	-----	383	524	-----	9,098	-----	9	-----	-----	1,593
7. Tuberculosis control.										
(a) Number examined	11	33	13	5	329	7	-----	-----	-----	55
(b) Positive	4	17	8	4	84	1	-----	-----	-----	33
(c) Negative	7	16	5	1	245	6	-----	-----	-----	22
(d) Placed in institutions	1	6	-----	3	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
(e) Home visits	8	70	2	29	573	7	5	-----	8	146
8. Persons treated for removal of hookworm	-----	-----	59	-----	-----	-----	-----	969	-----	3
9. Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	5	-----	-----	-----
10. Shick tests	-----	51	-----	-----	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11. Cows tuberculin tested	-----	-----	-----	5,322	1,883	-----	462	-----	-----	602
12. Immunization:										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	284	76	5,009	-----	432	-----	52	694	2,937	872
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	105	-----	366	669	2,472	1	190	-----	154	1,813
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations	-----	770	450	36	1,647	-----	43	-----	752	1,259
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria		-----	-----	-----	165	-----	35	-----	-----	31
13. Child hygiene										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice	2	5	408	24	321	2	26	-----	3	67
(2) Examinations	-----	1	22	-----	307	-----	4	-----	-----	22
(3) Office consultations	2	5	147	6	360	-----	15	-----	2	1
(4) Group conferences	-----	2	304	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9
(5) Home visits	-----	10	214	30	186	2	9	-----	15	83
(6) Midwives instructed	-----	-----	72	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	-----	78
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined	100	84	1,830	944	2,009	3	83	-----	-----	1,946
(2) Examinations	100	84	1,830	944	3,365	3	83	-----	-----	2,241
(3) Office consultations, mothers	13	23	121	418	2,426	-----	38	-----	-----	66
(4) Group conferences with mothers	-----	12	484	14	45	-----	18	-----	-----	56
(5) Home visits	18	151	2,953	459	9,581	-----	27	-----	8	1,539
(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	565	2,143	7,027	3,782	13,565	291	2,071	781	-----	3,748
(2) Found defective	135	1,658	2,073	1,581	7,371	105	175	194	-----	2,805
(3) Defects found	194	3,164	2,073	2,186	8,924	167	202	250	-----	3,858
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	66	128	285	95	1,488	42	77	313	-----	195
(5) Home visits	26	303	2	231	12,020	349	27	219	-----	543
(6) Talked to classes or drills in hygiene	-----	165	-----	18	405	25	50	77	-----	179
(7) Exclusions for communicable diseases	28	88	419	193	1,250	3	77	-----	-----	27
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	608
14. Antimalaria work	(3)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
15. Laboratory examinations.										
(a) Positive	59	156	106	32	1,149	-----	46	521	-----	484
(b) Negative	44	250	291	611	4,089	4	30	461	-----	1,715
Total	103	406	397	643	5,238	4	76	982	-----	2,199

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Pulaski Ark	St Francois, Mo	Sampson, N C	San Diego, Calif	San Joaquin District, Calif	Santa Barbara, Calif	Santa Fe, N Mex	Seminole, Ga	Surry, N C	Talladega, Ala
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	Feb 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Oct 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Apr 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Mar 31, 1925	July 1, 1924, to Sept 30, 1924	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
C RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed										
(a) Septic or L R S		7		1	16					1
(b) Water-tight vault		1		7						
(c) Bucket and box										100
(d) Pit		111	437		5		26	16	1,246	366
Total		119	437	8	21		26	16	1,246	467
2 Privies restored to sanitary type		97				1	71			196
3 Septic tanks installed		19		163			3			13
4 New sewer connections		138	36	111	977		5		69	62
5 New water connections		172	36	517	859		15			77
6 Wells improved		16		1			11			14
7. Springs improved		5					1	4		2
8 Public milk supplies radically improved					2		9			3
9 Treatments induced for correction of physical defects										
(a) In infants			7		92					7
(b) In preschool children	26			14	27					31
(c) In school children	111	606	770	246	6,424	29	19		618	1,305
(d) In adults				150	474		1			3
10 Nutritional cases improved		1,146		353			14			141
11 Convictions for violation sanitary laws	1	1	2		9		29			4
12 Nuisances corrected	1	121		55	584	1	305	7		520

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Taylor, W Va	Union, N Mex	Valencia, N. Mex	Walker, Ala	Walker, Ga	Washington Parish, La	Washington, Miss	Wise, Va	10 Virginia counties	Total
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	
A. EXPENDITURES										
Rural sanitation fund (P H. S)	$399 96	$442 38	$300 00	$900 00	$1,740 00	$2,100 00	$1,199 99	$300 00	$4,848 50	$67,314 47
State	1,800 00		1,050 00	2,349 96		2,000 00	1,299 96		10,117 09	99,863 56
County	4,988 30	4,512 82	6,068 17	4,549 92	4,346 12	3,445 80	3,099 96	17,345 76	14 908 95	427,013 00
Municipalities						500 00	2,380 00			51,634 10
Other agencies	1,800 00	578.20		1,801 08						72,084 17
Total	8,988 26	5,533 40	7,418 17	9,600 96	6,086 12	8,045 80	7 979 91	17,645 76	29,874 54	708 909 30
B. ACTIVITIES										
1. Educational.										
(a) Lectures	88	13	35	87	105	76	350	491	324	6,892
(b) Attendance	3,340	168	733	8,337	7,443	11,451	14,823	5,737	10,803	307,700
(c) Bulletins distributed	15,309	2,140	1,716	2,882	630	4,277	3,638	3,098	21,279	287,525
(d) Newspaper articles	66	37	27	28	7	26	22	38	200	5,120
(e) Circular letters	5,173	706	864	2,145	820	2,515	1,727	205		120,855
(f) Health exhibits	5		93	4		27		1	8	458
2. Sanitary inspections										
(a) Private premises	125	181	84	4,301	3,893	912	8,178	1,779	26,931	139,023
(b) Public premises—schools, churches, stores, camps, etc	75	15	106	484	304	172	572	1	799	27,623
3 Special inspections·										
(a) Dairies			7	10	66	166	21	96		10,625
(b) Other food producing or food handling places	211	21	15	522	173	428	473	65	1,469	30,736
4 Examinations										
(a) For life-extension advice	130	12		75		49	12			23,622
(b) For marriage licenses				141		2				1,167
(c) For work certificates (children)				49				25		983
(d) For lunacy	9	11	1	36						378
(e) Of prisoners	88	12	23	81			12	30		2,628
(f) Of food handlers	148			19	13	113				2,341
5. Acute communicable disease control										
(a) Visits to cases carriers, contacts, or suspects	274	928	621	301	113	154	231	78		43,391
(b) Cases or carriers, quarantined	156	181	53	125	31	105	221	49	727	11,760

6. Venereal disease control:										
(a) Suspects examined	80	7	3	74	5	----------	11	230	----------	5, 521
(b) Prophylactic treatments	----------	----------	----------	12	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	105
(c) Curative treatments	426	7	8	59	----------	9	88	2, 932	----------	29, 251
7. Tuberculosis control:										
(a) Number examined	46	1	2	51	----------	7	26	293	125	3, 660
(b) Positive	12	----------	2	17	----------	4	25	95	----------	1, 108
(c) Negative	34	1	----------	37	----------	3	1	198	----------	2, 427
(d) Placed in institutions	3	----------	----------	----------	----------	1	4	19	----------	342
(e) Home visits	9	7	2	162	----------	10	506	156	----------	7, 423
8. Persons treated for removal of hookworm	----------	----------	----------	205	----------	241	1	67	----------	4, 654
9. Persons treated for prevention or cure of goiter	926	2	5	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4, 022
10. Shick tests	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	321	----------	457	----------	6, 509
11. Cows tuberculin tested	173	4, 843	----------	----------	----------	1, 134	496	110	485	42, 017
12. Immunization:										
(a) Complete antityphoid inoculations	793	9	18	7, 502	1, 590	1, 564	2, 701	144	2, 913	71, 156
(b) Antismallpox vaccinations	1, 251	12	1, 338	3, 622	295	235	4, 178	416	2, 607	47, 488
(c) Complete diphtheria toxin-antitoxin inoculations	1, 336	30	297	----------	42	39	24	96	1, 005	19, 089
(d) Persons treated with antitoxin for immediate protection against diphtheria	6	8	81	110	----------	10	24	----------	----------	1, 280
13. Child hygiene:										
(a) Prenatal—										
(1) Cases for advice	179	11	62	345	----------	81	75	95	----------	5, 444
(2) Examinations	22	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1, 541
(3) Office consultations	5	1	5	----------	----------	----------	38	----------	----------	1, 358
(4) Group conferences	----------	6	----------	----------	----------	----------	6	14	----------	799
(5) Home visits	82	11	54	303	----------	82	53	145	----------	6, 524
(6) Midwives instructed	----------	10	193	22	----------	25	518	----------	----------	2, 205
(b) Infant and preschool—										
(1) Babies and children examined	97	10	358	88	----------	183	6	268	----------	23, 643
(2) Examinations	97	23	421	88	----------	183	6	268	----------	26, 093
(3) Office consultations, mothers	6	22	----------	21	----------	50	----------	28	----------	6, 084
(4) Group conferences with mothers	49	20	23	3	----------	116	----------	37	----------	2, 147
(5) Home visits	105	26	401	263	----------	257	42	796	----------	39, 811
(c) School—										
(1) Children examined	3, 829	960	1, 563	6, 047	1, 276	305	3, 193	10, 857	----------	197, 204
(2) Found defective	2, 742	416	451	3, 719	929	275	2, 189	6, 951	----------	112, 036
(3) Defects found	4, 561	565	618	7, 333	1, 564	653	2, 073	13, 171	----------	178, 061
(4) Consultations, parents (office and school)	125	45	45	41	----------	139	218	60	----------	16, 840
(5) Home visits	593	10	107	48	----------	351	242	1, 169	----------	39, 330
(6) Talks to classes or drills in hygiene	230	24	130	45	----------	53	48	312	----------	6, 459
(7) Exclusions for communicable disease	245	168	38	14	----------	87	----------	39	----------	8, 920
(d) Nutritional classes—cases attending	108	----------	----------	7, 162	----------	49	----------	25	----------	9, 864
14. Antimalaria work	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	----------
15. Laboratory examinations:										
(a) Positive	117	25	8	341	20	104	288	513	----------	12, 834
(b) Negative	114	73	80	285	47	146	1, 895	727	----------	35, 603
Total	231	98	88	626	67	250	2, 183	1, 240	1, 143	48, 580

Compilation of data, by counties, on cooperative demonstration work in rural sanitation in the fiscal year 1925—Continued

Counties (or districts)	Taylor, W. Va.	Union, N. Mex	Valencia, N Mex	Walker, Ala	Walker, Ga.	Washington Parish, La	Washington, Miss	Wise, Va	10 Virginia counties	Total
Period of work in fiscal year 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	
C RESULTS										
1. Sanitary privies installed.										
(a) Septic or L R S	2			7	18			73	49	734
(b) Water-tight vault									36	107
(c) Bucket and box			1	118		1	197	6	357	1,387
(d) Pit	40	11	8	447	197	163	645	277	3,453	15,187
Total	42	11	9	572	215	164	842	356	3 895	17,415
2 Privies restored to sanitary type	4	97	14	275	41	35		280	2,128	12,375
3. Septic tanks installed				8	17	20		111	453	1,256
4 New sewer connections	28			46	89	58	448	89	561	6 839
5 New water connections				62	90	46		88	344	5,700
6. Wells improved		16	3	38	1	15		6	43	843
7. Springs improved				13	1	1		5	68	237
8 Public milk supplies radically improved	20				3	14				409
9. Treatments induced for correction of physical defects:										
(a) In infants			11	21						1,175
(b) In preschool children		2	19	53		2		298		1,897
(c) In school children	3,015	132	26	114	155	221	1,800	2,199	14	35,524
(d) In adults		3	7	5		59				1,672
10. Nutritional cases improved	40		15	250		25	160			5,929
11. Convictions for violation sanitary laws				6		6	33			654
12. Nuisances corrected	41	44	31	338	229	33	645	17	566	20,396

[1] Considerable.

[2] None

[3] Little

The Cape Cod Project

The cooperative rural health work begun in May, 1921, under the direction of a whole-time district health officer in a group of the towns (townships) in Cape Cod, Mass.,[7] has continued. In the first year of the work, the number of towns participating was 10 and their pooled appropriations for support of the project was $5,100. In the fiscal year 1925, the number of towns participating was 10 and their appropriations aggregated $5,840. The survival of this cooperative project for a period of five years, under the New England town system of government, wherein the appropriation for the health service has to be authorized for each year by each town at a town meeting under a practically unanimous consent agreement of the citizens, is significant. The plan appears sound. With its demonstrated success on Cape Cod, it seems to have a considerable range of applicability in those States in which the town, township, or borough, instead of the county, is the rural unit of local government with respect to public health administration.

The cooperative health service on the Cape appears to have had a distinct commercial value in promoting, through its sanitary supervision, the local milk industry especially and, to some extent, the local shellfish, scalefish, and vegetable industries.

Special Demonstration Work in Virginia Counties

The plan of special demonstration work in rural sanitation inaugurated in Virginia in the fiscal year 1920 was carried out in 10 counties[8] in that State in the fiscal year 1925. This plan, which is described in previous reports,[9] continues to prove highly successful. It meets remarkably well the situations in rural counties in which effective health work, if done at all, must be done on a low-cost basis, and in which outdoor sanitary measures are especially needed. The cost for such service in the average county is about $2,750 a year. The county sanitary officer is engaged on a whole-time basis. He does not have to be a graduate in medicine or engineering, but he must be a trained, practical sanitarian. Along with his sanitary work, he carries out, with the active cooperation of the local physicians, most of the other activities expected of a whole-time county health officer with a medical degree.

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[7] Reprint No. 699, from Public Health Reports of Oct. 7, 1921, pp. 11, 12; Reprint No. 788, from Public Health Reports of Sept. 29, 1922, p. 14, Reprint No. 887, from Public Health Reports of Dec. 14, 1923, p. 16; and Reprint No. 964, from Public Health Reports of Oct. 17, 1924, p. 18.

[8] Carroll, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Greensville, Henry, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Roanoke, Smyth, and Washington.

[9] Reprint No. 615, from Public Health Reports of Oct. 1, 1920, pp. 10, 12, Reprint No. 699, from Public Health Reports of Oct. 7, 1921, pp. 12, 14, Reprint No. 788, from Public Health Reports of Sept. 29, 1922, pp. 14-17, Reprint No. 887, from Public Health Reports of Dec. 14, 1923, pp. 16-18, and Reprint No. 964, from Public Health Reports of Oct. 17, 1924, pp. 18-21.

The results accomplished in the Virginia county sanitary officer projects become more impressive from year to year. Some of these counties are now among the foremost in the list of rural counties in the United States presenting high-grade demonstrations in sanitary progress.

This county sanitary officer plan after six years of testing appears to offer to the counties to which it is appropriate as large a return on the investment for county health service as any other yet tried or proposed. The State health commissioner of Virginia regards the county sanitary officer system as the one best suited to the needs for health work in 44 of the 100 counties in that State, and has formulated accordingly the program for extension of whole-time local health service throughout his jurisdiction.

In view of its successful operation in the Virginia counties, the adoption of this plan is to be expected by counties in other States.

Three-County Project in Georgia

The project in the southwestern part of Georgia inaugurated in the fiscal year 1924 and described in the report for that year [10] was continued in the fiscal year 1925, and now seems established on a stable and good working basis. In this project, one whole-time health officer, a physician with training in health work, serves as health officer of each of three adjacent counties. Under his direction there is on duty in each of the three counties an assistant health officer who is a layman with practical training in sanitary work.

The plan seems well suited for counties with populations, areas, and resources too limited to support readily a complete, whole-time, county health department. If it proves as successful as it now promises, it will furnish a demonstration of far-reaching importance.

In the latter half of the fiscal year 1925, the authorities of Seminole County, which was in the original combination, declined, on the grounds of "economy," to make the appropriation to continue that county in the project. The authorities of Baker County which is adjacent to Decatur and Miller, the other counties in the original three, immediately made an appropriation and had their county given the place of Seminole in the project. Thus, the three-county program was continued without interruption. It is reported that the authorities of Seminole County, a short time after their adverse action, expressed a desire for their county to be included again in the project. By that time, however, it was too late for reconsideration as the cooperating agencies, the State Board of Health, and the Public Health Service, had already entered into agreement with the authorities of Baker County.

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[10] Reprint No. 964, from Public Health Reports of Oct 17, 1924, p 22.

In the section in which these counties are located, hookworm disease and malaria are highly prevalent In some of the schools examined, 100 per cent of the children have been found infested with hookworm, and in others over 40 per cent of the children have been found to be suffering from the effects of chronic malaria With such conditions, the efficiency of the public school system is necessarily low, and it is clear that by diverting to public health work some of the money appropriated for schools—even to the extent, if necessary, of causing all the public schools to be closed for one year in five—a net gain could be realized in the educational results from the public school system.[11]

Special Features

A voluminous report might be written without extravagance of detail on especially interesting features of the activities or the results in any of the 79 projects. The following are mentioned merely for the purpose of illustration

In Roanoke County, Va., the work of the county sanitary officer since 1920, costing from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, has resulted in the installation of 328 sewer connections, 909 septic tanks, 131 septic privies, 31 concrete vault privies, 154 chemical closets, 986 box and can privies, and 435 pit privies, thus effecting radical sanitary improvements in excreta disposal at 2,974 (or 68%) of the 4,356 homes in the county outside the city of Roanoke The investment by property owners for these sanitary improvements has been about $141,000. The cost would have been at least twice as much if the installations had been undertaken without the services of the sanitary officer.

In Greensville County, Va., the county sanitary officer and the supervising officer, representing the State board of health and the Public Health Service, devised a system of drain pipes [12] for mosquito prevention and malaria control which was installed at a cost of only about one-third of the amount which would have been necessary under previous methods.

In Lewis and Clark County, Mont., there was not a case of typhoid fever of local origin reported in the calendar year 1924, only 1 case of gastro-enteritis among children under 2 years of age, and only 3 cases of smallpox (all of which were imported) were reported, as against 57 cases of smallpox in 1921, the year before the whole-time county health service was established.

In Talladega, Madison, Walker, and other counties in Alabama, a striking reduction in the mortality and morbidity rates has occurred since the inauguration of their respective whole-time county health services. The lessened cost for sickness and premature death in these counties seems definitely attributable to the activities of the cooperative local health departments.

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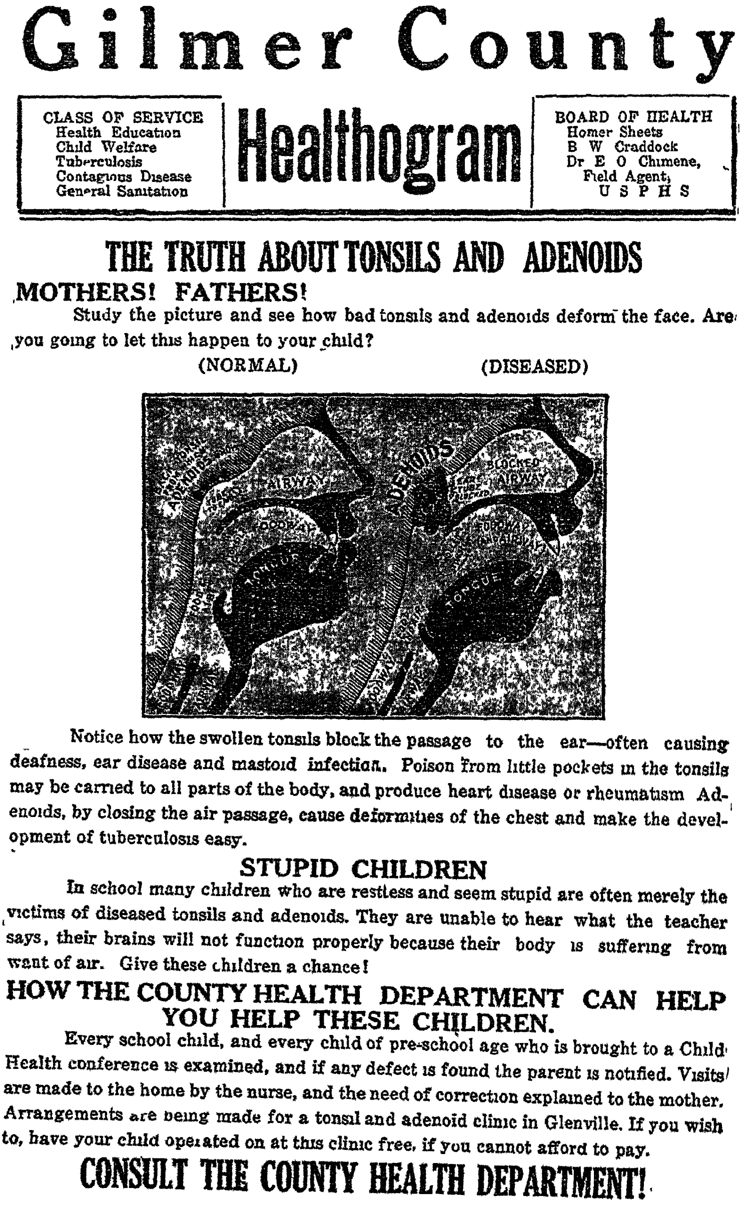
[11] American Journal of Public Health, December, 1924, p. 1013.

[12] Reprint No. 995, from Public Health Reports of Mar. 13, 1925.

In Gilmer County, W. Va., effective work has been done by the county health department to bring about correction of physical defects in children. An important factor in this work has been the distribution of a series of "Healthograms" along practical lines to interest and instruct the citizens in sanitary and hygienic measures. A sample is shown in the accompanying illustration.



Gilmer County

CLASS OF SERVICE
Health Education
Child Welfare
Tuberculosis
Contagious Disease
General Sanitation

Healthogram

BOARD OF HEALTH
Homer Sheets
B W Craddock
Dr E O Chimene,
Field Agent,
U S P H S

THE TRUTH ABOUT TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

MOTHERS! FATHERS!

Study the picture and see how bad tonsils and adenoids deform the face. Are you going to let this happen to your child?

(NORMAL) (DISEASED)

Notice how the swollen tonsils block the passage to the ear—often causing deafness, ear disease and mastoid infection. Poison from little pockets in the tonsils may be carried to all parts of the body, and produce heart disease or rheumatism Adenoids, by closing the air passage, cause deformities of the chest and make the development of tuberculosis easy.

STUPID CHILDREN

In school many children who are restless and seem stupid are often merely the victims of diseased tonsils and adenoids. They are unable to hear what the teacher says, their brains will not function properly because their body is suffering from want of air. Give these children a chance!

HOW THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CAN HELP YOU HELP THESE CHILDREN.

Every school child, and every child of pre-school age who is brought to a Child Health conference is examined, and if any defect is found the parent is notified. Visits are made to the home by the nurse, and the need of correction explained to the mother. Arrangements are being made for a tonsil and adenoid clinic in Glenville. If you wish to, have your child operated on at this clinic free, if you cannot afford to pay.

CONSULT THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT!

In Dunklin County, Mo., the county health officer induced the pupils in the biology class of the local high school to make a sanitary survey of Senath, a town with a population of about 2,000, but without a public water supply or sewerage system. The survey form used was as follows.

DUNKLIN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Cooperating with
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MISSOURI AND UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SANITARY SURVEY OF SENATH, MO
Made by the Senath High School Biology Class
Date, March, April, 1925

A. *Water supply*

(1) Public water supply Source.............. Treatment, if any.............. Result, analyses.............. Number of service connections.............. Number having connections using city water for drinking purposes..............

(2) Private water supplies Type—Driven.............. Drilled.............. Dug.............. Bored.............. Cisterns.............. Total.............. Good surface drainage Yes.............. No.............. Concrete platform Yes.............. No.............. Waste water trough Yes.............. No.............. Distance from privy, cesspool, or pollution Over 100 feet.............. 50 to 100 feet.............. Less than 50 feet.............. Number of houses and buildings having pressure water supply..............

B. *Excreta disposal*

(1) City sewerage system Outlet.............. Treatment, if any.............. Number of houses with access to sewers.............. Number without.............. Number connected to sewers.............. Per cent connected of those having access to sewers.............. Per cent connected to total number..............

(2) Number of houses having private sewage disposal systems.............. Type Cesspools.............. Septic tank.............. Outlet. Surface (unsafe).............. Underground..............

(3) Outdoor toilets Type—Surface.............. Pit type.............. Septic privies.............. Other types.............. Total.............. Flyproof (tight seat box and seat lids) Not flyproof.............. Contents accessible to domestic animals (open back).............. Inaccessible..............

C. *Malaria prevention.*

(1) Condition of screening of houses and buildings
Good (with no holes—well-fitted and with all wire No 16, or No 14, painted.............. Fair.............. Poor..............

(2) Breeding places and shelters for mosquitos. Low places and ditches in which water pools—Not oiled.............. Oiled.............. Open rain barrels.............. Tin can dumps.............. Open wells..............Shelters of brush and high weeds not cleared or cut..............

(3) Breeding places outside city within one mile
Swamp area—Extent.............. Obstructed ditches.............. Pools..............

(4) Mosquito control measures in force
Ditching.............. Ditch maintenance.............. Oiling.............. Top minnows..............

D *Garbage disposal.*

Provision for regular collection.............. Number of houses and buildings using regular service.............. Number using private disposal Burning.............. Burying.............. Surface of ground.............. Feeding fowl or hogs..............

E *Manure disposal*

Number of places keeping horses, mules.............. Cows.............. Number of places removing manure at least weekly during warm weather to prevent fly breeding in city.............. Number not doing so..............

The interest aroused by this survey along with other factors set in operation by the county health department resulted in the calling of an election which was carried by an overwhelming majority for the installation of a public sanitary water supply and sewerage system.

Within the fiscal year 1925 four trachoma clinics were held in this county at each of which about 50 active cases of trachoma were found. Those having a mild form of the disease were treated locally and the severe cases were sent to the trachoma hospital at Rolla, Mo.

In Gentry County, Mo., a contest was inaugurated among the public schools for the highest rating in the correction of physical defects among the school children. Twenty rural and several town schools entered the contest. The rural school winning the prize, a silver cup, scored 100 per cent corrections. The percentage of corrections in the other schools in the contest ranged from 19 to 98, with an average of 52.

General Progress in Rural Health Work

Progress in the development of whole-time rural (county) health service in the United States continued in the fiscal year 1925. According to data[13] collected by the rural sanitation office from the State health departments, the number of counties, or equivalent divisions, provided with local health service reaching all rural sections thereof, under the direction of whole-time county or district health officers, was 280 at the beginning of the calendar year 1925 as against 250 at the beginning of the calendar year 1924, 230 at the beginning of the calendar year 1923, 202 at the beginning of the calendar year 1922, 161 at the beginning of the calendar year 1921, and 109 at the beginning of the calendar year 1920. The gain of 171 within this five-year period, though much less than it might have been had means been provided for a due and reasonably adequate degree of cooperation from the Federal and State official agencies, is significant.

The prospects are good for a better rate of progress in this vitally important field in the next five years. Our public health administrators generally now appear convinced that local official health service under the direction of a whole-time local health officer is the most essential element in the development of an adequate system of effective and economical public health service in the United States, and that most of the work of the Federal and State health agencies should be conducted with and through such local health departments. The principle of cooperative rural health work appears sound in theory and obviously is successful in practice. State health departments in increasing number from year to year are obtaining authorization and appropriations to enable them more nearly to do their due and proportionate part in the development and maintenance of whole-time county health service.

Within the fiscal year 1925 the legislature of one of our wealthier States, Pennsylvania, adopted an act to enable county governments in that State to appropriate for county health service. In another such State, Illinois, the attitude of the legislature was different. In May, 1924, an officer of the Public Health Service, with extensive experience in rural health work, was detailed to cooperate with the Illinois State health department in the study of rural health problems and in the development of whole-time county health service. Several counties were soon found whose authorities were willing to appropriate for whole-time county health departments. In September, 1924, the attorney general of the State ruled that under the existing statutes the county government in Illinois could not appoint a county health officer nor expend money for the support of a county health department. A bill to provide the enabling legislation needed was introduced in the legislative session beginning in January, 1925. That the governor of the State was favorable to the measure is indicated in the following excerpt from his inaugural address on January 12, 1925:

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[13] Reprint No. 1010 from Public Health Reports of May 8, 1925.

> These and other public health problems can be solved only through an adequate and sound system of public health service. Such service ought to be organized so as to reach the urban and rural districts in like measure
>
> I therefore recommend that provision be made for erecting full-time county health departments that will operate under medical officers whose first and only duty will be to protect, preserve, and promote the public health The county is the logical unit for this service It preserves the home-rule idea and makes for economy and permanency At the present time the right of counties to create full-time health departments is questioned and enabling legislation is needed.
>
> Ranking third in population and wealth, Illinois stood thirtieth in per capita appropriations for public health services last year. This State appropriated 7 cents per capita, while New York appropriated 14 cents and Pennsylvania 26 cents.

The bill passed the senate but on the last day of the session was defeated in the house. Therefore, the present inadequate and uneconomical system of part-time township health service is to be continued for a while in Illinois.

Summary

The 79 cooperative projects in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, yielded results exceeding in value manyfold the cost of the work. Among the activities and results presented in the tabular statement (pp. 2258 to 2278), to which especial consideration may be given, are the following

1. Public lectures presenting the principles and details of sanitation to over 307,700 persons.

2. Over 166,600 sanitary inspections of premises, with explanation of findings to occupants or owners of the properties.

3. Physical examination of over 197,200 school children, of whom over 112,000 were found to have incapacitating physical defects, with notification to parents or guardians of defects found.

4. Thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-four recorded treatments effecting correction of incapacitating physical defects among school children. These were brought about by written notification of defects found to parents or guardians, follow-up visits to homes of the children, making available proper clinical facilities, and other activities of the county or district health departments.

5. Bringing about treatments for correction of serious physical defects in 1,175 infants and 1,897 preschool children.

6. Treatments to correct iodine deficiency in 4,022 persons in endemic goiter districts.

7 Forty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-one visits to homes of cases of communicable disease to advise and show the afflicted households how to prevent spread of the infections.

8. Six thousand five hundred and twenty-four visits by health nurses to prenatal cases to advise with and assist expectant mothers in carrying out hygienic and physiological measures making for healthy mothers and healthy babies.

9. Instruction of 2,205 midwives in cleanly and careful methods.

10. Twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-three infants and children of preschool age examined and over 39,800 home visits by health nurses or health officers to demonstrate hygienic measures for the promotion of the health and the protection of the lives of infants.

11. Seventy-one thousand one hundred and fifty-six persons inoculated for protection against typhoid fever.

12 Forty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight persons vaccinated against smallpox.

13. Nineteen thousand and eighty-nine children inoculated with toxin-antitoxin mixture for immunization against diphtheria.

14. Forty-two thousand and seventeen cows tuberculin tested, with elimination of reactors from herds, to prevent communication of bovine tuberculosis to persons through the medium of milk

15. Four thousand six hundred and fifty-four persons treated effectively for relief from hookworm disease and for the prevention of the spread of the infection.

16. Marked reduction in the spread of malaria in hundreds of localities, with an aggregate population of several hundred thousand.

17. Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one treatments to rid persons of venereal disease infection and prevent the spread of the infection.

18. Special examination of 3,660 persons for tuberculosis, of whom 1,108 were found with an active tubercular process and were advised to place themselves in the care of their private physicians and to carry out hygienic measures. Three hundred and forty-two of the

positive cases were sent to institutions maintained in whole or in part for the treatment of tuberculosis.

19. Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty cases of dangerous communicable diseases quarantined to prevent the spread of infection in the local community, the State, and throughout the country

20. The installation of 17,415 sanitary privies and 1,256 septic tanks at dwellings where previously there had been either grossly insanitary privies or no toilets of any sort.

21. Twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-five privies repaired so as again to be of sanitary type.

22. Six thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine homes connected for the first time with sanitary sewers.

23. Six thousand seven hundred and eighty homes provided with safe water supplies in place of contaminated water supplies.

24. Radical improvement of 409 public milk supplies, the milk from which was being distributed to a considerable extent through the channels of interstate commerce, to prevent the spread, through milk and milk products, of such infections as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, septic sore throat, and infant diarrhea.

25. Twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-two adult persons (most of them over 40 years of age) examined and advised about measures to conserve their health and prolong their lives.

Such activities and results indicate that the plan of the work is both comprehensive and effective. They mean prevention of premature human death, prevention of human illness, promotion of human health, conservation of economic resources. The total result of such work stands in importance to our national welfare second to none other obtainable from equivalent investment of public funds.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, JULY AND AUGUST, 1925, AND AUGUST AND YEAR, 1924

The accompanying table is taken from the September issue of the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the company for August, 1925, as compared with July, 1925, and with August and year 1924. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 16,000,000 insured persons in the United States and Canada.

The death rate in this group of persons for August, 1925, was 7.5 per 1,000, the same as the rate for August of last year The usual seasonal decline from the rate for July (8.1 per 1,000) is shown.

Among the epidemic diseases of childhood, whooping cough is the only disease that shows an increase over August, 1924, but the death rate for this disease is not high, and the cumulative rate for the year up to and including August is stated to be lower than the rates for the corresponding period of both 1923 and 1924, as are also the cumulative rates for measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

The Bulletin states.

> The death rate for tuberculosis in August (81 6 per 100,000) is the lowest ever recorded for that disease in that month, indeed, with a single exception (81 2 in November, 1924), this is the minimal monthly rate ever recorded for this disease The death rates for the principal degenerative diseases—cerebral hemorrhage, organic heart disease, and Bright's disease—are low and show a slight reduction as compared with August of last year
>
> While far from alarming, the typhoid fever rate is not quite as good as it was last year August is the fifth of the first eight months of 1925 in which the death rate for this disease has exceeded that for the corresponding month of 1924. The cumulative death rate for typhoid for the year, up to September 5, was 3 8 per 100,000, as compared with 3 6 for the corresponding period of last year. Measured by the standards of 5 or 10 years ago, the above figures are very low. Nevertheless, it is now probable that 1925 will break the long chain of successive years during which a continuous decline has been registered for the typhoid fever death rate
>
> The record for diseases and conditions connected with pregnancy and childbirth during 1925 has also been far from satisfactory Up to September 5 there had been no decline in the death rate for these puerperal diseases as compared with last year, and deaths from puerperal septicemia, the most important numerically of this group, had shown a considerable increase over the 1924 record. The death rate for puerperal diseases in August increased sharply over that for August, 1924, although a decline was registered as compared with July, 1925

While the total rate for fatal accidents showed a decrease in August as compared with July, the rate for automobile fatalities increased, reaching the highest figure ever recorded for this group of persons for any month, namely, 18.4 per 100,000 This is higher than the combined rates for measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria. The Bulletin states that the cumulative death rate for automobile fatalities up to and including August of this year is higher than that for any past year.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, July and August, 1925, and August and year, 1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed [1]			
	August, 1925	July, 1925	August, 1924	Year 1924
Total, all causes	747.2	810.5	746.2	905.2
Typhoid fever	6.9	5.2	6.1	4.4
Measles	1.4	3.9	1.7	7.2
Scarlet fever	1.8	2.2	1.8	4.4
Whooping cough	8.6	8.1	6.3	7.4
Diphtheria	5.1	6.6	5.8	13.1
Influenza	3.8	6.8	4.1	16.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	81.6	95.6	92.9	104.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	70.3	84.0	80.6	92.3
Cancer	62.6	68.1	62.6	70.2
Diabetes mellitus	11.1	12.7	11.6	14.8
Cerebral hemorrhage	42.3	46.7	47.9	60.1
Organic diseases of heart	94.6	108.0	97.3	123.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	32.8	40.4	33.0	88.6
Other respiratory diseases	9.4	8.5	7.8	13.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	60.2	40.6	50.9	32.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	56.0	59.5	50.3	65.3
Puerperal state	13.9	14.7	12.2	16.8
Suicides	5.1	7.1	5.1	7.2
Homicides	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.1
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	69.7	73.5	68.1	62.5
Traumatism by automobile	18.4	17.9	15.1	15.7
All other causes	173.6	196.0	173.4	186.5

[1] All figures include infants insured under one year of age

ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

County liable for expenses of women in returning to home after discharge from State quarantine hospital.—(Kansas Supreme Court.) It was decided that, where venereally-infected women and girls were sent from a county to the State quarantine hospital for women pursuant to orders of isolation duly issued by the health authority, the county was liable for the actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses of such women and girls in returning to their homes in the county upon discharge from the hospital. The board of county commissioners was directed to make timely and adequate provision for the payment of such expenses in conformity with the reasonable regulations of the State authorities in charge of the State quarantine hospital. (State ex rel. Griffith, Atty. Gen., *v.* Conner, Sheriff of Sedgwick County, et al, 237 Pac. 385.)

Status of city dairy inspector—(Kansas Supreme Court.) A dairy inspector of Kansas City was held to be an expert employee rather than an officer, it thus being lawful, under the statutes, for a person not a resident of the city to hold the position. It was further held that the position of dairy inspector was within the operation of the civil service act and that the incumbent could be removed only in the manner and on the grounds therein stated and not otherwise. (Bassler *v.* Gordon, Mayor, et al., 237 Pac. 907.)

Ordinance prohibiting keeping of cows within certain limits upheld.—(North Carolina Supreme Court.) The defendant was convicted of violating an ordinance of the city of Charlotte which made it unlawful to keep any cows within certain specified limits of the city. The supreme court held the ordinance in question to be valid. (State et al. *v.* Stowe, 128 S. E. 481.)

City may avail itself of other reasons for refusing food license in addition to reason given applicant.—(Minnesota Supreme Court.) A food license was refused, the reason given for such refusal being that the place of business was within a restricted residence district under the zoning ordinance. In mandamus proceedings to compel the issuance of a license the city pleaded, in addition to the zoning ordinance, the regulatory ordinance and the failure of the applicant to comply with the conditions precedent to acquiring a food license thereunder. The lower court decided in favor of the applicant, declining to make findings on the question of the failure of the applicant to meet the requirements of the regulatory ordinance because no such reason was given when the license was refused. In remanding the cause the supreme court said:

> The public records showed more than one reason for not granting the "food license." The mere fact that only one of these reasons was given by a city employee, in justification of the refusal when the demand was made, does not prevent the city from pleading and relying on all its reasons in a mandamus proceeding to compel the issuance of the license. It is not the character of the refusal, but the right of petitioner to the remedy, which must control. The public welfare can not yield to the failure of such employee or minor official to state all the existing legal grounds in support of a refusal to issue a license. * * * When there is a refusal, the petitioner must establish his claim of right that will successfully withstand any defense which may be pleaded in opposition thereto. Relator failed to show a clear right to the relief demanded. * * * The burden is on petitioner to show the full facts which entitle him to the relief sought. The questions as to whether he brought himself within the provisions of the regulatory ordinance, whether the provisions of the law had been complied with, and whether the municipal officers, in denying the license, acted arbitrarily and unreasonably, should have been determined by the trial court. * * * (State ex rel. Ratner *v.* City of Minneapolis et al., 204 N. W. 632.)

Examination for Entrance into the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service

Examinations of candidates for entrance into the regular corps of the United States Public Health Service will be held at the following-named places on the dates specified:

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1925.
Chicago, Ill., December 7, 1925.
New Orleans, La., December 7, 1925.
San Francisco, Calif., December 7, 1925.

Candidates must be not less than 23 nor more than 32 years of age, and they must have been graduated in medicine at some reputable medical college, and have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional practice. They must pass satisfactorily oral, written, and clinical tests before a board of medical officers and undergo a physical examination.

Successful candidates will be recommended for appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Requests for information or permission to take this examination should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 10, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 10, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Oct. 10, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61,295,734	57,217,106
Number of death claims	9,559	9,453
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.1	8.6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 10, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City	Week ended Oct. 10, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct. 10, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Oct. 10, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (69 cities)	6,224	11.1	[3] 11.4	854	[3] 841	[4] 69
Akron	40			6	8	67
Albany [5]	32	13.9	12.8	1	3	22
Atlanta	63			3	11	
Baltimore [5]	173	11.3	12.9	24	35	72
Birmingham	47	11.9	13.2	6	5	
Boston	241	16.0	14.0	41	29	109
Bridgeport	21			3	3	48
Buffalo	136	12.8	11.8	26	22	105
Cambridge	22	10.2	8.9	5	2	86
Camden	25	10.1	7.8	4	1	64
Canton	22	10.8	6.1	7	2	147
Chicago [5]	528	9.2	10.7	78	84	69
Cincinnati	122	15.5	12.9	24	6	142
Cleveland	150	8.4	9.9	22	21	55
Columbus	70	13.0	11.5	7	13	64
Dallas	42	11.3	13.0	7	5	
Dayton	25	7.5	8.6	5	5	79
Denver	73	13.5	16.8	7	8	
Des Moines	27	9.4	10.4	4	3	69
Detroit	265	11.1	9.8	42	44	72
Duluth	23	10.9	11.1	2	3	43
El Paso	26	12.9	13.0	6	0	
Erie	12			2	3	39
Fall River [5]	26	11.2	17.7	5	13	72
Flint	15	6.0	7.1	6	6	95
Fort Worth	23	7.9	8.1	3	7	
Grand Rapids	30	10.2	7.0	11	0	173
Houston	37	11.7	11.4	4	3	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 68 cities.

[4] Data for 62 cities.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 9, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 10, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Oct. 10, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct. 10, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct. 10, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Indianapolis	78	11.3	11.7	9	4	64
Jersey City	58	9.6	12.7	12	10	85
Kansas City, Kans	21	8.8	10.3	2	0	42
Kansas City, Mo	90	12.8	14.8	9	12	--------
Los Angeles	182	--------	--------	18	25	50
Louisville	68	13.7	11.1	6	10	52
Lowell	30	13.4	12.2	1	8	17
Lynn	12	6.0	11.1	2	1	53
Memphis	49	14.6	17.6	8	12	--------
Milwaukee	102	10.6	8.0	17	10	79
Minneapolis	73	8.9	8.6	10	4	53
Nashville [5]	33	12.6	16.5	4	8	--------
New Bedford	29	11.2	9.8	3	4	50
New Haven	46	13.4	14.5	5	6	65
New Orleans	158	19.9	16.2	25	13	--------
New York	1,225	10.5	11.0	134	155	54
Bronx Borough	128	7.4	8.0	9	17	31
Brooklyn Borough	398	9.3	10.0	52	56	54
Manhattan Borough	536	12.4	13.0	63	70	66
Queens Borough	122	11.1	10.9	5	10	23
Richmond Borough	41	16.0	13.2	5	2	89
Newark, N. J	86	9.9	7.3	15	9	68
Norfolk	30	--------	--------	3	2	55
Oakland	49	10.1	9.3	5	5	58
Oklahoma City	17	--------	--------	1	1	--------
Omaha	51	12.6	13.5	7	9	72
Paterson	38	14.0	9.6	2	2	34
Philadelphia	426	11.2	10.8	57	65	72
Pittsburgh	130	10.7	14.5	23	26	76
Portland, Oreg	65	12.0	10.5	6	3	60
Providence	55	11.7	12.0	6	10	48
Richmond	46	12.9	14.8	13	4	155
Rochester	55	8.7	11.2	8	12	64
St. Louis	176	11.2	12.5	13	18	--------
St. Paul	53	11.2	10.5	5	4	42
Salt Lake City [5]	32	12.7	9.3	2	4	31
San Antonio	50	13.2	13.6	9	5	--------
San Diego	34	16.7	17.8	3	3	70
San Francisco	130	12.2	12.6	5	6	29
Schenectady	17	8.7	10.9	3	3	84
Somerville	16	8.2	9.9	6	2	161
Spokane	28	13.4	13.0	3	2	67
Springfield, Mass	31	10.6	8.4	5	6	74
Syracuse	37	10.1	15.0	5	9	63
Tacoma	30	15.0	8.6	6	1	140
Toledo	64	11.6	11.7	17	11	153
Trenton	37	14.6	16.9	5	8	82
Utica	27	13.1	--------	2	--------	43
Washington, D. C	100	10.5	11.9	13	17	73
Waterbury	16	--------	--------	5	3	108
Wilmington, Del	19	8.1	12.2	3	6	68
Worcester	41	10.7	12.5	4	5	46
Yonkers	21	9.8	9.0	3	2	66
Youngstown	28	9.1	11.4	6	7	74

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 9, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended October 17, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Dengue	17
Diphtheria	42
Influenza	10
Malaria	114
Measles	1
Mumps	13
Pellagra	16
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	29
Smallpox	13
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	6

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	1
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Paratyphoid fever	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	15
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	2

ARKANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	13
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	11
Malaria	97
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pellagra	7
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	1

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Los Angeles County	1
Diphtheria	101
Influenza	9
Leprosy—Los Angeles County	1
Lethargic encephalitis—San Joaquin County	1
Measles	12
Poliomyelitis—	
Berkeley	1
Fresno	1
Madera	1
Los Angeles	1
Los Angeles County	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	1
San Joaquin County	1
Stockton	2
Scarlet fever	89
Smallpox—	
Los Angeles	8
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever	13

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	22
Measles	4
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	14

CONNECTICUT

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	28
German measles	2
Influenza	1
Measles	20
Mumps	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	13

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia (lobar)	33
Scarlet fever	29
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	32

DELAWARE

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	6

FLORIDA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	1
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	26
Influenza	13
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	42
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	80
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	2
Tetanus	5
Tuberculosis	100
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	9

GEORGIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	1
Diphtheria	36
Dysentery	16
Hookworm disease	7
Influenza	10
Malaria	35
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	9
Pellagra	8
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4
Septic sore throat	9
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	2

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Diphtheria	
Cook County	65
Christian County	5
Du Page County	7
Madison County	6
Scattering	26
Influenza	10
Lethargic encephalitis	
Henry County	1
Livingston County	1
Rock Island County	1
Measles	42
Pneumonia	108
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	5
De Kalb County	1
Fulton County	1
Livingston County	2
McLean County	1
Sangamon County	1
Stark County	2
Stephenson County	1
Winnebago County	2
Scarlet fever	162
Smallpox—Cook County	1
Tuberculosis	151
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	6
Crawford County	7
Franklin County	5
Saline County	5
Scattering	51
Whooping cough	102

INDIANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	32
Diphtheria	79
Influenza	25
Measles	5
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	93
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	35

IOWA

	Cases
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	68
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	41
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	9

KANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Stark	1
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	27
German measles	1
Measles	3
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	23
Poliomyelitis:	
Coldwater	1
Huron	1
Kansas City	1
Narka	1
Wichita	1
Scarlet fever	39
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	26

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	15
Influenza	8
Malaria	7
Pneumonia	20
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	13

MAINE

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	5

MARYLAND[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	43
Dysentery	11
Impetigo contagiosa	2
Influenza	12
Measles	19
Mumps	13
Pneumonia (broncho)	36
Pneumonia (lobar)	17
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	18
Tuberculosis	64
Typhoid fever	79
Vincent s angina	1
Whooping cough	40

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	52
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	3
Diphtheria	73
German measles	6
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	267
Mumps	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	25
Pneumonia (lobar)	67
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	124
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	93
Tuberculosis (other forms)	17
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	117

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	105
Measles	31
Pneumonia	68
Scarlet fever	158
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	113

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	41
Diphtheria	86
Lethargic encephalitis	5
Measles	5
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	23
Scarlet fever	116
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	39

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	44
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	28

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	86
Influenza	8
Measles	3
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	90
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	10
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	50

MONTANA

Chicken pox	25
Mumps	41
Poliomyelitis	
Eden	1
Westby	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	6
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	6

NEW JERSEY

Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	94
Influenza	10
Malaria	1
Measles	31
Pneumonia	47
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	74
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	29

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	6
Conjunctivitis	4
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	1
Pellagra	2

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[1] Week ended Friday

NEW MEXICO—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	
Gallup	3
Las Cruces	4
Scattering	13
Whooping cough	4

NEW YORK
(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria	95
Influenza	9
Measles	149
Pneumonia	120
Poliomyelitis	17
Scarlet fever	111
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	113

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	217
German measles	1
Measles	7
Poliomyelitis	1
Septic sore throat	8
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	37

OKLAHOMA
(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	37
Influenza	28
Malaria	33
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis—Sequoyah County	1
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	
Pawnee	8
Scattering	62
Whooping cough	10

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	32
Influenza	1
Measles	5
Mumps	27
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	5

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	2

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	19
Influenza	6
Mumps	3
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pellagra	2
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	21

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	16
Measles	9
Mumps	18
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	3
Whooping cough	5

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Pulaski County	1
Smallpox	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	20
German measles	4
Measles	1
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	
King County	1
Pierce County	1
Seattle	1
Scarlet fever	43
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	16

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	12
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	
Charleston	2
Elkins	3
Fairmont	4
Hinton	1
Huntington	3

WEST VIRGINIA—continued

Typhoid fever—Continued	Cases
Keyser	2
Morgantown	2
Sutton	1
Wellsburg	3
Weston	2
Wheeling	3

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	24
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	21
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	16
Whooping cough	40
Scattering	
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	30

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
German measles	2
Influenza	17
Measles	[illegible]
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	14
Scarlet fever	51
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	72

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	2
Poliomyelitis—Campbell	1
Scarlet fever	10
Septic sore throat	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	4

Reports for Week Ended October 10, 1925

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	26
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Dysentery (undefined)	2
German measles	1
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	22
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	23
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	19

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	15
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	11

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

	Cases
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	15

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	32
Measles	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	6

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	5
Mumps	5
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	20
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	27

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
September, 1925										
Massachusetts	12	288	8		269	1	44	225	1	80
Missouri	4	135	8	27	8	1	25	165	6	184
New Jersey	5	255	16	5	70		20	153		141
North Carolina	1	504			15		9	190	47	174
North Dakota	4	25			1		49	83	8	20

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of July, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama		34			73	80		330	
Arizona	4	5	13		2		87	11	26
Arkansas	54	7	20	49	8	1	[1] 51	230	69
California	273	333	151	382	254	294	835	130	964
Colorado	45	82	35	40	84	1	218	49	145
Connecticut	60	80	358	30	75		132	17	410
Delaware		1	28	8	1	2	22	11	9
District of Columbia [2]									
Florida	3	51	2	27	4	9	134	81	35
Georgia	17	30	7	65	10	6	85	363	111
Idaho		8			10				
Illinois	250	287	982	185	351	46	1,051	217	1,149
Indiana		54			129			147	
Iowa [2]									
Kansas	16	27	18	104	81	18	213	136	331
Kentucky [3]									
Louisiana	3	30	3	2	23	21	[1] 169	357	82
Maine	26	12	33	83	35		32	15	27
Maryland	58	67	158	99	54	1	355	101	545
Massachusetts	197	259	1,037	65	269		652	82	619
Michigan	209	203	456	63	434	43	549	60	732
Minnesota	233	396	22		335	23	270	33	194
Mississippi	259	48	168	741	19	63	111	851	712
Missouri	25	114	39	62	155	34	231	168	219
Montana	19	19	1	39	53	19	49	10	62
Nebraska [2]									
Nevada [4]									
New Hampshire [4]									
New Jersey	174	268	533		185	11	414	101	683
New Mexico [2]									
New York	701	868	1,400	329	406	5	1,872	284	1,382
North Carolina	47	112	15		42	56		303	528
North Dakota	15	5	1	15	49	1	12	1	70
Ohio	300	211	507	80	303	180	585	125	1,036
Oklahoma	19	12	5	8	36	34	80	514	101
Oregon	40	58	10	30	41	24	63	22	41
Pennsylvania	255	537	1,630	232	517	1	533	198	1,239
Rhode Island		15			18	16		8	
South Carolina	3	120	40	9	21	54	207	439	427
South Dakota	12	14	8	1	93	7	10	21	16
Tennessee [2]									
Texas [4]									
Utah	166	35	28	47	22	1	[1] 13	13	389
Vermont	45	10	112	123	18		17	1	39
Virginia	83	82	283		67	30	[1] 173	340	510
Washington	118	63	11	106	61	114	116	32	350
West Virginia	22	33	65		44	30	42	111	108
Wisconsin	277	167	568	204	266	79	228	14	662
Wyoming	10	4	1	8	18	2	4	4	12

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[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.
[2] Report not received at time of going to press
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually.

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of July, 1925

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama		0.16			0.35	0.38		1.62	
Arizona	0.12	14	0.38		06		2.51	32	0.75
Arkansas	34	04	13	0.31	05	01	[1] 32	1.46	44
California	.80	98	44	1.12	74	86	2.44	38	2.82
Colorado	52	95	40	46	97	01	2.52	57	1.67
Connecticut	46	62	2.75	23	58		1.01	13	3.15
Delaware		05	1.40	40	05	10	1.10	55	45
District of Columbia [2]									
Florida	03	55	02	29	04	10	1.45	87	38
Georgia	07	12	03	25	04	02	33	1.40	43
Idaho		19			24				
Illinois	42	49	1.66	31	59	08	1.78	37	1.91
Indiana		21			50			57	
Iowa [2]								(2)	
Kansas	10	18	12	68	53	12	1.38	88	2.15
Kentucky [3]									
Louisiana	02	19	02	01	14	13	[1] 1.06	2.24	51
Maine	39	18	50	1.25	53		48	23	41
Maryland	44	51	1.21	76	41	01	2.72	77	4.17
Massachusetts	56	74	2.96	19	77		1.86	23	1.77
Michigan	59	58	1.29	18	1.23	12	1.56	20	2.07
Minnesota	1.07	1.82	10		1.54	11	1.24	15	89
Mississippi	1.70	32	1.10	4.87	12	41	2.70	5.60	4.68
Missouri	08	39	13	21	53	12	78	57	74
Montana	35	35	02	71	96	35	89	35	1.13
Nebraska [2]									
Nevada [4]									
New Hampshire [4]									
New Jersey	58	90	1.79		62	04	1.39	35	2.29
New Mexico [2]									
New York	74	92	1.48	35	53	01	1.98	30	1.46
North Carolina	20	48	06		18	24		1.29	2.25
North Dakota	26	09	02	26	84	02	21	02	1.20
Ohio	56	39	.94	15	56	34	1.09	23	1.93
Oklahoma	10	06	03	04	19	18	42	2.70	53
Oregon	56	.81	14	42	57	.33	88	31	57
Pennsylvania	32	68	2.06	29	65	00	67	25	1.57
Rhode Island		28			33	20		15	
South Carolina	02	79	26	06	14	36	1.37	2.91	2.83
South Dakota	21	25	14	02	1.64	12	.18	.37	.28
Tennessee [2]									
Texas [4]									
Utah	3.97	84	67	1.12	53	02	[1] 31	31	9.30
Vermont	1.50	33	3.74	4.11	.60		.57	03	1.30
Virginia	40	39	1.36		32	14	[1] 83	1.63	2.45
Washington	94	50	.09	84	49	91	92	25	2.79
West Virginia	.16	24	48		32	22	.31	.82	79
Wisconsin	1.16	.70	2.39	86	1.12	.33	.96	06	2.78
Wyoming	53	21	05	42	96	.11	.21	.21	.64

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only
[2] Report not received at time of going to press
[3] Reports received weekly
[4] Reports received annually

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the report of plague-eradicative measures from Los Angeles, Calif.:

Week ended October 3, 1925.

Number of rats trapped	2,375
Number of rats found plague infected	3
Number of squirrels examined	720
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	4,548
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, October 2, 1925.
Date of last human case, January 15, 1925.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria —For the week ended October 3, 1925, 36 States reported 1,360 cases of diphtheria For the week ended October 4, 1924, the same States reported 1,891 cases of this disease Ninety-nine cities situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of over 28,000,000, reported 651 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 3, 1925 Last year for the corresponding week they reported 735 cases The estimated expectancy for these cities was 921 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 428 cases of measles for th week ended October 3, 1925, and 411 cases of this disease for t week ended October 4, 1924 Ninety-nine cities reported 215 cas of measles for the week this year, and 113 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis —The health officers of 37 States reported 259 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 3, 1925. The same States reported 247 cases for the week ended October 4, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 1,144 cases, last year, 1,657 cases. Ninety-nine cities—this year, 466 cases, last year, 549 cases, estimated expectancy, 457 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended October 3, 1925, 36 States reported 67 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 363 cases. Ninety-nine cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 11 cases, 1924, 83 cases, estimated expectancy, 20 cases

Typhoid fever.—Ten hundred and fifty-five cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 3, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 924 cases of this disease. Ninety-nine cities reported 216 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 215 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 221 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week as follows: 1925, 348; 1924, 430.

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73, 129	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22, 408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81, 383	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10, 008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23, 613	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770, 400	7	39	17	0	0	12	0	7
Fall River	120, 912	0	4	3	0	0	6	0	1
Springfield	144, 227	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	191, 927	6	5	6	0	0	77	0	3
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68, 799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242, 378	0	8	1	0	0	2	0	0
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143, 555	0	8	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hartford	[1] 138, 036	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	172, 967	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536, 718	6	20	7	0	0	0	1	2
New York	5, 927, 625	10	111	83	5	2	38	10	73
Rochester	317, 867	2	4	1	0	0	4	1	4
Syracuse	184, 511	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	3
New Jersey									
Camden	124, 157	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	2
Newark	438, 699	3	10	11	0	0	7	3	7
Trenton	127, 390	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1, 922, 788	14	39	53	0	3	6	2	24
Pittsburgh	613, 442	--------	23	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Reading	110, 917	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406, 312	0	12	6	0	2	0	0	3
Cleveland	888, 519	2	35	53	2	1	14	0	12
Columbus	261, 082	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	2
Toledo	268, 338	2	12	5	0	2	1	0	3
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	--------	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Indianapolis	342, 718	0	20	3	0	0	2	0	2
South Bend	76, 709	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68, 939	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	11	119	50	8	2	10	3	18
Springfield	61, 833	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan									
Detroit	995, 668	9	55	43	7	3	1	1	17
Flint	117, 968	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145, 947	2	5	3	0	0	0	1	2
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	1	1	2	0	--------	3	0	--------
Milwaukee	484, 595	20	16	15	1	1	3	3	4
Racine	64, 393	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
Superior	[1] 39, 671	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	5	25	29	0	0	0	1	0
St Paul	241,891	2	18	16	0	0	0	0	2
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	[illegible]
Sioux City	79,662	0	2	2	0	------	0	0	------
Waterloo	39,667	0	1	0	0	------	1	0	------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	1	10	3	1	1	1	3	[illegible]
St Joseph	78,232	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
St Louis	803,853	3	42	33	2	2	1	0	[illegible]
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	------	1	0	------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	------	0	5	------
Sioux Falls	29,206	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Omaha	204,382	1	14	7	0	0	0	0	4
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wichita	79,261	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	4	22	24	3	2	7	17	17
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	2	10	11	1	0	1	0	4
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	3
Richmond	181,044	0	16	27	0	0	1	0	1
Roanoke	55,502	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Winston-Salem	56,230	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Columbia	39,688	0	2	1	0	------	0	1	------
Greenville	25,789	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	4
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	89,448	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Florida									
St. Petersburg	24,403	------	0	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	1
Louisville	257,671	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	5
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	10	1	0	2	0	0	7
Nashville	121,128	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	1	8	2	0	1	1	1	4
Mobile	63,858	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	2	0	0		0	0	
Little Rock	70,916	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	9	9	5	4	0	0	5
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Galveston	46,877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Houston	154,970		2	3	0	0	0		2
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Great Falls	27,787	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	8	12	2	0	0	0	1	8
Pueblo	43,519	1	3	7	0	0	0		0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899			0	0	0	0		1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	7	3	4	0	0	0	2	3
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	13	5	6	0		0	4	
Spokane	104,573	2	4	5	0		0	0	
Tacoma	101,731	3	2	6	0	0	0	1	2
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	2	5	7	0	0	0	2	4
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	2	30	14	2	0	1	10	13
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
San Francisco	539,038	13	16	3	0	0	0	2	8

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	17
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Scarlet fever: Cases reported	Smallpox: Cases estimated expectancy	Smallpox: Cases reported	Smallpox: Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever: Cases reported	Typhoid fever: Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND—continued											
Massachusetts											
Boston	16	19	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	46	198
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	23
Springfield	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	27
Worcester	4	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	14	44
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Providence	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	39
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	28
Hartford	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	36
New Haven	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	19	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	10	5	0	0	0	13	2	1	0	10	133
New York	45	38	0	0	0	[1] 67	39	40	6	53	1,109
Rochester	4	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	11	64
Syracuse	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	13	39
New Jersey											
Camden	2	13	1	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	40
Newark	6	9	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	15	102
Trenton	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	28
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	24	22	0	0	0	33	15	10	0	47	426
Pittsburgh	16	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	4	--------	--------	--------	--------
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	8	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	8	6	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	102
Cleveland	14	11	0	0	0	16	4	3	0	46	195
Columbus	5	7	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	64
Toledo	6	8	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	70
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Indianapolis	5	5	1	0	0	5	2	2	1	16	71
South Bend	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8
Terre Haute	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Illinois											
Chicago	60	32	1	0	0	40	7	8	1	39	532
Springfield	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	17
Michigan											
Detroit	37	42	3	0	0	18	7	6	1	71	256
Flint	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	13	25
Grand Rapids	4	8	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	32
Wisconsin:											
Madison	0	0	1	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Milwaukee	16	11	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	40	101
Racine	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Superior	1	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19
Minneapolis	16	26	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	67
St Paul	8	12	3	0	0	3	2	2	0	5	59
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	1	2	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Missouri:											
Kansas City	5	9	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	16	91
St. Joseph	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
St Louis	20	15	0	0	0	6	5	11	0	3	167
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	7
Grand Forks	1	0	0	10	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd											
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Sioux Falls	1	8	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	0	0	5
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Omaha	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	5	47
Kansas											
Topeka	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	17
Wichita	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	25
Maryland											
Baltimore	8	7	0	0	0	17	11	6	1	18	187
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	7	6	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	19	117
Virginia											
Lynchburg	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	-------
Richmond	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	47
Roanoke	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	0	1	18
Huntington	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
Wheeling	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	16
North Carolina											
Raleigh	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	17
Wilmington	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Winston-Salem	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	21
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	24
Columbia	1	0	0	0	-------	0	0	0	-------	1	-------
Greenville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Georgia											
Atlanta	6	0	1	0	0	4	3	5	1	1	52
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	21
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Louisville	2	2	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	2	79
Tennessee											
Memphis	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	6	46
Nashville	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	41
Alabama											
Birmingham	5	6	0	0	0	2	5	10	1	2	65
Mobile	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Montgomery	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	0	1	0	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	3	-------
Little Rock	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	2	2	0	0	0	12	5	7	3	12	124
Shreveport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	26
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	23
Texas											
Dallas	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	41
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
Houston	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	-------	45
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	45

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever		Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported			
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Great Falls	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Helena	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Colorado											
Denver	4	8	1	0	0	8	5	4	0	22	60
Pueblo	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	8
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	12
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	1	-------	0	0	5	-------	1	0	-------	6
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	3	0	0	0	4	2	3	1	7	28
Nevada											
Reno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	6	7	1	0	-------	-------	2	2	-------	5	-------
Spokane	5	1	2	2	-------	-------	1	1	-------	1	-------
Tacoma	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	24
Oregon											
Portland	4	15	3	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	-------
California											
Los Angeles	8	14	1	6	0	23	5	1	1	8	206
Sacramento	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	23
San Francisco	6	7	0	1	0	11	2	3	0	7	134

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Connecticut											
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
New York City	3	5	5	1	0	0	16	15	3	1	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	0	0
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

City reports for week ended October 3, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhoid fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Illinois											
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
Wisconsin											
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Milwaukee	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
St Joseph	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
Kansas											
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
North Carolina											
Winston-Salem	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Alabama											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Galveston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado											
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oregon											
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sacramento	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended October 3, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available The 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 26 to October 3, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug. 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
104 cities	[2] 78	[3] 87	80	70	[4] 75	[5] 72	96	99	[3] 102	[6] 121
New England	62	82	92	52	42	45	77	144	84	77
Middle Atlantic	92	83	78	73	63	62	89	83	81	[7] 84
East North Central	74	101	72	55	72	61	75	81	113	[8] 140
West North Central	100	107	113	102	118	102	145	149	155	195
South Atlantic	[2] 50	55	73	63	[4] 72	112	127	94	116	[9] 225
East South Central	11	29	34	63	40	34	80	80	63	69
West South Central	46	23	51	60	97	32	125	60	79	65
Mountain	153	[3] 68	162	76	172	315	200	224	[3] 195	134
Pacific	67	148	84	104	110	[5] 80	78	136	107	107

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Aug. 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
104 cities	[2] 73	[3] 53	48	31	[4] 28	[5] 22	23	30	[3] 36	[6] 40
New England	186	132	129	97	89	52	94	112	184	250
Middle Atlantic	77	69	57	38	34	25	25	34	32	[7] 32
East North Central	72	47	37	19	22	21	17	21	24	[8] 26
West North Central	29	11	30	6	4	6	4	10	6	8
South Atlantic	[2] 71	45	43	35	[4] 25	24	23	16	30	[9] 25
East South Central	29	11	17	6	11	0	0	6	11	11
West South Central	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	0	0
Mountain	105	[3] 20	19	29	29	0	10	10	[3] 20	10
Pacific	35	29	20	12	6	[5] 28	9	15	20	3

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug. 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
104 cities	[2] 56	[3] 53	59	53	[4] 40	[5] 56	54	63	[3] 66	[6] 87
New England	75	102	84	92	70	47	65	62	47	89
Middle Atlantic	37	33	36	23	27	30	31	47	49	[7] 49
East North Central	64	52	58	58	48	62	61	62	70	[8] 104
West North Central	124	120	137	147	112	125	114	151	147	195
South Atlantic	[2] 35	22	41	43	[4] 41	59	57	39	65	[9] 69
East South Central	63	63	40	34	29	143	120	57	80	80
West South Central	31	56	70	51	19	37	32	42	14	51
Mountain	86	[3] 39	95	67	29	76	38	166	[3] 88	181
Pacific	49	64	87	44	70	[5] 52	38	67	81	93

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Tampa, Fla., not included Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Helena, Mont , not included

[4] Greenville, S C , not included.

[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.

[6] Pittsburgh, Pa , Fort Wayne, Ind., Superior, Wis., Wilmington, N C., and St. Petersburg, Fla., not included.

[7] Pittsburgh, Pa , not included.

[8] Fort Wayne, Ind., and Superior, Wis., not included

[9] Wilmington, N C., and St. Petersburg, Fla , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 26 to October 3, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
104 cities	[2] 10	[3] 9	7	6	[4] 8	[5] 5	6	7	[3] 6	[6] 2
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[7] 0
East North Central	4	6	3	2	8	5	2	2	2	[8] 0
West North Central	15	9	11	6	4	4	4	4	2	2
South Atlantic	[2] 2	2	2	4	[4] 12	2	12	12	6	[9] 0
East South Central	23	51	23	40	57	11	23	40	34	0
West South Central	5	14	9	5	14	5	5	5	0	0
Mountain	57	[3] 20	10	10	10	10	19	0	[3] 39	10
Pacific	84	67	67	44	29	[5] 40	44	49	41	26

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
104 cities	[2] 41	[3] 41	48	57	[4] 47	[5] 40	42	51	[3] 45	[6] 40
New England	22	27	40	32	27	30	35	30	22	47
Middle Atlantic	30	23	33	45	30	29	27	35	34	[7] 33
East North Central	10	21	19	31	28	19	22	19	31	[8] 18
West North Central	48	43	58	48	35	21	62	58	17	35
South Atlantic	[2] 66	99	91	110	[4] 94	61	51	110	93	[9] 54
East South Central	183	274	217	183	177	183	246	212	217	143
West South Central	178	130	102	134	111	176	74	167	102	97
Mountain	57	[3] 107	105	105	115	29	133	88	[3] 98	115
Pacific	46	17	44	64	55	[5] 31	29	29	23	29

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
96 cities	[2] 1	[3] 3	2	2	[4] 4	3	5	5	[3] 3	[6] 5
New England	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	[7] 3
East North Central	0	3	3	1	4	3	7	4	5	[8] 7
West North Central	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	4	7
South Atlantic	[2] 2	6	0	0	[4] 2	2	0	2	2	[9] 4
East South Central	0	6	6	11	6	0	6	6	0	17
West South Central	0	5	0	10	15	5	5	10	0	20
Mountain	0	[3] 0	10	10	10	19	29	20	[3] 10	0
Pacific	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	4	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Aug 1	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3
96 cities	[2] 61	[3] 56	63	55	[4] 64	73	64	62	[3] 57	[6] 62
New England	55	37	30	40	42	55	52	70	55	32
Middle Atlantic	65	65	73	65	65	84	68	62	66	[7] 63
East North Central	52	38	51	43	54	64	49	47	42	[8] 47
West North Central	42	53	44	31	53	33	37	46	28	37
South Atlantic	[2] 63	73	81	63	[4] 84	57	64	86	91	[9] 87
East South Central	74	69	63	80	69	143	154	86	46	109
West South Central	111	71	87	82	112	76	87	82	51	66
Mountain	76	[3] 29	57	67	76	86	38	117	[3] 78	143
Pacific	69	78	90	53	69	106	102	69	57	98

[2] Tampa, Fla, not included Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Helena, Mont, not included

[4] Greenville, S C, not included.

[5] Spokane, Wash, not included

[6] Pittsburgh, Pa., Fort Wayne, Ind, Superior, Wis, Wilmington, N C, and St Petersburg, Fla, not included

[7] Pittsburgh, Pa, not included

[8] Fort Wayne, Ind, and Superior, Wis, not included.

[9] Wilmington, N. C., and St. Petersburg, Fla, not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	104	96	28, 842, 382	28, 084, 966
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	6, 976, 567	6, 976, 567
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	22	22	2, 566, 901	2, 566, 901
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	3	1, 797, 830	1, 275, 841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

PLAGUE ON VESSEL

"Naxos"—At Rhodes from the Dodecanese and Alexandria, Egypt.—On September 12, 1925, a case of plague was removed at Rhodes from the Greek vessel *Naxos*, from the Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria September 9, 1925.

AUSTRIA

Typhoid fever—Vienna.—On September 15, 1925, epidemic typhoid fever was reported present at Vienna, with 20 cases under treatment in hospital. The epidemic was stated to have originated at a summer resort in the vicinity of the city.

CHINA

Cholera—Swatow.—Cholera was reported present at Swatow, China, October 8, 1925.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	9		Smallpox	4	1
Lethargic encephalitis	2		Trachoma	18	
Malta (undulant) fever	90		Tuberculosis	12	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	12		Typhoid fever	27	6
Scarlet fever	6		Whooping cough	1	

Population, civil, 224,088

SICILY

Antimosquito measures—Catania.—According to a recent report of the American consul at Catania, Sicily, engineering projects are being considered to eradicate mosquito-breeding places in the malaria-infected lowlands south of Catania. The plans for improved sanitation in this region include the following:

(1) Changing the course of the Buttaceto, a stream now flowing into a swampy area, so that it will flow directly into the sea at a grade that will at the same time drain the lowlands.

(2) The installation of drainage canals in two other malarial zones—the Plaia-Zia and the Lisa-Fontanarossa.

(3) The construction of covered reservoirs in a fourth zone in which are located many small springs, and through which, because of the small gradient, the water now flows very slowly—these reservoirs to collect the slow-flowing water and discharge it through a concrete canal at the rate of 700 to 800 gallons per minute during a period of 1 hour every 24 hours

(4) The filling and reclaiming of marsh land in the Plaia section.

(5) The improvement of the present system of canals in the Giuseppe Arena region

In June, 1924, the expenditure of 240,000 lire was authorized for carrying out part of these proposed improvements, which, it is believed, will contribute very materially to the improvement of health conditions in these malarial districts.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Orange Free State—During the week ended August 15, 1925, two cases of plague were reported in the Boshof district of the Orange Free State, Union of South Africa

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended October 23, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				
Calcutta	Aug 23-Sept 5	12	10	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Batavia	Aug 22-28	30	23	Province
Soerabaya	Aug 9-15	2	2	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	July 26-Aug 1	1	1	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Union of South Africa				
Orange Free State—Boshof District	Aug 9-15	2		
On vessel				
Naxos	Sept 12	1		Case removed from Greek vessel Naxos, at Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 23, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1–June 30	10		
Do	July 1–Aug 31	8		
Brazil				
Bahia	Aug 30–Sept 5	1		
Rio de Janeiro	Aug 29–Sept 19	86	50	
Canada				
Ontario				Sept 1–30, 1925 Cases, 25 Corresponding period year 1924, 13 cases
China				
Amoy	Aug 9–Sept 15			Present
Swatow	Aug 30–Sept 12			Do
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Sept 6–26	91		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sept 20–26	4		
India				
Calcutta	Aug 22–Sept 5	4	4	
Jamaica				Aug 30–Sept 26, 1925 Cases, 59 (exclusive of Kingston) (Reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Aug 30–Sept 26	24		
Malta				Aug , 1925 Cases, 4, deaths, 1
Portugal				
Lisbon	Aug 16–Sept 12	38		Deaths Aug 3–Sept 12, 1925, 12
Spain				
Malaga	Sept 13–26		11	
Tunis				
Tunis	Sept. 16–22	7	13	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State	Aug. 9–15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district, native location

TYPHUS FEVER

Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1–June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1–31	1		
Chile				
Valparaiso	Aug 30–Sept 5		2	
Egypt				
Alexandria	Sept 3–9	1		
Mexico				
Mexico City	Sept 10–26	7		Including municipalities in Federal district
Poland				July 19–Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6
Portugal				
Oporto	Sept 20–26	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Aug 9–15			Outbreaks
Transvaal	do			Do

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25–June 27, 1925. Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28–July 11, 1925 Cases, 19, deaths, 15
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23–29			Present
Shanghai	July 26–Aug 15	82	39	
Do				Aug 22, 1925: Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950. June 28-Aug 15, 1925. Cases, 12,827; deaths, 7,227
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Aug 22	64	51	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	34	12	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	6	6	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
———		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept. 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr. 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129, deaths, 118.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	16	13	
China:				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Aug. 22			Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 30,347; found infected, 95 July 1-Sept. 15, 1925. Rats taken, 43,298, rats found infected, 160
Do	Sept 1-15		1	
Egypt				Jan 1-Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111. Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 354
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt—Continued				
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10–16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6–12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6–8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6–17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13–18	3		
Gold Coast	March–April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1–Aug 14	26		
Piræus	July 18–Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3	1		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28–Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 2,291, deaths, 1,548
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28–Aug 25	16	11	
Calcutta	May 30–June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18–June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31–Aug 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10–June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28–Aug 15	55	30	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	113	95	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28–July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12–Aug 29	150	126	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Iraq				
Bagdad	May 24–June 6	9		
Do	June 21–27	5	1	
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2–6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6–June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5–31	65	65	In Province
Do	Aug 8–14	28	26	Do
Cheribon	Apr 1–June 27		102	
Do	June 28–July 25		65	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7–May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9–June 27		96	
Do	June 28–July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7–27	3	3	
Do	June 28–Aug 1	18	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Tegal	Apr 2–May 16		36	
Do	May 24–June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1–15	1	1	
Do	July 1–15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1–June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1–31	19	19	Bubonic, 5, pneumonic, 8, septicemic, 6
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1–15	2		
Do	June 1–7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16–May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 One case
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March–May	25	18	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Causasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	5	4	
Straits Settlements.				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis:				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 8	3	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Constantine	do	47		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 23-Aug. 22	7	6	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug. 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 15	122	36	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Aug 8	56	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada.				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Sept 13	15	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada—Continued				
Ontario				May 31-Aug 31, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1 Corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 30
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Aug 8			Present
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread
Foochow	May 9-Aug 22			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 26	4	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Aug 29			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Aug 29			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
Seoul				Jan -June, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Colombia—				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-29	1		
Egypt				January-July, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-May, 1925 Cases, 379, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Sept 5, 1925 Cases 569
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Sept 19	11	1	
Greece				January-June, 1925. Cases, 47, deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 15,848, deaths, 3,840
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	25	17	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Aug 22	58	47	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 5	4	2	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Sept 5	89	35	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Aug 29	27	12	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-23	1	1	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-July 4	9		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 102 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Do	June 28-Aug 29	35		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-10	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-22	5		Province
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-18	1		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 23-Aug 8	373	43	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-31	5		
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 2,166
Durango	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-26			Outbreak
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hulo and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-31	2	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-May, 1925 Cases, 1,538; deaths, 132
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr. 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Rumania				January-May, 1925 Cases, 22, deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000 January-April, 1925 Cases, 5,733
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Sept 12		29	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Padang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Sept 15		59	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug. 8			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Do
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-April, 1925 Cases, 10

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case. January - June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-July 18		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011, deaths, 211
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-15	1		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-12	1		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	July 1-31	3		
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Iraq				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 16, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		July, 1925 Cases, 6
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 108
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Sept 12	41		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 121.
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	3		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87 July 5-18, 1925 Cases, 89, deaths, 7
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107
Spain:				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	May-June	17	4	
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug. 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

Notifiable Diseases Reported in Small Cities, 1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst. Surg. Gen. B. J. LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

United States

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 OCTOBER 30, 1925 No. 44

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

PREVALENCE DURING 1924 IN CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION

The tables shown on the following pages were compiled from data furnished by the health officers of cities. Requests for information were sent to all cities of the United States having 10,000 population or more. The data for cities having more than 100,000 population were published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, volume 40, No. 36, September 4, 1925.

The following is a list of the diseases included:

Anthrax
Cerebrospinal meningitis
Chicken pox
Dengue
Diphtheria
Influenza
Lethargic encephalitis
Malaria
Measles
Mumps
Pellagra
Pneumonia (all forms)
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)
Rabies in animals
Rabies in man
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Scarlet fever
Septic sore throat
Smallpox
Tuberculosis (all forms and pulmonary)
Typhoid fever
Typhus fever
Whooping cough

The present article contains reports from cities having between 10,000 and 100,000 population. It is believed that practically all of these cities are included which have records of morbidity from communicable diseases which are of value for statistical purposes.

The estimated expectancy, given in the tables for some of the diseases, is the result of an attempt to ascertain from the experience of recent years how many cases of the disease under consideration might be expected in 1924. In most instances the estimated expectancy is the median number of cases reported by the city for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive. When several epidemics have occurred during these years, or when for other reasons the median is not satisfactory, epidemic years are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean of the number of cases reported for the nonepidemic years. The aim has been to ascertain how many cases of each disease may reasonably be expected in the absence of epidemics.

The column headed "Number of years" shows the number of years for which data are available for each city.

For all diseases except anthrax, lethargic encephalitis, rabies, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and typhus fever there is given either the fatality rate per 100 cases or the number of cases reported for each death registered.

In comparing the figures for 1924 with the estimated expectancy or with averages for preceding years, it should be borne in mind that there has been a gradual improvement in the reporting of communicable diseases during the last few years. An increase in the number of cases reported may be due to better reporting of the particular disease rather than to an increase in the number of cases existing.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate) usually means that the health department of that city is active and that the cases of the disease are being well reported by the practicing physicians. It does not usually mean that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in other cities. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that city with the success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases to the health department. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

Cities which did not report either cases or deaths of a certain disease in 1924 are not included in the table for that disease.

Reported Prevalence for the Year 1924

ANTHRAX

City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
Arkansas:			Massachusetts—Continued.		
Little Rock	2	0	Malden	1	0
Indiana:			Peabody	3	0
Jeffersonville	2		Woburn	2	0
Michigan City	2	1	New Jersey:		
Iowa:			Passaic	1	0
Fort Madison	2	1	New York:		
Louisiana:			Amsterdam	1	0
Lake Charles	1	1	Endicott	2	0
Massachusetts:			Glens Falls	1	0
Framingham		1	Gloversville	6	0
Haverhill	1	0			

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Anniston	20,000	5	1			3	0 15	
Arizona								
Phoenix	35,300	1	1			3	08	
Arkansas								
Little Rock	72,600	6	2			1	01	
California								
Alameda	31,300	7	1	2	0 06	1	03	50 0
Bakersfield	22,900	7	2	3	13	2	09	66 7
Fresno	56,700	4	2			1	02	
Glendale	20,000					1	05	
Long Beach	83 100	5	2			4	05	
Modesto	11,700	1	6	6	51	4	34	66 7
Sacramento	71,100	7	2	1	01	0		
San Diego	96,400	7	5			5	05	
Santa Ana	18,800					3	16	
Stockton	46,100	4	1	3	07	1	02	33 3
Venice	13,800	3	0			2	15	
Colorado								
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	6	0			1	03	
Trinidad	11,000	4	1			2	18	
Connecticut								
Bristol	23,900	7	1			1	04	
Meriden	36,000	5	2	3	08			
New Britain	66 500	5	8	9	14	6	09	66 7
New London	28,500	6	2			1	04	
Stonington	10,700			3	28	1	09	33 3
Florida								
Miami	40,700	3	2			4	10	
Tampa	67,600					8	12	
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	0	2	16	1	.08	50 0
Georgia								
Athens	18,600	2	1			1	05	
Lagrange	22,300					4	18	
Rome	13,800	5	1			1	07	
Illinois								
Blue Island	12,900	3	1			1	08	
Canton	11 000			2	18			
Centralia	13,800	5	1	1	07	0		
Cicero	59,100	5	1			2	03	
East St Louis	70,600	5	3	4	06	3	04	75 0
Galesburg	24,600	6	1	2	08	1	04	50 0
Herrin	12,900			2	16	0		
Joliet	40,200	4	2			1	02	
Kewanee	19,400	3	1			1	05	
La Salle	13,800	5	1			1	07	
Maywood	13,900	7	0			10	72	
Moline	33,300	5	1	3	09	1	03	33 3
Murphysboro	12,200	2	0			2	16	
Peoria	80,600	6	2			3	04	
Rock Island	39,200	5	1			1	.03	
Rockford	74,400	7	2			1	01	
Springfield	62,700	6	1	5	08	4	06	80 0
Streator	15,000	3	1			1	07	
Urbana	11,100	3	1	2	18			
Waukegan	20,700					1	05	
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	4	2			3	.09	
East Chicago	43,800					4	09	
Elwood	[1] 10 800	5	1			1	09	
Hammond	48,500	3	1			2	04	
Kokomo	35,700	7	0	2	06	1	03	50 0
Laporte	17,100	2	0			1	06	
Michigan City	19,700	4	1			3	.15	
New Albany	[1] 23,000	5	1			1	04	
Newcastle	16,500					2	.12	
Richmond	29,000	4	1			1	03	
Iowa								
Boone	13,400	2	2			1	.07	
Cedar Rapids	51,500	7	1	2	04	0		
Fort Dodge	19,700	3	0			1	05	
Fort Madison	13,500					2	15	

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Kansas								
Hutchinson	26, 500	3	1	1	0 04	0	-------	-------
Pittsburg	19, 500	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	0 05	-------
Topeka	53 200	5	2	-------	-------	2	04	-------
Wichita	81, 200	6	3	5	06	2	02	40 0
Kentucky								
Henderson	12, 500	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	24	-------
Lexington	4[illegible]	7	1	-------	-------	1	02	-------
Owensboro	21, 800	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	18	-------
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20, 100	2	1	-------	-------	1	. 05	-------
Shreveport	56, 200	-------	-------	1	02	0	-------	-------
Maine								
Auburn	17, 900	3	2	-------	-------	1	06	-------
Bangor	26, 500	2	4	5	19	3	11	60 0
Bath	17, 200	2	1	2	12	0	-------	-------
Biddeford	18, 400	4	0	-------	-------	1	05	-------
Lewiston	34, 400	3	2	4	12	-------	-------	-------
Massachusetts								
Adams	[1] 13, 000	7	1	-------	-------	2	. 15	-------
Amesbury	10, 100	4	0	-------	-------	1	. 10	-------
Attleboro	21, 400	7	1	2	09	0	-------	-------
Beverly	24, 400	5	1	-------	-------	1	. 04	-------
Brockton	70, 600	6	2	-------	-------	1	01	-------
Chelsea	48, 200	4	2	1	02	0	-------	-------
Clinton	[1] 13, 000	5	0	1	08	0	-------	-------
Everett	43, 200	7	1	3	07	1	02	33. 3
Framingham	18, 900	7	1	-------	-------	2	11	-------
Greenfield	17, 800	5	1	1	. 06	0	-------	-------
Haverhill	58, 400	7	2	-------	-------	1	. 02	-------
Holyoke	61, 300	5	2	1	. 02	0	-------	-------
Lawrence	98, 200	7	5	9	09	6	06	66 7
Leominster	20, 700	6	2	-------	-------	1	05	-------
Malden	51, 300	7	2	3	06	2	04	66 7
Medford	46, 100	5	1	-------	-------	2	04	-------
Milton	10, 000	-------	-------	1	10	0	-------	-------
North Adams	22, 400	7	1	-------	-------	1	. 04	-------
Northampton	23, 100	6	1	2	09	0	-------	-------
Peabody	21, 300	7	2	-------	-------	1	. 05	-------
Plymouth	13, 500	2	0	1	07	0	-------	-------
Quincy	54, 900	7	1	1	02	0	-------	-------
Taunton	38, 500	5	0	1	03	0	-------	-------
Watertown	25, 400	7	1	2	08	0	-------	-------
Westfield	19, 800	7	1	-------	-------	1	05	-------
Woburn	17, 200	7	0	1	06	0	-------	-------
Michigan								
Battle Creek	41, 200	7	1	-------	-------	2	05	-------
Hamtramck	75, 700	2	3	-------	-------	4	. 05	-------
Highland Park	67, 600	7	5	11	16	7	10	63. 6
Holland	13, 000	5	1	-------	-------	1	08	-------
Jackson	56, 200	6	1	-------	-------	1	. 02	-------
Lansing	68, 300	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	04	-------
Marquette	13, 300	6	0	-------	-------	1	. 08	-------
Muskegon	41, 900	4	2	-------	-------	2	05	-------
Port Huron	29, 200	3	1	-------	-------	2	07	-------
Saginaw	70, 900	-------	-------	6	08	2	03	33. 3
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12, 100	7	1	1	. 08	0	-------	-------
Minnesota								
Virginia	15, 700	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	. 19	-------
Mississippi								
Biloxi	12, 300	3	0	-------	-------	2	16	-------
Missouri								
Moberly	13, 700	-------	-------	3	. 22	1	. 07	33 3
Montana								
Anaconda	12, 400	3	3	-------	-------	1	08	-------
Butte	42, 600	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	. 09	-------
Helena	12, 000	-------	-------	-------	-------	7	. 58	-------
Nebraska								
Lincoln	59, 900	7	1	-------	-------	2	. 03	-------
North Platte	13, 100	2	1	-------	-------	1	. 08	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New Hampshire								
Concord	22,500	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	0 18	-------
Keene	11,700	3	0	-------	-------	1	09	-------
Manchester	82,200	5	3	-------	-------	7	09	-------
Nashua	29,500	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	07	-------
New Jersey								
Bayonne	86,600	5	4	6	0 07	0	-------	-------
Belleville	18,300	5	1	3	16	-------	-------	-------
Bridgeton	14,400	6	1	-------	-------	1	0 07	-------
Englewood	12,400	6	1	-------	-------	1	08	-------
Garfield	23,600	2	5	-------	-------	4	17	-------
Hackensack	19,300	4	1	3	16	0	-------	-------
Irvington	31,800	5	1	-------	-------	1	03	-------
Kearny	30,500	5	1	1	03	0	-------	-------
Lodi	10,000	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	20	-------
Long Branch	13,600	4	0	-------	-------	1	07	-------
Montclair	32,200	5	2	5	16	4	12	80 0
Morristown	12,600	6	0	-------	-------	2	.16	-------
New Brunswick	37,000	6	2	1	03	0	-------	-------
Orange	35,000	6	2	-------	-------	2	06	-------
Passaic	68,000	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	01	-------
Perth Amboy	46,100	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	02	-------
Rahway	11,800	6	1	1	08	0	-------	-------
Red Bank	10,100	-------	-------	1	10	-------	-------	-------
Rutherford	10,600	1	1	-------	-------	1	09	-------
Summit	11,400	4	1	1	09	0	-------	-------
Union	[1]20,700	4	1	1	05	-------	-------	-------
West Hoboken	42,200	6	1	-------	-------	2	05	-------
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	3	3	2	06	-------	-------	-------
Beacon	11,100	3	3	-------	-------	1	.09	-------
Binghamton	75,300	7	1	-------	-------	1	01	-------
Cohoes	[1]23,000	5	1	-------	-------	1	04	-------
Corning	16,800	5	0	1	06	0	-------	-------
Elmira	49,200	4	2	-------	-------	4	.08	-------
Endicott	16,900	1	0	4	24	0	-------	-------
Geneva	15,700	4	1	-------	-------	6	38	-------
Gloversville	22,700	7	1	3	13	1	04	33 3
Hornell	15,700	4	0	-------	-------	1	06	-------
Ithaca	18,000	7	0	-------	-------	1	06	-------
Johnson City	10,800	-------	-------	1	09	0	-------	-------
Little Falls	13,400	3	2	-------	-------	1	07	-------
Mount Vernon	48,200	7	1	3	06	2	04	66 7
New Rochelle	39,600	4	1	2	05	0	-------	-------
Niagara Falls	60,200	6	5	1	02	0	-------	-------
Ogdensburg	[1]14,600	-------	-------	1	07	0	-------	-------
Peekskill	16,100	7	0	2	12	0	-------	-------
Rensselaer	10,900	2	1	1	09	0	-------	-------
Rome	29,000	6	1	-------	-------	1	03	-------
Saratoga Springs	[1]13,200	6	1	1	08	0	-------	-------
Troy	[1]72,000	7	3	-------	-------	2	.03	-------
Watertown	33,400	6	1	-------	-------	1	.03	-------
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	4	0	1	03	0	-------	-------
High Point	22,300	-------	-------	1	04	-------	-------	-------
New Bern	12,200	-------	-------	-------	-------	11	90	-------
Raleigh	29,800	6	2	-------	-------	9	30	-------
Winston-Salem	65,800	5	3	-------	-------	1	02	-------
Ohio								
Barberton	22,500	5	1	-------	-------	2	.09	-------
Cambridge	13,900	5	1	-------	-------	1	07	-------
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	3	0	-------	-------	1	08	-------
East Liverpool	21,900	-------	-------	-------	-------	8	37	-------
East Youngstown	15,300	2	0	-------	-------	5	33	-------
Elyria	23,300	3	2	-------	-------	1	04	-------
Findlay	18,000	2	0	-------	-------	1	06	-------
Hamilton	41,900	-------	-------	-------	-------	10	24	-------
Kenmore	18,200	3	1	-------	-------	1	.05	-------
Lancaster	15,900	3	1	3	19	-------	-------	-------
Lorain	41,400	4	1	-------	-------	1	02	-------
Marietta	15,200	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	.26	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Ohio—Continued								
Piqua	15,800	7	0			1	0.06	
Salem	10,900	3	2			1	.09	
Zanesville	30,300	4	2			2	.07	
Oklahoma								
Muskogee	31,800	2	5	3	0.09	1	.03	33.3
Oregon								
Eugene	11,100					2	.18	
Pennsylvania								
Altoona	65,300	6	1			2	.03	
Ambridge	16,200	2	0			1	.06	
Canonsburg	13,000					1	.08	
Chester	66,600	4	1			1	.02	
Duquesne	20,500	2	1			1	.05	
Farrell	18,100	5	1			1	.06	
Harrisburg	82,300	7	2	1	.01			
Lancaster	55,900	6	1			1	.02	
Nanticoke	24,300	6	0			1	.04	
New Castle	49,000	5	2	1	.02	0		
Pittston	19,500	4	1			2	.10	
Pottstown	18,300	1	0			1	.05	
Sharon	24,400					4	.16	
Swissvale	12,500	3	0			3	.24	
Wilkes-Barre	77,000			2	.03	1	.01	50.0
York	48,800	6	1	3	.06	1	.02	33.3
Rhode Island								
Newport	31,700	7	0			2	.06	
Pawtucket	70,100	4	2			2	.03	
Westerly	10,500	1	0	1	.09			
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	3	1	.02			
Greenville	26,600	5	1			1	.04	
South Dakota								
Sioux Falls	30,400					4	.13	
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200					7	.08	
Texas								
Cleburne	13,900	3	0			2	.14	
Denison	18,700	3	0			1	.05	
Galveston	47,600			1	.02			
Waco	43,000					4	.09	
Utah								
Ogden	36,100	6	1			12	.33	
Provo	11,000					2	.18	
Virginia								
Danville	22,700					1	.04	
Washington								
Bellingham	26,100					2	.08	
Bremerton	11,700	1	2	2	.17	0		
Everett	29,000					2	.07	
Vancouver	14,200					3	.21	
West Virginia								
Charleston	47,300					9	.19	
Fairmont	20,400	6	1	1	.05			
Martinsburg	13,400	4	0			1	.07	
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	6	2			1	.02	
Wisconsin:								
Sheboygan	33,100	5	1			3	.09	
Superior	[1] 39,700	4	3			1	.03	
Wausau	19,900	5	1			4	.20	
West Allis	17,000					1	.06	

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama							
Anniston	20,000	22	18	0 90	0	---	---
Dothan	14,000	---	2	14	0	---	---
Florence	12,300	---	3	24	0	---	---
Mobile	65,100	---	57	88	0	---	---
Arizona							
Douglas	11,500	---	3	26	0	---	---
Phoenix	35,300	---	21	60	0	---	---
Tucson	26,000	14	10	38	0	---	---
Arkansas							
Fort Smith	31,100	60	110	3 53	0	---	---
Little Rock	72,600	65	46	63	0	---	---
California							
Alameda	31,300	159	179	5 72	0	---	---
Alhambra	11,000	---	76	6 92	0	---	---
Bakersfield	22,900	13	21	92	0	---	---
Berkeley	64,600	268	783	12 12	0	---	---
Chico	11,900	---	15	1 26	---	---	---
Eureka	13,400	90	22	1 64	0	---	---
Fresno	56,700	---	64	1 13	0	---	---
Glendale	20,000	108	306	15 33	0	---	---
Long Beach	83 100	88	552	6 64	0	---	---
Modesto	11,700	---	40	3 43	0	---	---
Pasadena	55,100	425	518	9 40	0	---	---
Pomona	15,000	103	42	2 79	0	---	---
Riverside	21,300	83	326	15 34	0	---	---
Sacramento	71,100	108	171	2 40	1	0 01	171 0
San Bernardino	22,100	16	189	8 57	1	05	189 0
San Diego	96,400	288	550	5 70	0	---	---
San Jose	42,900	86	150	3 50	0	---	---
Santa Ana	18,800	12	72	3 84	1	.05	72.0
Santa Barbara	23,200	---	122	5 25	0	---	---
Santa Cruz	[1] 10,000	---	1	09	0	---	---
Stockton	46,100	58	131	2 84	0	---	---
Venice	13,800	12	30	2 18	0	---	---
Colorado							
Boulder	11,700	20	206	17 63	0	---	---
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	78	303	10 06	0	---	---
Greeley	12,200	---	19	1 55	0	---	---
Pueblo	43,700	124	172	3 94	0	---	---
Trinidad	11,000	50	42	3 82	0	---	---
Connecticut							
Bristol	23,900	23	28	1 17	0	---	---
Fairfield	14,000	48	22	1 58	0	---	---
Greenwich	24,700	80	62	2 51	0	---	---
Manchester	20,600	12	14	68	0	---	---
Meriden	36,000	36	87	2 42	---	---	---
Milford	12,900	22	44	3 41	0	---	---
New Britain	66,500	92	131	1 97	0	---	---
New London	28,500	68	31	1 09	0	---	---
Norwich	23,000	11	26	1 13	0	---	---
Stonington	10,700	---	53	4. 95	0	---	---
West Hartford	10,700	---	110	10 25	0	---	---
Florida							
Miami	40,700	10	47	1 15	0	---	---
Orlando	14,800	---	4	27	0	---	---
St Petersburg	26,500	---	132	4 99	0	---	---
Tampa	67,600	15	19	28	0	---	---
West Palm Beach	12,900	---	6	.47	0	---	---
Georgia							
Albany	13,000	---	20	1 53	0	---	---
Athens	18,600	20	44	2 37	0	---	---
Brunswick	16,400	---	55	3 36	0	---	---
Lagrange	22,300	---	154	6 89	0	---	---
Macon	57,300	51	621	10 84	0	---	---
Rome	13,800	27	22	1 60	0	---	---
Savannah	91,200	27	30	43	0	---	---
Valdosta	12,200	---	1	.08	0	---	---
Idaho							
Boise	22,900	41	83	3 62	---	---	---
Pocatello	17,700	60	39	2. 20	0	---	---

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924 Cases reported	1924 Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	1924 Deaths registered	1924 Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	1924 Cases reported for each death registered
Illinois							
Alton	26,400	89	137	5.19			
Berwyn	18,000	62	135	7.50			
Bloomington	30,100	259	374	12.41	0		
Blue Island	12,900	39	77	5.98	0		
Canton	11,000		101	9.45			
Champaign	17,900	63	114	6.38	0		
Chicago Heights	21,700		5	.23	0		
Cicero	59,100	209	168	2.84	0		
Danville	36,400		69	1.89	0		
Decatur	49,400		176	3.56	0		
East Moline	11,200		48	4.28	0		
East St. Louis	70,000	39	18	.26	0		
Elgin	28,100	192	366	13.01	0		
Evanston	42,700	279	330	7.73	0		
Freeport	20,500		159	7.76	0		
Galesburg	24,600	218	85	3.45	0		
Herrin	12,900				3	0.23	
Jacksonville	15,900	150	55	3.46	0		
Joliet	40,200		26	.65	0		
Kewanee	19,400		266	13.70	0		
La Salle	13,800	46	48	3.49	0		
Mattoon	14,500	59	62	4.27	0		
Maywood	13,900	71	9	.65	0		
Moline	33,300	185	359	10.77	0		
Murphysboro	12,200		1	.08	0		
Oak Park	49,300	496	379	7.68	0		
Pekin	13,100	15	143	10.92	0		
Peoria	80,600	143	320	3.97	0		
Quincy	37,500	122	146	3.90	0		
Rock Island	39,200	142	300	7.66	0		
Rockford	74,400	289	325	4.37	0		
Springfield	62,700	121	292	4.66	0		
Streator	15,000	22	40	2.66	0		
Urbana	11,100	95	104	9.33			
Waukegan	20,700		204	9.86	0		
West Frankfort	11,400		4	.35	0		
Indiana							
Anderson	33,100	67	325	9.82	0		
Connersville	12,200		60	4.91	0		
Crawfordsville	10,500	5	47	4.49	0		
East Chicago	43,800	44	51	1.16	0		
Elkhart	26,600		5	.19	0		
Elwood	[1] 10,800	69	29	2.69	0		
Fort Wayne	95,700	211	379	3.96	0		
Frankfort	12,800	34	12	.94	0		
Hammond	48,500		41	.85	0		
Huntington	15,600	3	4	.26	0		
Jeffersonville	[1] 10,100	2	6	.59			
Kokomo	35,700	28	9	.25	0		
La Fayette	23,600	13	28	1.19	0		
Laporte	17,100	6	5	.29	0		
Logansport	22,900	15	29	1.27	0		
Marion	25,800	27	27	1.05	0		
Michigan City	19,700	11	24	1.22	0		
Mishawaka	16,400	23	16	.98	0		
Muncie	41,400	311	141	3.41	0		
New Albany	[1] 23,000		1	.04	0		
Newcastle	16,500	5	7	.42	0		
Richmond	29,000	15	9	.31	0		
South Bend	78,500	122	180	2.29	0		
Terre Haute	70,300	46	185	2.63	0		
Wabash	10,400		5	.48	0		
Whiting	11,800	4	5	.42	0		
Iowa							
Boone	13,400		15	1.12	0		
Burlington	[1] 24,100	35	93	3.87	0		
Cedar Rapids	51,500		32	.62	0		
Clinton	24,200	10	19	.79			
Council Bluffs	39,300	12	68	1.73	0		
Davenport	62,600	43	59	.94			
Dubuque	39,400	141	99	2.51	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Iowa—Continued							
Fort Dodge	19,700		10	0.51			
Fort Madison	13,500		25	1.85	0		
Iowa City	11,800	10	52	4.40	0		
Keokuk	14,600		178	12.18			
Marshalltown	16,800		51	3.03			
Mason City	24,000		19	.79	0		
Muscatine	16,100	70	35	2.18	0		
Sioux City	82,100	84	82	1.00			
Waterloo	40,600		106	2.61	0		
Kansas							
Coffeyville	13,800	11	34	2.46	0		
Eldorado	14,600	61	204	13.93	0		
Emporia	12,300		34	2.76	0		
Fort Scott	10,800	14	12	1.11	0		
Hutchinson	26,500		112	4.22	0		
Lawrence	12,500	71	28	2.24	0		
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	47	14	.83			
Parsons	17,700	15	42	2.38	0		
Pittsburg	19,500	19	8	.41	0		
Topeka	53,200	393	568	10.68	0		
Wichita	81,200	345	833	10.26	0		
Kentucky							
Covington	58,100	44	34	.59	0		
Henderson	12,500		23	1.84	0		
Lexington	44,300	135	66	1.49	0		
Newport	[1] 29,300		8	.27	0		
Owensboro	21,800		8	.37	0		
Paducah	20,300	17	56	2.76			
Louisiana							
Alexandria	20,100		12	.60	0		
Baton Rouge	27,000		6	.22	0		
Lake Charles	13,800		17	1.23	0		
Shreveport	56,200		23	.41	0		
Maine							
Auburn	17,900	35	115	6.43	0		
Bangor	26,500	17	67	2.53	0		
Bath	17,200	19	11	.64	0		
Biddeford	18,400		17	.92	0		
Lewiston	34,400	57	87	2.53	0		
Portland	74,200	179	515	6.94	0		
Sanford	11,500	5	4	.35	0		
South Portland	10,100		86	8.53			
Waterville	14,200	57	95	6.68	0		
Maryland							
Cumberland	33,100	56	71	2.15	0		
Frederick	12,000		5	.42	0		
Massachusetts							
Adams	[1] 13,000	11	17	1.31	0		
Amesbury	10,100		25	2.48	0		
Arlington	22,100	29	51	2.30	0		
Athol	10,400		12	1.16	0		
Attleboro	21,400	31	81	3.79	0		
Belmont	13,200	48	116	8.81	0		
Beverly	24,400	37	35	1.44	0		
Braintree	11,700	22	44	3.75	0		
Brockton	70,600	103	184	2.61	0		
Brookline	42,100	205	110	2.60	0		
Chelsea	48,200	54	60	1.25	0		
Chicopee	41,200		22	.53	0		
Clinton	[1] 13,000	28	30	2.31	0		
Danvers	11,900	11	10	.84	0		
Dedham	11,500	25	12	1.04			
Easthampton	12,500	4	4	.32	0		
Everett	43,200	118	56	1.30	0		
Framingham	18,900	61	223	11.78	0		
Gardner	18,000	24	49	2.72	0		
Greenfield	17,800	30	96	5.40	0		
Haverhill	58,400	87	213	3.65	0		
Holyoke	61,300	40	36	.59	0		
Lawrence	98,200	115	206	2.10	0		
Leominster	20,700	42	80	3.86	0		

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued							
Malden	51,300	65	89	1 74	0	-----	-----
Marlboro	15,200	-----	29	1 90	0	-----	-----
Medford	46,400	72	106	2 28	0	-----	-----
Melrose	19,400	24	51	2 63	0	-----	-----
Methuen	16,900	45	47	2 78	0	-----	-----
Milford	13,700	3	30	2 20	0	-----	-----
Milton	10,000	-----	163	16 21	0	-----	-----
Natick	11,400	30	43	3 78	-----	-----	-----
Newburyport	15,900	16	60	3 77	0	-----	-----
Newton	48,900	163	224	4 58	0	-----	-----
North Adams	22,000	-----	7	31	0	-----	-----
Northampton	23,100	44	81	3 50	0	-----	-----
Northbridge	10,800	7	26	2 41	0	-----	-----
Palmer	10,500	-----	8	76	0	-----	-----
Peabody	21,300	22	46	2 16	0	-----	-----
Pittsfield	46,200	37	37	80	0	-----	-----
Plymouth	13 500	50	16	1 19	0	-----	-----
Quincy	54,900	68	151	2 75	0	-----	-----
Salem	[1] 42,500	47	59	1 39	0	-----	-----
Saugus	12,200	14	27	2 22	0	-----	-----
Southbridge	15,000	9	5	33	0	-----	-----
Wakefield	13,800	20	35	2 54	0	-----	-----
Waltham	32,300	94	183	5 66	0	-----	-----
Watertown	25,400	63	103	4 05	0	-----	-----
Webster	14,100	20	8	57	0	-----	-----
West Springfield	15,400	-----	17	1 10	0	-----	-----
Westfield	19,800	25	19	96	0	-----	-----
Winchester	11,000	45	210	19 04	-----	-----	-----
Winthrop	17,900	58	33	1 84	0	-----	-----
Woburn	17,200	10	24	1 40	0	-----	-----
Michigan							
Ann Arbor	21,700	132	309	14 24	0	-----	-----
Battle Creek	41,200	350	323	7 84	0	-----	-----
Bay City	48,700	10	48	99	0	-----	-----
Benton Harbor	13 600	12	13	95	0	-----	-----
Hamtramck	75,700	21	44	58	0	-----	-----
Highland Park	67,600	273	298	4 41	1	0 01	298 0
Holland	13,000	19	9	69	0	-----	-----
Ironwood	17,100	52	161	9 42	0	-----	-----
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	-----	9	86	0	-----	-----
Jackson	56,200	261	596	10 60	0	-----	-----
Kalamazoo	52,700	313	233	4 42	0	-----	-----
Lansing	68,300	367	748	10 95	0	-----	-----
Marquette	13,300	-----	15	1 13	0	-----	-----
Monroe	13,700	-----	20	1 45	0	-----	-----
Mount Clemens	10,300	-----	10	97	0	-----	-----
Muskegon	41,900	58	89	2 12	0	-----	-----
Muskegon Heights	13,100	-----	35	2 66	0	-----	-----
Pontiac	43,400	182	645	14 85	0	-----	-----
Port Huron	29,200	177	333	11 39	0	-----	-----
Saginaw	70,900	175	199	2 81	0	-----	-----
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12,100	35	256	21.16	0	-----	-----
Minnesota							
Albert Lea	10,900	-----	6	55	-----		
Austin	11,600	1	5	.43	-----	-----	-----
Faribault	12,100	43	52	4 31	0	-----	-----
Hibbing	16,900	14	54	3 19	0	-----	-----
St Cloud	18,300	-----	6	33	0	-----	-----
Winona	19,400	31	20	1 03	0	-----	-----
Mississippi:							
Biloxi	12,300	10	8	.65	0	-----	-----
Missouri							
Hannibal	19,800	-----	9	46	-----	-----	-----
Independence	12,500	-----	27	2 15	0	-----	-----
Joplin	[1] 29,900	-----	17	.57	-----	-----	-----
Moberly	13,700	41	46	3 36	0	-----	-----
St. Joseph	78,300	63	73	93	0	-----	-----
Springfield	41,700	-----	23	55	0	-----	-----
Montana							
Anaconda	12,400	16	18	1 45	0	-----	-----
Butte	42,600	41	49	1 15	0	-----	-----
Great Falls	28,800	212	172	5 96	0	-----	-----
Helena	12,000	26	21	1 74	0	-----	-----

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Nebraska							
Grand Island	15,300	12	43	2.81			
Lincoln	59,900	302	274	4.58	0		
North Platte	13,100		23	1.76	0		
Nevada							
Reno	12,500	10	28	2.23	0		
New Hampshire							
Claremont	10,400		7	.67	0		
Dover	[1] 13,000	10	4	.31	0		
Keene	11,700	4	14	1.19	0		
Manchester	82,200	17	15	.18	0		
Nashua	29,500	6	13	.44	0		
Portsmouth	14,600	6	114	7.79	0		
New Jersey							
Asbury Park	13,400	29	33	2.45	0		
Bayonne	86,600		102	1.18	0		
Belleville	18,300	27	48	2.62			
Bloomfield	25,200	110	219	8.68	0		
Bridgeton	14,400	28	47	3.27	0		
Carteret	13,500		3	.22	0		
Clifton	33,200	21	44	1.32	0		
Collingswood	10,500		40	3.80	0		
Dover	10,900		85	7.81	0		
East Orange	58,300	206	433	7.43	0		
Englewood	12,400	60	28	2.26	0		
Garfield	23,600		7	.30	0		
Gloucester City	13,000		23	1.71	0		
Hackensack	19,300	60	110	5.69	0		
Harrison	16,300	18	48	2.95	0		
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	22	42	.62	0		
Irvington	31,800		155	4.88	0		
Kearny	30,500	154	132	4.33	0		
Lodi	10,000		6	.60	0		
Long Branch	13,600	103	82	6.02	0		
Montclair	32,200	147	245	7.61	0		
Morristown	12,600	40	101	8.04	0		
New Brunswick	37,000		21	.57	0		
Orange	35,000	105	202	5.77	0		
Passaic	68,000	131	196	2.88	0		
Perth Amboy	46,100	12	35	.76	0		
Plainfield	31,000	80	45	1.45	1	0.03	45.0
Rahway	11,800	3	30	2.54	0		
Red Bank	10,100		24	2.37			
Ridgefield Park	10,500		51	4.88	0		
Rutherford	10,600		12	1.13	0		
Summit	11,400	81	49	4.29	0		
Union	[1] 20,700	14	18	.87	0		
West Hoboken	42,200	22	27	.64	0		
West New York	37,500	35	61	1.63	0		
West Orange	17,700	76	116	6.55	0		
New York							
Amsterdam	34,600	88	153	4.43	0		
Batavia	14,300		26	1.82	0		
Beacon	11,100		10	.90	0		
Binghamton	75,300	211	487	6.47	0		
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	22	57	2.48	0		
Corning	16,800		31	1.85	0		
Cortland	14,100	16	16	1.13	0		
Dunkirk	20,300	85	10	.49	0		
Elmira	49,200		425	8.64	0		
Endicott	16,900		123	7.28	0		
Freeport	11,500		10	.87	0		
Geneva	15,700		64	4.09	0		
Glens Falls	17,300	64	26	1.50	0		
Gloversville	22,700	78	66	2.90	0		
Herkimer	11,800	5	55	4.66	0		
Hornell	15,700	185	81	5.17	0		
Hudson	11,800	12	21	1.77	0		
Ithaca	18,000	63	84	4.66	0		
Jamestown	42,400	171	646	15.22	0		
Johnson City	10,800		114	10.54	0		
Kingston	27,000		74	2.74	0		

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York—Continued							
Lackawanna	19,500	73	31	1.59	0		
Little Falls	13,400	49	21	1.57	0		
Lockport	22,400	40	34	1.52	0		
Middletown	19,900	50	133	6.70	0		
Mount Vernon	48,200	64	214	4.44	0		
New Rochelle	39,600	77	90	2.27	0		
Newburgh	31,600	23	98	3.11	0		
Niagara Falls	60,200	248	147	2.44	0		
North Tonawanda	17,100	57	59	3.45	0		
Ogdensburg	[1]14,600		10	.68	0		
Olean	23,200	68	151	6.52	0		
Oneonta	12,600		9	.72	0		
Oswego	23,700	24	72	3.03	1	0.04	72.0
Peekskill	16,100	70	66	4.11	0		
Plattsburg	[1]10,900	40	44	4.03	0		
Poughkeepsie	38,300	134	68	1.78	0		
Rensselaer	10,900	21	18	1.66	0		
Rome	29,000	45	41	1.41	0		
Saratoga Springs	[1]13,200	137	109	8.27	0		
Troy	[1]72,600	150	155	2.15	0		
Watertown	33,400	258	421	12.61	0		
White Plains	22,900	103	71	3.11	0		
North Carolina							
Asheville	30,900	59	97	3.14	0		
Greensboro	45,500	135	127	2.79	0		
High Point	22,300		81	3.64			
Raleigh	29,800	172	453	15.22	0		
Rocky Mount	14,700		20	1.36	0		
Salisbury	17,000		77	4.53	0		
Wilmington	36,400	73	198	5.44	0		
Winston-Salem	65,800	215	185	2.81	0		
North Dakota							
Fargo	25,600		150	5.85	0		
Ohio							
Alliance	24,400		3	.12	0		
Ashtabula	24,700	39	37	1.50	0		
Barberton	22,500	10	9	.40	0		
Bellaire	16,000	44	13	.81	0		
Bucyrus	11,500	30	19	1.65	0		
Cambridge	13,900	14	20	1.44	0		
Chillicothe	16,400	15	2	.12	0		
Cleveland Heights	20,900	221	187	8.93	0		
Conneaut	10,400		24	2.30	0		
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	37	41	3.11	0		
East Cleveland	35,700	280	203	5.69	0		
East Liverpool	21,900	6	3	.14	0		
East Youngstown	15,300	30	106	6.91	0		
Elyria	23,300	60	80	3.44	0		
Findlay	18,000	69	75	4.16	0		
Fostoria	10,100		7	.69	0		
Fremont	13,600	14	53	3.89	0		
Hamilton	41,900	24	22	.52	0		
Kenmore	18,200	56	111	6.00	0		
Lakewood	54,000		64	1.18	0		
Lancaster	15,900		2	.13	0		
Lima	45,700	172	93	2.03	0		
Lorain	41,400	145	318	7.68	0		
Mansfield	31,100	115	184	5.92	0		
Marietta	15,200		8	.52	0		
Martins Ferry	15,300	13	10	.65	0		
New Philadelphia	11,800		6	.51	0		
Newark	30,300	101	295	9.73	0		
Niles	16,100	26	106	6.58	0		
Norwood	29,000	35	46	1.58	0		
Piqua	15,800	18	53	3.35	0		
Salem	10,900	45	261	23.87	0		
Sandusky	24,200	253	156	6.43	0		
Springfield	67,300	165	261	3.88	0		
Steubenville	31,300	8	18	.57	0		
Warren	33,300	27	103	3.09	0		
Zanesville	30,300	42	52	1.72	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Oklahoma							
Muskogee	31,800		3	0.09	0		
Sapulpa	13,900		25	1.80	0		
Oregon							
Astoria	16,100	17	25	1.55	0		
Eugene	11,100	28	25	2.25	0		
Pennsylvania							
Allentown	89,700		242	2.70	0		
Altoona	65,300	100	199	3.05	0		
Ambridge	16,200	40	70	4.32	0		
Beaver Falls	13,100	55	8	.61	0		
Berwick	14,000		75	5.35			
Bethlehem	61,200	182	195	3.18	0		
Braddock	21,600	33	18	.83	0		
Bradford	15,700	51	186	11.81			
Butler	25,000	115	37	1.48	0		
Canonsburg	13,000		31	2.39	0		
Carbondale	19,400	3	5	.26	0		
Carlisle	11,300	70	32	2.84	0		
Carnegie	12,200	10	70	5.73	0		
Carrick	12,500	19	15	1.20	0		
Chambersburg	13,800	24	59	4.27	0		
Charleroi	12,400	18	61	4.92	0		
Chester	66,600	76	163	2.45	0		
Clairton	13,700		66	4.81	0		
Coatesville	16,100	28	37	2.30	0		
Connellsville	14,200	14	31	2.18	0		
Dickson	11,800		1	.08	0		
Donora	16,500	13	62	3.76	0		
Dubois	14,200		138	9.74			
Duquesne	20,500		23	1.12	0		
Ellwood City	11,300		35	3.10	0		
Farrell	18,100	59	47	2.59	0		
Greensburg	15,900		11	.69			
Harrisburg	82,300	342	449	5.46	0		
Hazleton	35,400	48	75	2.12	0		
Homestead	21,300	18	33	1.55			
Jeannette	11,500	38	5	.43	0		
Kingston	17,500		150	8.57			
Lancaster	55,900	295	508	9.09	0		
Lansford	10,200		7	.68	0		
Lebanon	25,100		65	2.59	0		
Lewistown	10,500		48	4.56	0		
McKees Rocks	17,900		43	2.41	0		
McKeesport	48,700	47	32	.66	0		
Monessen	20,700	58	15	.73	0		
Mount Carmel	[1] 17,500		4	.23	0		
Nanticoke	24,300	2	7	.29	0		
New Castle	49,000	71	129	2.64	0		
New Kensington	14,000		9	.64	0		
Norristown	34,400	206	53	1.54	0		
North Braddock	16,400	23	20	1.22	0		
Oil City	22,900	197	187	8.17			
Olyphant	11,000		2	.18			
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	22	28	2.67	0		
Pittston	19,500	4	5	.26	0		
Plymouth	[1] 16,500		28	1.70	0		
Pottstown	18,300		55	3.01	0		
Sharon	24,400	83	101	4.14	0		
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	27	5	.20	0		
Steelton	[1] 13,400	53	32	2.38	0		
Sunbury	16,600	66	76	4.57			
Swissvale	12,500	107	39	3.11	0		
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	29	69	4.40			
Vandergrift	10,600		12	1.14	0		
Warren	15,000	160	222	14.84	0		
Washington	22,700	148	109	4.80	0		
West Chester	[1] 11,700	68	106	9.05	0		
Wilkes-Barre	77,000		184	2.39	0		
Windber	10,100		6	.59			
Woodlawn	17,700	73	86	4.85	0		
York	48,800		127	2.60	0		

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

CHICKEN POX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Rhode Island							
Cranston	33,300	-	7	0.21	0	-	-
Pawtucket	70,100	-	115	1.64	0	-	-
Westerly	10,500	-	26	2.47	-	-	-
South Carolina							
Columbia	40,300	92	175	4.34	-	-	-
Greenville	26,600	25	20	.75	0	-	-
Sumter	10,200	-	4	.39	-	-	-
South Dakota							
Aberdeen	16,200	134	244	15.06	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	30,400	31	98	3.23	0	-	-
Tennessee							
Knoxville	92,200	41	41	.44	0	-	-
Texas							
Amarillo	17,400	14	100	5.76	-	-	-
Galveston	47,600	3	2	.04	0	-	-
Paris	16,800	18	25	1.49	0	-	-
Tyler	12,900	8	56	4.35	0	-	-
Waco	43,000	35	62	1.44	0	-	-
Utah							
Ogden	36,100	181	441	12.21	0	-	-
Provo	11,000	-	119	10.78	0	-	-
Vermont							
Barre	[1] 10,000	20	25	2.50	0	-	-
Bennington	10,[illegible]00	-	32	3.03	-	-	-
Burlington	23,900	68	92	3.86	0	-	-
Virginia							
Alexandria	18,400	48	61	3.32	0	-	-
Charlottesville	11,100	-	2	.18	0	-	-
Danville	22,700	24	86	3.79	0	-	-
Lynchburg	30,300	204	133	4.38	0	-	-
Newport News	43,100	115	175	4.03	0	-	-
Petersburg	35,000	21	21	.60	0	-	-
Portsmouth	58,200	9	22	.38	0	-	-
Roanoke	56,900	-	113	1.99	0	-	-
Washington							
Aberdeen	16,000	10	22	1.37	0	-	-
Bellingham	26,100	15	26	1.00	0	-	-
Bremerton	11,700	-	75	6.41	0	-	-
Everett	29,000	36	82	2.83	0	-	-
Vancouver	14,200	-	48	3.38	0	-	-
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	1	11	.90	0	-	-
Yakima	22,200	135	336	15.13	0	-	-
West Virginia							
Charleston	47,300	22	248	5.24	0	-	-
Clarksburg	29,911	165	200	6.68	0	-	-
Fairmont	20,400	22	40	1.96	-	-	-
Martinsburg	13,100	20	22	1.65	0	-	-
Morgantown	13,500	-	13	.96	0	-	-
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	198	301	5.36	0	-	-
Wisconsin							
Appleton	20,900	25	47	2.25	0	-	-
Ashland	11,300	-	3	.26	-	-	-
Beloit	24,100	63	319	13.22	0	-	-
Eau Claire	22,100	94	123	5.56	0	-	-
Fond du Lac	25,600	11	8	.31	0	-	-
Green Bay	33,700	35	51	1.51	0	-	-
Janesville	20,300	76	147	7.23	0	-	-
Kenosha	48,900	225	609	12.46	0	-	-
La Crosse	30,400	-	120	3.94	0	-	-
Madison	45,200	345	513	11.35	0	-	-
Manitowoc	19,700	-	115	5.85	0	-	-
Marinette	13,000	15	43	3.16	0	-	-
Oshkosh	33,200	63	182	5.48	0	-	-
Racine	66,000	157	263	3.98	0	-	-
Sheboygan	33,100	27	83	2.51	0	-	-
Superior	[1] 39,700	47	40	1.01	0	-	-
Wausau	19,900	80	114	5.73	0	-	-
West Allis	17,000	17	27	1.58	0	-	-
Wyoming							
Casper	20,000	-	149	7.46	0	-	-

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DENGUE

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama:						
Dothan	14,000	4	0.28	0		
Mobile	65,100	10	15	0		
California						
Eureka	13,400	4	30	0		
Florida						
Miami	40,700	2	05	0		
St. Petersburg	26,500	12	45	0		
Tampa	67,000	1	01	0		
West Palm Beach	12,900	15	1.17	0		
Georgia						
Savannah	91,200	1	01	0		
Texas						
Galveston	47,600	1	02	0		
Waco	43,000	3	07	1	0.02	3.0

DIPHTHERIA

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Anniston	20,000	7	34	30	1.50	5	0.25	16.7
Dothan	14,000	1	8	3	21	1	07	33.3
Florence	12,300	1	24	6	.49	1	08	16.7
Mobile	65,100	7	70	21	.32	1	02	4.8
Montgomery	45,900	6	53			1	.02	
Arizona								
Phoenix	35,300	1	16	39	1.11	3	09	7.7
Tucson	26,000	4	21			2	08	
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith	31,100	4	52	24	77	2	06	8.3
Hot Springs	11,700	3	14	3	26	0		
Little Rock	72,600	5	69	55	76	1	01	1.8
California								
Alameda	31,300	7	77	142	4.53	13	.42	9.2
Alhambra	11,000	1	51	43	3.91	0		
Bakersfield	22,900	7	36	52	2.27	7	31	13.5
Berkeley	64,600	7	95	248	3.84	11	17	4.4
Chico	11,900	1	1	5	42			
Fresno	56,700	5	88	92	1.62	3	05	3.3
Glendale	20,000	4	56	156	7.82	2	.10	1.3
Long Beach	83,100	7	76	248	2.98	7	.08	2.8
Modesto	11,700	1	30	70	6.01	3	26	4.3
Pasadena	55,100	7	33	129	2.34	2	04	1.6
Pomona	15,000	5	13	24	1.60	0		
Richmond	21,500	4	50	76	3.54	3	14	3.9
Riverside	21,300	6	44	27	1.27	3	14	11.1
Sacramento	71,100	7	101	325	4.57	9	13	2.8
San Bernardino	22,100	6	25	110	4.99	5	.23	4.5
San Diego	96,400	7	91	249	2.58	15	.16	6.0
San Jose	42,900	5	51	139	3.24	6	14	4.3
Santa Ana	18,800	5	25	30	1.60	1	05	3.3
Santa Barbara	23,200	5	19	44	1.89	2	09	4.5
Santa Cruz	[1] 10,900	6	5	25	2.29	0		
Stockton	46,100	3	62	104	2.26	2	04	1.9
Vallejo	25,600	5	18			2	.08	
Venice	13,890	4	13	5	36	0		
Colorado								
Boulder	11,700	4	9	14	1.20	0		
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	7	18	37	1.23	2	.07	5.4
Greeley	12,200	1	18	5	41	0		
Pueblo	43,700	3	149	115	2.63	6	.14	5.2
Trinidad	11,000	7	17	11	1.00	1	.09	9.1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Connecticut								
Bristol	23, 900	7	38	39	1 63	3	0 13	7 7
Fairfield	14, 000	3	23	34	2 44	2	14	5 9
Greenwich	24, 700	7	35	13	53	1	04	7 7
Manchester	20 600	6	12	12	58	0	-------	-------
Meriden	36 000	5	75	37	1 03	-------	-------	-------
Milford	12, 900	4	23	5	39	0	-------	-------
New Britain	66 300	7	181	167	2 51	14	21	8 4
New London	28, 500	7	65	28	98	3	11	10 7
Norwich	23, 000	7	45	41	1 78	6	26	14 6
Stonington	10, 700	-------	-------	13	1 21	2	19	15 4
West Hartford	10, 700	1	21	9	84	1	09	11 1
Florida								
Miami	40, 700	4	31	36	88	7	17	19 4
Orlando	14, 800	-------	-------	4	27	-------	-------	-------
St Petersburg	26, 500	1	54	68	2 57	1	04	1 5
Tampa	67, 600	4	94	32	47	1	01	3 1
West Palm Beach	12, 900	1	5	3	23	0	-------	-------
Georgia								
Albany	13, 000	3	13	9	69	0	-------	-------
Athens	18, 600	3	34	28	1 51	2	11	7 1
Brunswick	16 400	7	5	3	18	1	06	33 3
Lagrange	22, 300	1	15	43	1 92	4	18	9 3
Macon	57, 300	7	93	49	86	1	02	2 0
Rome	13, 800	5	50	13	94	1	07	7 7
Savannah	91, 400	5	112	37	.41	3	03	8 1
Valdosta	12, 200	-------	-------	25	2 04	-------	-------	-------
Idaho								
Boise	22, 900	6	13	8	35	-------	-------	-------
Pocatello	17, 700	4	26	75	4 23	2	11	2 7
Illinois								
Alton	26, 400	6	69	85	3 22	-------	-------	-------
Berwyn	18, 000	2	40	33	1 83	2	11	6 1
Bloomington	30, 100	4	30	22	73	1	03	4 5
Blue Island	12, 900	4	42	12	93	1	08	8 3
Canton	11, 000	3	7	10	91	-------	-------	-------
Centralia	13, 800	6	14	4	29	0	-------	-------
Champaign	17, 900	6	14	12	67	0	-------	-------
Chicago Heights	21, 700	4	95	13	60	-------	-------	-------
Cicero	59, 100	6	117	47	80	4	07	8 5
Collinsville	10, 800	-------	-------	43	3 98	3	28	7 0
Danville	36, 400	6	22	21	58	0	-------	-------
Decatur	49, 400	4	32	43	87	2	04	4. 7
East Moline	11, 200	1	31	6	53	0	-------	-------
East St Louis	70, 600	5	127	80	1. 13	8	11	10 0
Elgin	28, 100	7	29	13	46	0	-------	-------
Evanston	42, 700	7	55	46	1 08	2	.05	4 3
Freeport	20, 500	5	20	14	.68	1	05	7 1
Galesburg	24, 600	7	33	21	85	1	04	4 8
Herrin	12, 900	1	24	47	3 64	2	.16	4.3
Jacksonville	15, 000	5	17	9	57	1	06	11 1
Joliet	40, 200	4	82	20	50	-------	-------	-------
Kewanee	19, 400	4	17	7	36	0	-------	-------
La Salle	13, 800	6	32	21	1 53	1	07	4 8
Mattoon	14, 500	4	31	13	90	1	07	7 7
Maywood	13, 900	7	37	16	1 16	0	-------	-------
Moline	33, 300	7	46	94	2 82	4	12	4 3
Murphysboro	12, 200	2	16	6	49	1	08	16 7
Oak Park	49, 300	7	81	37	75	0	-------	-------
Ottawa	11, 400	4	22	8	70	0	-------	-------
Pekin	13, 000	7	21	27	2. 06	0	-------	-------
Peoria	80, 600	4	84	22	27	0	-------	-------
Quincy	37, 500	7	39	13	35	2	05	15. 4
Rock Island	39, 200	7	42	79	2. 02	3	08	3 8
Rockford	74, 400	7	97	44	59	2	03	4 5
Springfield	62, 700	6	76	150	2 39	9	.14	6 0
Streator	15, 000	4	71	46	3 06	4	.27	8 7
Urbana	11, 100	5	7	19	1. 70	-------	-------	-------
Waukegan	20, 700	4	50	12	58	1	.05	8 3
West Frankfort	11, 400	-------	-------	12	1. 05	-------	-------	-------
Indiana:								
Anderson	33, 100	7	27	13	39	0	-------	-------
Connersville	12, 200	-------	-------	5	41	0	-------	-------
Crawfordsville	10, 500	6	8	6	57	0	-------	-------

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Indiana—Continued								
East Chicago	43,800	7	86	40	0.91	4	0.09	10.0
Elkhart	26,600	4	27	31	1.17	4	15	12.9
Elwood	[1] 10,800	6	10	4	37	1	09	25.0
Fort Wayne	95,700	7	165	253	2.64	7	07	2.8
Hammond	48,500	6	59	54	1.11	5	10	9.3
Huntington	15,600	5	18	11	71	0	-	-
Jeffersonville	[1] 10,100	4	11	8	79	-	-	-
Kokomo	35,700	7	36	36	1.01	5	14	13.9
La Fayette	23,600	7	42	18	76	0	-	-
Laporte	17,100	4	19	32	1.87	1	06	3.1
Logansport	22,900	7	8	12	52	0	-	-
Marion	25,800	6	44	20	77	1	04	5.0
Michigan City	19,700	4	41	25	1.27	0	-	-
Mishawaka	16,400	7	15	11	67	0	-	-
Muncie	41,400	7	46	66	1.59	5	.12	7.6
New Albany	[1] 23,000	5	12	11	48	1	.04	9.1
Newcastle	16,500	7	10	5	30	2	12	40.0
Richmond	29,000	7	33	24	83	0	-	-
South Bend	78,500	6	58	143	1.82	8	.10	5.6
Terre Haute	70,300	5	61	32	46	1	.01	3.1
Wabash	10,400	1	13	34	3.26	0	-	-
Whiting	11,800	2	14	14	1.19	4	.34	28.6
Iowa								
Boone	13,400	3	26	3	22	0	-	-
Burlington	[1] 24,100	6	30	78	3.24	3	12	3.8
Cedar Rapids	51,500	7	49	70	1.36	1	02	1.4
Clinton	[1] 24,200	6	38	96	3.97	2	.08	2.1
Council Bluffs	39,300	7	60	11	28	2	05	18.2
Davenport	62,600	5	58	117	1.87	-	-	-
Dubuque	39,400	6	60	68	1.72	6	15	8.8
Fort Dodge	19,700	3	52	31	1.57	-	-	-
Fort Madison	13,500	-	-	16	1.18	0	-	-
Iowa City	11,800	4	16	20	1.69	0	-	-
Keokuk	14,600	1	29	23	1.57	-	-	-
Marshalltown	16,800	4	13	21	1.25	-	-	-
Mason City	24,000	7	33	44	1.83	1	04	2.3
Muscatine	16,100	6	11	4	25	1	06	25.0
Ottumwa	23,500	3	28	34	1.45	-	-	-
Sioux City	82,100	7	68	92	1.12	-	-	-
Waterloo	40,600	4	30	7	17	-	-	-
Kansas								
Coffeyville	13,800	6	24	12	87	0	-	-
Eldorado	14,600	3	44	15	1.02	1	07	6.7
Emporia	12,300	1	42	23	1.87	2	16	8.7
Fort Scott	10,800	7	23	34	3.15	0	-	-
Hutchinson	26,500	4	38	4	15	0	-	-
Lawrence	12,500	6	22	5	40	0	-	-
Leavenworth	16,900	7	54	26	1.54	-	-	-
Parsons	17,700	2	44	20	1.13	0	-	-
Pittsburg	19,500	5	50	53	2.72	2	10	3.8
Topeka	53,200	4	91	91	1.71	1	02	1.1
Wichita	81,200	6	198	217	2.67	5	06	2.3
Kentucky								
Covington	58,100	5	107	59	1.02	4	07	6.8
Henderson	12,500	2	10	3	24	0	-	-
Lexington	44,300	7	44	22	50	5	11	22.7
Newport	[1] 29,300	6	28	14	48	2	.07	14.3
Owensboro	21,800	6	32	31	1.42	1	05	3.2
Paducah	20,300	7	32	20	99	-	-	-
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	2	26	15	75	1	.05	6.7
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	21	25	93	1	04	4.0
Lake Charles	13,800	-	-	4	.29	0	-	-
Shreveport	56,200	3	26	31	55	5	.09	16.1
Maine								
Auburn	17,900	5	5	14	78	2	.11	14.3
Bangor	26,500	5	17	6	23	0	-	-
Bath	17,200	4	1	-	-	1	06	-
Biddeford	18,400	4	18	26	1.41	1	.05	3.8

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Maine—Continued								
Lewiston	34,400	2	38	35	1.02	0		
Portland	74,200	7	69	119	2.01	16	0.22	10.7
Sanford	11,500	7	3	5	.44	1	.09	20.0
South Portland	10,100			10	.99			
Waterville	14,200	6	24	16	1.12	0		
Maryland:								
Cumberland	33,100	7	48	31	.94	2	.06	6.5
Frederick	12,000	2	8	18	1.50	1	.08	5.6
Massachusetts								
Adams	[1] 13,000	7	19	9	.69	0		
Amesbury	10,100	4	31	55	5.45	4	.40	7.3
Arlington	22,100	7	31	25	1.13	0		
Athol	10,400			3	.29	0		
Attleboro	21,400	7	30	6	.28	1	.05	16.7
Belmont	13,200	4	17	12	.91	0		
Beverly	24,400	7	16	1	.04	0		
Braintree	11,700	4	17	19	1.62	3	.26	15.8
Brockton	70,600	7	115	246	3.48	7	.10	2.8
Brookline	42,400	7	42	16	.38	0		
Chelsea	48,200	7	83	105	2.18	3	.06	2.9
Chicopee	41,200	7	70	70	1.70	9	.22	12.9
Clinton	[1] 13,000	7	7	45	3.47	2	.15	4.4
Danvers	11,900	6	22	2	.17			
Dedham	11,500	5	24	9	.78			
Easthampton	12,500	6	35	7	.56	1	.08	14.3
Everett	43,200	7	137	79	1.83	1	.02	1.3
Framingham	18,900	7	12	14	.74	0		
Gardner	18,000	7	19	6	.33	2	.11	33.3
Greenfield	17,800	7	20	11	.62	1	.06	9.1
Haverhill	58,400	7	151	219	3.75	10	.17	4.6
Holyoke	61,300	7	52	163	2.66	8	.13	4.9
Lawrence	98,200	7	146	232	2.36	28	.29	12.1
Leominster	20,700	7	20	37	1.78	1	.05	2.7
Malden	51,300	7	151	176	3.43	14	.27	8.0
Marlboro	15,200	6	18	72	4.73	1	.07	1.4
Medford	46,400	7	70	74	1.59	2	.04	2.7
Melrose	19,400	7	24	27	1.39	0		
Methuen	16,900	6	24	27	1.60	3	.18	11.1
Milford	13,700	7	10	2	.15	0		
Milton	10,000			6	.60	1	.10	16.7
Natick	11,400	7	10	4	.35			
Newburyport	15,900	7	13	32	2.01	4	.25	12.5
Newton	48,900	7	88	28	.57	2	.04	7.1
North Adams	22,400	7	13	3	.13	1	.04	33.3
Northampton	23,100	7	31	6	.26	1	.04	16.7
Northbridge	10,800	6	3	16	1.48	0		
Norwood	14,800	4	21	31	2.10	0		
Palmer	10,500	1	10	6	.57	0		
Peabody	21,300	7	31	55	2.58	6	.28	10.9
Pittsfield	46,200	4	42	105	2.27	3	.06	2.9
Plymouth	13,500	5	24	12	.89	1	.07	8.3
Quincy	54,900	7	95	129	2.35	6	.11	4.7
Salem	[1] 42,500	7	87	68	1.60	5	.12	7.4
Saugus	12,200	5	11	17	1.40	3	.25	17.6
Southbridge	15,000	7	12	9	.60	1	.07	11.1
Taunton	38,500	5	24	10	.26	0		
Wakefield	13,800	4	30	35	2.54	1	.07	2.9
Waltham	32,300	7	74	69	2.13	9	.28	13.0
Watertown	25,400	7	53	55	2.16	1	.04	1.8
Webster	14,100	6	16	8	.57	0		
West Springfield	15,400	4	11	6	.39	1	.06	16.7
Westfield	19,800	7	35	21	1.06	0		
Winchester	11,000	6	8	20	1.81			
Winthrop	17,900	7	14	37	2.06	0		
Woburn	17,200	7	24	19	1.11	2	.12	10.5
Michigan								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	75	90	4.15	2	.09	2.2
Battle Creek	41,200	7	186	88	2.14	2	.05	2.3
Bay City	48,700	7	125	51	1.05	4	.08	7.8
Benton Harbor	13,600	7	27	15	1.10	1	.07	6.7

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Michigan—Continued								
Cadillac	10,400	3	20	59	5 68	1	0 10	1 7
Hamtramck	75,700	4	235	69	91	8	11	11 6
Highland Park	67,600	5	118	48	71	7	10	14 6
Holland	13,000	5	29	9	69	0		
Ironwood	17,100	7	20	31	1 81	2	12	6 5
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	5	17	3	29	0		
Jackson	56,200	5	94	41	73	5	09	12 2
Kalamazoo	52,700	6	126	105	1 99	5	09	4 8
Lansing	68,300	6	175	216	3 16	10	15	4 6
Marquette	13,300	6	7	20	1 51	1	08	5 0
Monroe	13,700	2	9	14	1 02	0		
Mount Clemens	10,300	1	31	32	3 10	0		
Muskegon	41,900	6	98	141	3 36	7	17	5 0
Muskegon Heights	13,100	1	60	63	4 79	3	23	4 8
Pontiac	43,400	7	145	230	5 30	5	12	2 2
Port Huron	29,200	6	60	32	1 09	2	07	6 2
River Rouge	12,400	1	24	19	1 53	2	16	10 5
Saginaw	70,900	5	104	71	1 00	11	16	15 5
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12,100	7	19	52	4 30	3	25	5 8
Minnesota								
Albert Lea	10,900			14	1 28			
Brainerd	10,100			21	2 08			
Faribault	12,100	4	22	59	4 89	1	08	1 7
Hibbing	16,900	6	28	10	59	0		
Mankato	13,400	5	3	14	1 04	1	07	7 1
St Cloud	18,300	4	88	136	7 42	4	22	2 9
Virginia	15,700	1	23	28	1 79	1	06	3 6
Winona	19,400	6	17	4	21	0		
Mississippi								
Biloxi	12,300	3	10	8	65	1	08	12 5
Missouri								
Hannibal	19,800	1	31	27	1 37			
Independence	12,500	1	58	84	6 70	5	.40	6 0
Jefferson City	15,600	1	47	23	1 47			
Joplin	[1] 29,900	6	20	41	1 37			
Moberly	13,700	4	37	8	58	1	07	12 5
St Joseph	78,300	7	141	54	69	2	03	3 7
Springfield	41,700	3	78	54	1 30	10	.24	18 5
Montana.								
Anaconda	12,400	6	4	1	08	0		
Butte	42,600	6	39	79	1 85	8	19	10.1
Great Falls	28,800	7	48	127	4 40	10	35	7 9
Helena	12,000	2	11	9	75	0		
Nebraska								
Grand Island	15,300	7	6	4	26			
Lincoln	59,900	7	83	226	3 78	12	20	5 3
North Platte	13,100	2	47	42	3 21	4	31	9 5
New Hampshire								
Claremont	10,400	1	2	35	3 35	2	19	5 7
Concord	22,500	7	13	7	31	0		
Dover	[1] 13,000	7	7	4	31	0		
Keene	11,700	5	6	8	68	1	09	12 5
Manchester	82,200	7	189	81	98	9	11	11 1
Nashua	29,500	6	25	200	6 78	1	03	5
Portsmouth	14,600	7	18	21	1 44	2	.14	9 5
New Jersey								
Asbury Park	13,400	6	8	5	37	1	07	20 0
Bayonne	86,600	6	153	83	96	8	09	9 6
Belleville	18,300	7	33	24	1 31			
Bloomfield	25,200	7	37	11	44	0		
Bridgeton	14,400	6	30	14	97	0		
Carteret	13,500	1	25	15	1 11	3	22	20 0
Clifton	33,200	4	67	129	3 88	6	18	4 7
Collingswood	10,500			7	66	2	.19	28 6
Dover	10,900	1	4	4	37	1	.09	25 0
East Orange	58,300	7	44	29	50	2	03	6 9
Englewood	12,400	7	16	8	64	0		
Garfield	23,600	3	37	21	89	2	08	9 5
Gloucester City	13,400	3	24	7	52	1	07	14 3
Hackensack	19,300	7	22	13	67	0		

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New Jersey—Continued								
Harrison	16,300	6	33	20	1.23			
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	5	123	109	1.60	4	0.06	3.7
Irvington	31,800	5	36	28	.88	0		
Kearny	30,500	7	46	25	.82	1	.03	4.0
Lodi	10,000			6	.60	1	.10	16.7
Long Branch	13,600	7	9	5	.37	1	.07	20.0
Montclair	32,200	7	21	44	1.37	3	.09	6.8
Morristown	12,600	7	13	13	1.03	1	.08	7.7
New Brunswick	37,000	7	57	15	.41	0		
Orange	35,000	6	58	19	.54	0		
Passaic	68,000	7	181	121	1.78	6	.09	5.0
Perth Amboy	46,100	7	104	53	1.15	7	.15	13.2
Phillipsburg	18,300	4	41	36	1.96	2	.11	5.6
Plainfield	31,000	7	50	35	1.13	1	.03	2.9
Rahway	11,800	7	30	39	3.30	0		
Ridgefield Park	10,500	1	2	8	.77	1	.10	12.5
Rutherford	10,600	1	10	10	.94	0		
Summit	11,400	4	10	7	.61	2	.18	28.6
Union	[1] 20,700	4	59	38	1.84			
West Hoboken	42,200	7	60	39	.92	0		
West New York	37,500	7	59	89	2.37	3	.08	3.4
West Orange	17,700	7	47	8	.45	1	.06	12.5
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	4	112	51	1.48	2	.06	3.9
Batavia	14,300	1	20	20	1.40	2	.14	10.0
Beacon	11,100	2	17	14	1.26	0		
Binghamton	75,300	6	82	54	.72	9	.12	16.7
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	4	18	57	2.48	0		
Corning	16,800	5	21	30	1.79	1	.06	3.3
Cortland	14,100	7	14	5	.35	1	.07	20.0
Dunkirk	20,300	7	33	18	.89	1	.05	5.6
Elmira	49,200	5	45	33	.67	2	.04	6.1
Endicott	16,900	1	24	5	.30	1	.06	20.0
Freeport	11,500			11	.95	0		
Geneva	15,700	4	45	27	1.72	0		
Glens Falls	17,300	7	17	5	.29	0		
Gloversville	22,700	7	15	18	.79	2	.09	11.1
Herkimer	11,800	4	17			1	.08	
Hornell	15,700	6	12	27	1.72	2	.13	7.4
Hudson	11,800	5	16	15	1.27	0		
Ilion	11,800	1	22	8	.68			
Ithaca	18,000	7	13	3	.17	0		
Jamestown	42,400	7	114	71	1.67	3	.07	4.2
Johnson City	10,800			7	.65	0		
Kingston	27,000	6	39	21	.78	2	.07	9.5
Lackawanna	19,500	7	76	38	1.95	2	.10	5.3
Little Falls	13,400	7	17	36	2.69	3	.22	8.3
Lockport	22,400	4	15	5	.22	0		
Middletown	19,900	5	22	10	.50	0		
Mount Vernon	48,200	7	94	24	.50	2	.04	8.3
New Rochelle	39,600	6	40	45	1.14	1	.03	2.2
Newburgh	31,600	7	31	45	1.43	6	.19	13.3
Niagara Falls	60,200	7	94	191	3.17	6	.10	3.1
North Tonawanda	17,100	7	29	22	1.29	2	.12	9.1
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600			40	2.74	3	.21	7.5
Olean	23,200	7	55	5	.22	0		
Oneonta	12,600	1	4	5	.40	0		
Oswego	23,700	4	33	34	1.43	0		
Peekskill	16,100	7	38	27	1.68	2	.12	7.4
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	7	10	2	.18	0		
Poughkeepsie	38,300	7	40	31	.81	3	.08	9.7
Rensselaer	10,900	2	10	82	7.54	1	.09	1.2
Rome	29,000	7	51	34	1.17	3	.10	8.8
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	7	15	41	3.11	2	.15	4.9
Troy	[1] 72,000	7	90	263	3.65	19	.26	7.2
Watertown	33,400	7	32	30	.90	1	.03	3.3
Watervliet	16,500	4	86	55	3.33	0		
White Plains	22,900	7	28	35	1.53	4	.17	11.4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	6	36	36	1 16	2	0 06	5 6
Greensboro	45 500	2	65	86	1 89	4	09	4 7
High Point	22,300	--------	--------	113	5 07	--------	--------	--------
New Bern	12,200	1	33	6	49	1	08	16 7
Raleigh	29,800	7	79	68	2 28	3	10	4 4
Rocky Mount	14,700	5	17	77	5 24	3	20	3 9
Salisbury	17,000	2	60	40	2 35	0	--------	--------
Wilmington	36,400	7	38	--------	--------	1	03	--------
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	86	235	3 57	19	29	8 1
North Dakota								
Fargo	25,600	6	28	31	1 21	4	.16	14 3
Ohio								
Alliance	24,400	3	28	23	94	0	--------	--------
Ashtabula	24,700	7	24	9	36	0	--------	--------
Barberton	22,500	6	38	21	93	0	--------	--------
Bellaire	16,000	4	24	25	1 56	2	12	8 0
Bucyrus	11,500	4	38	13	1 13	1	.09	7 7
Cambridge	13,900	5	16	18	1 30	0	--------	--------
Chillicothe	16,400	7	45	14	85	0	--------	--------
Cleveland Heights	20,900	2	12	13	62	0	--------	--------
Conneaut	10,400	1	11	7	67	0	--------	--------
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	3	31	13	1 00	0	--------	--------
East Cleveland	35,700	7	28	32	90	1	03	3 1
East Liverpool	21,900	2	40	17	78	4	18	23 5
East Youngstown	15,300	4	46	16	1 04	0	--------	--------
Elyria	23,300	6	30	7	30	0	--------	--------
Findlay	18,000	7	17	9	50	1	06	11 1
Fremont	13,600	7	8	4	29	0	--------	--------
Hamilton	41,900	7	29	8	19	0	--------	--------
Kenmore	18,200	3	29	20	1 10	0	--------	--------
Lakewood	54,000	4	31	17	31	0	--------	--------
Lancaster	15,900	4	19	14	88	--------	--------	--------
Lima	45,700	6	91	23	50	1	02	4 3
Lorain	41,400	7	76	29	70	0	--------	--------
Mansfield	31,100	7	16	40	1 29	2	06	5 0
Marietta	15,200	--------	--------	1	07	0	--------	--------
Martins Ferry	15,300	6	26	17	1 11	2	13	11 8
Middletown	29,700	7	34	22	74	0	--------	--------
New Philadelphia	11,800	--------	--------	8	68	0	--------	--------
Newark	30,300	6	26	13	43	1	.03	7 7
Niles	16,100	4	37	46	2 85	3	19	6 5
Norwood	29,000	7	14	22	.76	1	.03	4 5
Piqua	15,800	7	12	9	57	3	19	33 3
Salem	10,900	4	24	9	82	1	09	11 1
Sandusky	24,200	7	15	13	54	1	04	7 7
Springfield	67,300	5	51	151	2 24	16	24	10 6
Steubenville	31,300	7	37	31	99	5	16	16 1
Warren	33,300	7	31	39	1 17	0	--------	--------
Zanesville	30,300	7	24	16	53	2	.07	12 5
Oklahoma								
Chickasha	[1] 10,200	3	8	4	39	0	--------	--------
Muskogee	31,800	3	54	35	1 10	1	03	2 9
Sapulpa	13,900	--------	--------	10	72	0	--------	--------
Oregon								
Astoria	16,100	7	3	16	1 00	1	06	6 2
Eugene	11,100	7	12	32	2 88	3	27	9 4
Pennsylvania								
Allentown	89,700	3	229	119	1 33	3	03	2 5
Altoona	65,300	7	141	57	87	6	.09	10 5
Ambridge	16,200	4	50	16	99	0	--------	--------
Beaver Falls	13,100	4	24	24	1 83	--------	--------	--------
Berwick	14,000	2	42	16	1 14	--------	--------	--------
Bethlehem	61,200	6	132	141	2 30	1	.02	7
Braddock	21,600	7	75	53	2 46	3	.14	5 7
Bradford	15,700	6	7	8	51	--------	--------	--------
Butler	25,000	7	74	80	3 20	3	12	3 7
Canonsburg	13,000	3	28	28	2 16	2	15	7 1
Carbondale	19,100	7	30	14	72	1	05	7.1
Carlisle	11,300	7	9	6	53	--------	--------	--------
Carnegie	12,200	4	23	11	90	2	.16	18.2

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania—Continued								
Carrick	12,500	4	18	12	0.96	1	0.08	8.3
Charleroi	12,400	6	20	9	.73	3	.24	33.3
Chester	66,600	5	66	130	1.95	11	.17	8.5
Clairton	13,700	1	9	7	.51	0	--------	--------
Coatesville	16,100	7	13	4	.25	0	--------	--------
Connellsville	14,200	6	33	14	.98	1	.07	7.1
Dickson	11,800	3	51	12	1.01	6	.51	50.0
Donora	16,500	4	27	22	1.33	2	.12	9.1
Dubois	14,200	4	43	17	1.20	--------	--------	--------
Duquesne	20,500	3	37	39	1.90	2	.10	5.1
Ellwood City	11,300	--------	--------	1	.09	0	--------	--------
Farrell	18,100	4	26	113	6.24	9	.50	8.0
Greensburg	15,900	--------	--------	12	.76	--------	--------	--------
Harrisburg	82,300	7	138	254	3.09	18	.22	7.1
Hazleton	35,400	7	55	25	.71	0	--------	--------
Homestead	21,300	7	40	11	.52	--------	--------	--------
Jeannette	11,500	4	26	25	2.17	3	.26	12.0
Kingston	17,500	1	22	21	1.20	--------	--------	--------
Lancaster	55,900	7	154	61	1.09	3	.05	4.9
Lansford	10,200	4	21	17	1.66	2	.20	11.8
Lebanon	25,100	4	30	207	8.25	11	.44	5.3
Lewistown	10,500	3	37	24	2.28	3	.28	12.5
McKees Rocks	17,900	3	65	41	2.29	1	.06	2.4
McKeesport	48,700	7	58	65	1.33	9	.18	13.8
Monessen	20,700	6	78	42	2.03	4	.19	9.5
Mount Carmel	[1] 17,500	2	37	44	2.52	1	.06	2.3
Nanticoke	24,300	6	49	14	.58	1	.04	7.1
New Castle	49,000	7	44	52	1.06	5	.10	9.6
New Kensington	14,000	2	26	11	.79	1	.07	9.1
Norristown	34,400	7	60	26	.76	3	.09	11.5
North Braddock	16,400	7	43	37	2.26	2	.12	5.4
Oil City	22,900	7	36	27	1.18	--------	--------	--------
Olyphant	11,000	5	12	50	4.53	--------	--------	--------
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	4	12	22	2.10	5	.48	22.7
Pittston	19,500	7	18	2	.10	1	.05	50.0
Plymouth	[1] 16,500	7	35	38	2.30	4	.24	10.5
Pottstown	18,300	1	6	6	.33	0	--------	--------
Sharon	24,400	5	28	92	3.77	7	.29	7.6
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	6	55	38	1.54	1	.04	2.6
Steelton	[1] 13,400	7	34	23	1.71	0	--------	--------
Sunbury	16,600	6	44	48	2.89	--------	--------	--------
Swissvale	12,500	4	34	83	6.62	3	.24	3.6
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	5	42	24	1.53	--------	--------	--------
Vandergrift	10,600	--------	--------	8	.76	1	.09	12.5
Warren	15,000	7	22	6	.40	1	.07	16.7
Washington	22,700	7	54	28	1.23	4	.18	14.3
West Chester	[1] 11,700	7	13	5	.43	0	--------	--------
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	--------	--------	121	1.57	10	.13	8.3
Windber	10,100	--------	--------	26	2.57	--------	--------	--------
Woodlawn	17,700	4	21	15	.85	1	.06	6.7
York	48,800	6	156	15	.31	2	.04	13.3
Rhode Island								
Central Falls	24,800	4	35	16	.64	0	--------	--------
Cranston	33,300	7	31	16	.48	1	.03	6.2
Newport	31,700	7	74	104	3.28	0	--------	--------
Pawtucket	70,100	6	75	98	1.40	7	.10	7.1
Warwick	[1] 13,500	--------	--------	5	.37	2	.15	40.0
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	71	37	.92	--------	--------	--------
Greenville	26,600	6	27	27	1.02	2	.08	7.4
Sumter	10,200	1	10	17	1.67	--------	--------	--------
South Dakota								
Aberdeen	16,200	4	31	7	.43	--------	--------	--------
Sioux Falls	30,400	7	30	36	1.19	2	.07	5.6
Watertown	10,500	--------	--------	1	.10	0	--------	--------
Tennessee:								
Knoxville	92,200	6	89	69	.75	3	.03	4.3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

DIPHTHERIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Texas								
Amarillo	17, 400	6	14	6	0 35	--------	--------	--------
Cleburne	13, 900	5	5	10	72	0	--------	--------
Galveston	47, 600	7	44	28	59	4	0 08	14 3
Paris	16, 800	2	9	1	06	0	--------	--------
Port Arthur	30, 000	--------	--------	48	1 60	1	03	2 1
San Angelo	[1] 10, 000	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	20	--------
Tyler	12, 900	6	12	7	54	0	--------	--------
Waco	43, 000	6	48	19	44	1	02	5 3
Utah								
Ogden	36, 100	7	33	62	1 72	5	14	8 1
Provo	11, 000	1	13	33	2 99	1	09	3 0
Vermont								
Barre	[1] 10, 000	6	3	8	80	--------	--------	--------
Bennington	10, 600	1	3	2	19	--------	--------	--------
Burlington	23, 900	6	23	37	1 55	1	04	2 7
Virginia								
Alexandria	18, 400	6	9	4	22	0	--------	--------
Charlottesville	11, 100	3	7	31	2 79	0	--------	--------
Danville	22, 700	7	53	33	1 45	2	09	6 1
Lynchburg	30, 300	6	68	118	3 89	3	10	2 5
Newport News	43, 400	6	36	22	51	1	02	4 5
Petersburg	35, 000	7	69	32	91	0	--------	--------
Portsmouth	58, 200	7	77	9	15	0	--------	--------
Roanoke	56, 900	6	101	87	1 53	6	11	6 9
Washington								
Aberdeen	16 000	6	3	12	75	1	06	8 3
Bellingham	26, 100	7	14	9	.34	2	08	22 2
Bremerton	11, 700	1	10	6	51	1	09	16 7
Everett	29, 000	7	10	4	14	0	--------	--------
Hoquiam	10, 900	--------	--------	12	1 10	1	09	8. 3
Vancouver	14, 200	6	16	18	1 27	0	--------	--------
Walla Walla	[1] 15, 500	3	5	11	71	2	13	18 2
Yakima	22, 200	7	10	36	1 62	2	09	5 6
West Virginia								
Charleston	47, 300	7	91	53	1 12	3	06	5 7
Clarksburg	29, 900	--------	--------	7	23	0	--------	--------
Fairmont	20, 400	7	61	34	1 67	--------	--------	--------
Martinsburg	13 400	5	31	10	75	2	15	20 0
Morgantown	13, 500	--------	--------	28	2 07	0	--------	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56, 200	7	101	66	1 17	1	02	1 5
Wisconsin								
Appleton	20, 900	5	16	28	1 34	3	14	10 7
Ashland	11, 300	5	16	30	2 65	--------	--------	--------
Beloit	24, 100	7	39	28	1 16	0	--------	--------
Eau Claire	22, 100	7	26	12	54	0	--------	--------
Fond du Lac	25, 600	7	13	44	1 72	2	08	4 5
Green Bay	33, 700	7	53	70	2 08	2	06	2 9
Janesville	20, 300	6	17	16	79	1	05	6 2
Kenosha	48, 600	7	136	66	1 35	6	12	9 1
La Crosse	30, 400	6	42	11	.36	0	--------	--------
Madison	45, 200	7	34	71	1 57	3	07	4 2
Manitowoc	19, 700	5	21	51	2 59	2	10	3 9
Marinette	13, 600	7	10	12	88	0	--------	--------
Oshkosh	33, [illegible]00	6	30	7	21	1	03	14 3
Racine	66, 600	6	163	121	1 83	5	08	4 1
Sheboygan	33, 100	6	69	106	3 21	5	15	4 7
Superior	[1] 39, 700	6	47	31	78	4	10	12 9
Wausau	19, 900	7	19	19	96	0	--------	--------
West Allis	17, 000	4	45	29	1 70	2	12	6 9
Wyoming								
Casper	20, 000	--------	--------	10	.50	0	--------	--------

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Anniston	20,000	34	1 70	2	0 10	17 0
Dothan	14,000	52	3 70	0	--------	--------
Florence	12,300	31	2 52	0	--------	--------
Mobile	65,100	--------	--------	30	46	--------
Montgomery	45,900	--------	--------	4	.09	--------
Arizona						
Douglas	11,500	--------	--------	1	09	--------
Phoenix	35,300	--------	--------	13	37	--------
Tucson	26,000	--------	--------	1	04	--------
Arkansas						
Fort Smith	31,100	--------	--------	1	03	--------
Little Rock	72,600	25	34	6	08	4 2
California						
Alhambra	11,000	2	18	1	.09	2 0
Bakersfield	22,900	16	70	7	31	2 3
Berkeley	64,600	17	26	6	.09	2 8
Chico	11,900	4	34	--------	--------	--------
Eureka	13,400	--------	--------	1	07	--------
Fresno	56,700	--------	--------	3	05	--------
Glendale	20,000	15	75	2	10	7 5
Lone Beach	83,100	20	24	8	10	2 5
Modesto	11,700	300	25 71	1	09	300 0
Pasadena	55,100	--------	--------	5	09	--------
Pomona	15,000	--------	--------	2	13	--------
Sacramento	71,100	--------	--------	17	24	--------
San Diego	96,400	17	18	10	.10	1 7
San Jose	42,900	10	.23	5	12	2 0
Santa Ana	18,800	17	91	5	27	3 4
Santa Barbara	23,200	--------	--------	4	.17	--------
Santa Monica	18,700	--------	--------	2	11	--------
Stockton	46,100	30	65	15	33	2 0
Colorado						
Boulder	11,700	1	09	0	--------	--------
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	7	23	3	10	2 3
Pueblo	43,700	--------	--------	2	05	--------
Trinidad	11,000	--------	--------	3	27	--------
Connecticut						
Fairfield	14,000	--------	--------	4	29	--------
Greenwich	24,700	3	12	0	--------	--------
Manchester	20,600	5	24	--------	--------	--------
Meriden	36,000	4	11	--------	--------	--------
Milford	12,900	--------	--------	1	08	--------
New Britain	66,500	38	57	4	06	9 5
New London	28,500	1	04	0	--------	--------
Stonington	10,700	--------	--------	1	.09	--------
Florida						
Miami	40,700	12	29	4	10	3 0
Tampa	67,600	13	.19	4	06	3 2
West Palm Beach	12,900	--------	--------	2	.16	--------
Georgia						
Athens	18,600	1	.05	0	--------	--------
Brunswick	16,400	5	31	1	.06	5 0
Lagrange	22,300	11	.49	0	--------	--------
Rome	13,800	12	87	1	07	12 0
Savannah	91,200	78	85	19	21	4.1
Valdosta	12,200	19	1.55	--------	--------	--------
Illinois.						
Alton	26,400	3	.11	--------	--------	--------
Bloomington	30,100	--------	--------	2	.07	--------
Blue Island	12,900	--------	--------	2	16	--------
Canton	11,000	2	.18	--------	--------	--------
Champaign	17,900	3	.17	--------	--------	--------
Cicero	59,100	--------	--------	2	03	--------
Danville	36,400	--------	--------	11	30	--------
Decatur	49,400	16	.32	2	04	8 0
East Moline	11,200	3	.27	0	--------	--------
East St. Louis	70,600	100	1 42	25	35	4 0
Elgin	28,100	3	11	1	04	3 0
Evanston	42,700	1	.02	0	--------	--------
Freeport	20,500	--------	--------	1	05	--------
Galesburg	24,600	--------	--------	1	.01	--------
Herrin	12,900	--------	--------	5	.39	--------
Jacksonville	15,900	2	.13	1	.06	2.0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Illinois—Continued						
Kewanee	19,400			1	0.05	
Mattoon	14,500			1	.07	
Maywood	13,900			1	.07	
Moline	33,300			1	.03	
Murphysboro	12,200			1	.08	
Oak Park	49,300	7	0.14	0		
Pekin	13,100			3	.23	
Peoria	80,600			6	.07	
Quincy	37,500	8	.21	1	.03	8.0
Rockford	74,400	10	.13	7	.09	1.4
Springfield	62,700	20	.32	5	.08	4.0
Urbana	11,100	1	.09			
Indiana						
Anderson	33,100			2	.06	
Connersville	12,200	50	4.09	3	.25	16.7
Crawfordsville	10,500			2	.19	
East Chicago	43,800			15	.34	
Elkhart	26,600			2	.08	
Elwood	[1] 10,800	20	1.85	0		
Fort Wayne	95,700			1	.01	
Frankfort	12,800			2	.16	
Hammond	48,500			5	.10	
Kokomo	35,700			3	.08	
Laporte	17,100			1	.06	
Michigan City	19,700			1	.05	
Mishawaka	16,000			3	.18	
Muncie	41,400			3	.07	
New Albany	[1] 23,000			4	.17	
Richmond	29,000			2	.07	
Terre Haute	70,300			10	.14	
Iowa						
Cedar Rapids	51,500			9	.17	
Council Bluffs	39,300			1	.03	
Dubuque	39,400			1	.03	
Fort Madison	13,500	10	.74	3	.22	3.3
Mason City	24,000			1	.04	
Muscatine	16,100			1	.06	
Kansas						
Coffeyville	13,800			3	.22	
Emporia	12,300	9	.73	1	.08	9.0
Hutchinson	26,500	22	.83	2	.08	11.0
Lawrence	12,500			2	.16	
Pittsburg	19,500	6	.31	4	.21	1.5
Topeka	53,200			4	.08	
Wichita	81,200			5	.06	
Kentucky						
Covington	58,100	5	.09	3	.05	1.7
Henderson	12,500			1	.08	
Lexington	44,300	11	.25	5	.11	2.2
Newport	[1] 29,300			10	.34	
Owensboro	21,800			14	.64	
Paducah	20,300	1	.05			
Louisiana						
Alexandria	20,100			2	.10	
Baton Rouge	27,000	342	12.68	10	.37	34.2
Lake Charles	13,800	18	1.30	3	.22	6.0
Shreveport	56,200			5	.09	
Maine						
Auburn	17,900	3	.17	0		
Biddeford	18,400	1	.05	0		
Lewiston	34,400			2	.06	
Portland	74,200	24	.32	4	.05	6.0
Waterville	14,200			1	.07	
Maryland						
Cumberland	33,100	18	.54	2	.06	9.0
Frederick	12,000	7	.58	4	.33	1.7
Massachusetts						
Adams	[1] 13,000	4	.31	2	.15	2.0
Amesbury	10,100			1	.10	
Arlington	22,100			2	.09	
Athol	10,400			3	.29	
Attleboro	21,400	6	.28	5	.23	1.2
Braintree	11,700			2	.17	
Brockton	70,600	1	.01	0		

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued						
Brookline	42, 400	3	0 07	2	0 05	1 5
Chicopee	41, 200	4	10	0	--------	--------
Danvers	11, 900	2	17	0	--------	--------
Everett	43, 200	6	14	0	--------	--------
Framingham	18, 900	--------	--------	1	05	--------
Greenfield	17, 800	3	17	1	06	3 0
Haverhill	58, 400	9	15	5	09	1 8
Holyoke	61 300	--------	--------	3	05	--------
Lawrence	98, 200	9	09	3	03	3 0
Malden	51, 300	9	18	1	02	9 0
Marlboro	15, 200	1	07	--------	--------	--------
Medford	46, 400	2	04	--------	--------	--------
Milford	13, 700	40	2 93	1	07	40 0
North Adams	22, 400	3	13	0	--------	--------
Northampton	23, 100	5	22	3	13	1 7
Northbridge	10, 800	5	46	2	.19	2 5
Peabody	21, 300	4	19	2	09	2 0
Pittsfield	46, 200	--------	--------	6	13	--------
Quincy	54, 900	17	31	4	07	4 2
Saugus	12, 200	32	2 63	--------	--------	--------
Southbridge	15, 000	--------	--------	1	07	--------
Taunton	38, 500	--------	--------	3	08	--------
Wakefield	13, 800	3	22	1	07	3 0
Waltham	32, 300	--------	--------	1	03	--------
Webster	14, 100	1	07	--------	--------	--------
Westfield	19, 800	--------	--------	1	05	--------
Winthrop	17, 900	1	06	0	--------	--------
Woburn	17, 200	2	12	0	--------	--------
Michigan						
Bay City	48, 700	--------	--------	2	04	--------
Hamtramck	75, 700	4	05	0	--------	--------
Highland Park	67, 600	--------	--------	2	03	--------
Holland	13, 000	--------	--------	1	08	--------
Jackson	56, 200	--------	--------	6	11	--------
Kalamazoo	52, 700	13	25	3	06	4 3
Lansing	68, 300	--------	--------	5	07	--------
Monroe	13, 700	15	1 09	0	--------	--------
Muskegon	41, 900	--------	--------	3	07	--------
Pontiac	43, 400	2	05	1	02	2 0
Minnesota						
Faribault	12, 100	--------	--------	1	08	--------
Hibbing	16, 900	1	06	0	--------	--------
St Cloud	18, 300	--------	--------	2	11	--------
Winona	19, 400	--------	--------	3	15	--------
Mississippi						
Biloxi	12, 300	66	5 38	7	57	9 4
Missouri						
Independence	12, 500	--------	--------	15	1 20	--------
St Joseph	78, 300	--------	--------	5	06	--------
Springfield	41, 700	--------	--------	13	31	--------
Montana						
Butte	42, 600	--------	--------	2	05	--------
Great Falls	28, 800	--------	--------	1	03	--------
Nebraska						
Lincoln	59, 900	--------	--------	4	07	--------
North Platte	13, 100	8	.61	3	.23	2 7
Nevada						
Reno	12, 500	4	32	0	--------	--------
New Hampshire						
Concord	22, 500	5	22	1	04	5 0
Manchester	82, 200	--------	--------	14	17	--------
Rochester	10, 000	--------	--------	2	20	--------
New Jersey:						
Asbury Park	13, 400	2	15	1	07	2 0
Bayonne	86, 000	--------	--------	11	13	--------
Bloomfield	25, 200	2	.08	1	04	2 0
Bridgeton	14, 400	4	28	2	14	2 0
Clifton	33, 200	3	09	0	--------	--------
Dover	10, 900	3	28	0	--------	--------
East Orange	58, 300	--------	--------	9	15	--------
Garfield	23, [illegible]00	4	17	2	08	2.0
Gloucester City	13, [illegible]00	1	07	0	--------	--------
Harrison	16, [illegible]00	10	61	--------	--------	--------
Hoboken	[1] 68, 200	7	10	3	01	2 3
Irvington	31, 800	2	06	0	--------	--------
Kearny	30, [illegible]00	40	1. 31	2	07	20 0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Jersey—Continued						
Lodi	10,000	1	0.10	0		
Long Branch	13,600	2	15	1	0.07	2.0
Morristown	12,600	4	32	0		
Orange	35,000	2	06	0		
Passaic	68,000			5	07	
Plainfield	31,000	4	13	2	06	2.0
Rahway	11,800			2	17	
Ridgefield Park	10,500	4	38	3	29	1.3
Rutherford	10,600			1	09	
Summit	11,400	1	09	0		
West Hoboken	42,200			2	05	
West Orange	17,700	5	28	1	06	5.0
New York						
Amsterdam	34,600	85	2.46	3	09	28.3
Beacon	11,100	28	2.53	0		
Binghamton	75,300	52	69	0		
Cohoes	23,000	2	09	0		
Corning	16,800	15	89	2	.12	7.5
Cortland	14,100			1	.07	
Dunkirk	20,300	71	3.49	3	15	23.7
Elmira	49,200	2	04	0		
Geneva	15,700	2	13	1	06	2.0
Hornell	15,700			2	13	
Johnson City	10,800	1	09	0		
Kingston	27,000			2	07	
Lackawanna	19,500			1	05	
Little Falls	13,400	6	45	0		
Middletown	19,900	8	40	0		
Mount Vernon	48,200	4	08	1	02	4.0
New Rochelle	30,600			1	03	
Niagara Falls	60,200			7	12	
North Tonawanda	17,100	3	18	0		
Odgensburg	[1] 14,600	10	68	0		
Olean	23,200			1	04	
Peekskill	16,100			1	06	
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900			1	09	
Rome	29,000	2	.07	1	.03	2.0
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	17	1.29	0		
Troy	[1] 72,000	3	.04	1	01	3.0
Watertown	33,100			1	.03	
North Carolina						
Greensboro	45,500			9	20	
New Bern	12,200			2	16	
Raleigh	29,800			5	.17	
Rocky Mount	14,700			2	.14	
Salisbury	17,000			3	.18	
Wilmington	36,100			3	.08	
Winston-Salem	65,800			10	15	
North Dakota						
Fargo	25,000			5	20	
Ohio						
Alliance	24,400			5	21	
Bellaire	16,000			1	06	
Chillicothe	16,400	4	24	0		
Conneaut	10,400	2	19	0		
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	1	08	0		
East Cleveland	35,700	4	11	0		
East Liverpool	21,900			2	.09	
Findlay	18,000			1	06	
Fostoria	10,100			2	20	
Fremont	13,600			1	07	
Hamilton	41,900	48	1.15	0		
Lakewood	54,000			4	07	
Lancaster	15,900	2	.13			
Lima	45,700			4	09	
Lorain	41,400	2	05	1	02	2.0
Mansfield	31,100			2	.06	
Marietta	15,200			1	.07	
Middletown	29,700			2	.07	
Newark	30,300			6	20	
Norwood	29,000			2	.07	
Springfield	67,300			4	.06	
Steubenville	31,300			4	.13	

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

INFLUENZA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800	116	3 64	10	0 31	11 6
Sapulpa	13,900	50	3 61	0	----------	----------
Oregon						
Astoria	16,100	1	06	0	----------	----------
Eugene	11,100	3	27	2	18	1 5
Pennsylvania						
Allentown	89,700	----------	----------	1	01	----------
Braddock	21,600	4	19	2	09	2 0
Butler	25,000	----------	----------	1	04	----------
Carbondale	19,400	----------	----------	2	10	----------
Charleroi	12,400	----------	----------	1	08	----------
Chester	66,000	10	15	1	02	10 0
Connellsville	14,200	----------	----------	1	07	----------
Donora	16,500	----------	----------	12	73	----------
Harrisburg	82,300	----------	----------	6	07	----------
Lancaster	55,900	----------	----------	11	.20	----------
Lewistown	10,500	----------	----------	1	.09	----------
McKees Rocks	17,900	165	9 23	3	17	55 0
McKeesport	48,700	----------	----------	5	10	----------
Nanticoke	24,300	----------	----------	3	12	----------
Norristown	34,400	----------	----------	7	20	----------
Pottstown	18,300	----------	----------	7	38	----------
Sharon	24,400	----------	----------	2	.08	----------
Steelton	[1] 13,400	----------	----------	3	22	----------
Swissvale	12,500	----------	----------	1	08	----------
Vandergrift	10,600	----------	----------	1	09	----------
Warren	15,000	----------	----------	1	07	----------
Washington	22,700	----------	----------	7	31	----------
Woodlawn	17,700	----------	----------	5	28	----------
Rhode Island						
Pawtucket	70,100	----------	----------	2	03	----------
Warwick	[1] 13,500	----------	----------	2	.15	----------
South Carolina						
Greenville	26,600	----------	----------	1	04	----------
South Dakota						
Sioux Falls	30,400	2	07	1	.03	2 0
Watertown	10,500	----------	----------	2	19	----------
Tennessee						
Knoxville	92,200	----------	----------	34	37	----------
Texas						
Beaumont	48,700	----------	----------	4	.08	----------
Galveston	47,600	----------	----------	1	02	----------
Texarkana	12,300	50	4 08	4	.33	12 5
Waco	43,000	9	21	4	09	2 2
Utah						
Provo	11,000	----------	----------	2	.18	----------
Virginia						
Alexandria	18,400	----------	----------	2	.11	----------
Charlottesville	11,116	----------	----------	1	.09	----------
Danville	22,700	----------	----------	8	35	----------
Lynchburg	30,300	----------	----------	9	30	----------
Petersburg	35,000	39	1 11	16	46	2 4
Portsmouth	58,200	----------	----------	7	.12	----------
Roanoke	56,900	----------	----------	19	.33	----------
Washington						
Bellingham	26,100	----------	----------	5	.19	----------
Bremerton	11,700	36	3 09	3	.26	12 0
Everett	29,000	----------	----------	3	.10	----------
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	----------	----------	5	.32	----------
West Virginia						
Charleston	47,300	5	11	1	.02	5 0
Clarksburg	29,900	----------	----------	3	10	----------
Fairmont	20,400	6	29	----------	----------	----------
Martinsburg	13,400	----------	----------	3	22	----------
Morgantown	13,500	3	22	1	07	3 0
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	----------	----------	3	.05	----------
Wisconsin.						
Beloit	24,100	----------	----------	1	04	----------
Eau Claire	22 100	1	05	----------	----------	----------
Green Bay	33,700	----------	----------	2	.06	----------
Janesville	20,300	----------	----------	1	05	----------
Kenosha	48,900	13	27	0	----------	----------
La Crosse	30,400	----------	----------	1	.03	----------
Madison	45,200	4	.09	2	.04	2 0
Marinette	13,600	----------	----------	10	.73	----------

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Mobile	65,100	2	0.03	1	0.02	2.0
Arizona						
Phoenix	35,300	----	----	10	.28	----
Arkansas						
Little Rock	72,600	----	----	5	.07	----
California						
Alhambra	11,000	----	----	1	.09	----
Bakersfield	22,900	1	.04	0	----	----
Berkeley	64,600	4	.06	0	----	----
Glendale	20,000	1	.05	0	----	----
Sacramento	71,100	----	----	2	.03	----
San Diego	96,400	5	.05	1	.01	5.0
Santa Ana	18,800	2	.11	0	----	----
Santa Monica	18,700	----	----	2	.11	----
Stockton	46,100	3	.07	0	----	----
Colorado						
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	----	----	2	.07	----
Connecticut						
Fairfield	14,000	----	----	1	.07	----
Greenwich	24,700	1	.04	0	----	----
Meriden	36,000	4	.11	----	----	----
New Britain	66,500	8	.12	0	----	----
Florida						
St. Petersburg	26,500	1	.04	----	----	----
Georgia						
Lagrange	22,300	----	----	1	.04	----
Illinois						
Bloomington	30,100	----	----	3	.10	----
Elgin	28,100	1	.04	0	----	----
Evanston	42,700	----	----	1	.02	----
Freeport	20,500	----	----	1	.05	----
Herrin	12,900	----	----	3	.23	----
Oak Park	49,300	----	----	1	.02	----
Pekin	13,100	1	.08	1	----	----
Rockford	74,400	----	----	5	.07	----
Waukegan	20,700	----	----	1	.05	----
Indiana						
Elkhart	26,600	----	----	1	.04	----
Kokomo	35,700	----	----	1	.03	----
Laporte	17,100	3	.18	2	.12	1.5
Michigan City	19,700	----	----	2	.10	----
Newcastle	16,500	----	----	1	.06	----
Terre Haute	70,300	----	----	2	.03	----
Iowa						
Muscatine	16,100	----	----	1	.06	----
Kansas						
Fort Scott	10,800	----	----	1	.09	----
Parsons	17,700	2	.11	0	----	----
Maine						
Lewiston	34,400	----	----	1	.03	----
Waterville	14,200	----	----	1	.07	----
Massachusetts						
Arlington	22,100	4	.18	2	.09	2.0
Attleboro	21,400	1	.05	0	----	----
Chelsea	48,200	3	.06	1	.02	3.0
Clinton	[1] 13,000	1	.08	0	----	----
Everett	43,200	2	.05	1	.02	2.0
Holyoke	61,300	----	----	2	.03	----
Lawrence	98,200	2	.02	1	.01	2.0
Malden	51,300	4	.08	0	----	----
Medford	46,400	2	.04	0	----	----
Melrose	19,400	6	.31	0	----	----
Milford	13,700	----	----	1	.07	----
Milton	10,100	1	.10	0	----	----
Newburyport	15,900	5	.31	0	----	----
Newton	48,900	----	----	2	.04	----
Northbridge	10,800	----	----	1	.09	----
Wakefield	13,800	----	----	1	.07	----
Michigan						
Ann Arbor	21,700	2	.09	1	.05	2.0
Hamtramck	75,700	----	----	1	.01	----
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	----	----	1	.10	----
Monroe	13,700	1	.07	0	----	----
Muskegon	41,900	----	----	2	.05	----
River Rouge	12,400	----	----	1	.08	----

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Minnesota						
Faribault	12,100			1	0 08	
Virginia	15,700			2	13	
Missouri						
Moberly	13,700	1	0 07	0		
St Joseph	78,300			7	09	
Springfield	41,700			1	02	
Montana						
Butte	42,600			8	19	
Great Falls	28,800			1	03	
New Hampshire						
Manchester	82,200			4	05	
Nashua	29 500			1	03	
Rochester	10,000			1	10	
New Jersey						
Belleville	18,300	1	05			
Bloomfield	25,200	1	04	0		
Clifton	33,200	2	06	0		
East Orange	58,300			2	03	
Garfield	23,600			2	08	
Irvington	31,800			2	06	
Long Branch	13,600	5	37	4	29	1 2
Passaic	68,000	3	04	2	03	1 5
Rahway	11,800			2	17	
Summit	11,400	3	26	0		
New York						
Amsterdam	34,600	1	03	0		
Beacon	11,000	1	09	0		
Binghamton	75,300	5	07	2	03	2 5
Elmira	49,200	2	04	0		
Freeport	11,500	1	09	0		
Gloversville	22,700	1	04	0		
Hudson	11,800	1	08	0		
Ithaca	18,000	4	22	2	11	2 0
Jamestown	42,400			4	09	
Kingston	27,000	1	04	0		
Middletown	19,900			1	05	
Mount Vernon	48,200			3	06	
New Rochelle	39 600			1	03	
Newburgh	31,600	2	06	0		
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	3	21	0		
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	1	09	0		
Poughkeepsie	38,300	2	05	1	03	2 0
Troy	[1] 72,000			2	03	
North Carolina						
Raleigh	29,800			3	10	
Winston-Salem	65,800			3	.05	
North Dakota						
Fargo	25,600			2	08	
Ohio						
Cleveland Heights	20,900	1	05	0		
Hamilton	41,900	1	02	0		
Lorain	41,100	3	07	0		
Mansfield	31,100			1	03	
New Philadelphia	11,800			1	08	
Warren	33,300			2	06	
Oregon						
Astoria	16,100	1	06	0		
Eugene	11,100	1	.09	0		
Pennsylvania						
Altoona	65,300			1	02	
Bethlehem	61,200	1	02	0		
McKeesport	48,700			1	.02	
New Kensington	14,000			1	.07	
Warren	15,000	3	20	2	13	1 5
York	48,800	3	06	2	.04	1.5
South Carolina						
Sumter	10,200	1	10			
South Dakota						
Sioux Falls	30,400	11	36	2	07	5 5
Watertown	10,500			4	38	
Tennessee.						
Knoxville	92,200			1	01	

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Texas						
Amarillo	17,400	1	0 06			
Galveston	47,600			1	0 02	
Texarkana	12,300			1	08	
Utah						
Ogden	36,100			1	.03	
Virginia						
Petersburg	35,000			3	09	
Portsmouth	58,200			1	02	
Roanoke	56,900			2	.04	
Washington						
Everett	29,000			1	03	
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500			1	06	
Yakima	22,200	2	.09	1	05	2 0
West Virginia						
Clarksburg	29,900			1	.03	
Wisconsin						
Janesville	20,300			1	05	
Madison	45,200			1	.02	
Oshkosh	33,200			3	.09	
Superior	[1] 39,700			1	.03	
Wyoming						
Casper	20,000	1	05	0		

MALARIA

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Anniston	20,000	16	0 80			
Dothan	14,000	6	43	1	0 07	6 0
Florence	12,300	15	1 22	3	24	5 0
Mobile	65 100	10	15	4	06	2 5
Arkansas						
Fort Smith	31,100			2	06	
Little Rock	72,600	228	3 14	19	26	12 0
California						
Alhambra	11,000	1	09	0		
Berkeley	64,600	1	02	0		
Chico	11,900	6	50			
Glendale	20,000	1	05	0		
Long Beach	83,100	3	04	0		
Modesto	11,700	5	43	0		
Sacramento	71,100	5	07	0		
Santa Ana	18,800	1	05	0		
Santa Barbara	23,200	3	13	0		
Stockton	46,100			1	.02	
Colorado						
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	4	13	0		
Connecticut						
Greenwich	24,700	30	1 21	0		
Manchester	20,600	7	31			
New Britain	66,500	1	02	0		
Florida						
Miami	40,700	7	17	1	02	7 0
St Petersburg	26,500	68	2 57	3	11	22.7
Tampa	67,600	47	69	4	06	11 7
West Palm Beach	12,900	7	54	3	23	2 3
Georgia						
Albany	13,000	14	1 07	6	46	2 3
Athens	18,600	4	22	0		
Brunswick	16,400	16	98	3	18	5 3
Rome	13,800	4	29	3	.22	1 3
Savannah	91 200	31	34	3	03	10.3
Valdosta	12,200	4	33			
Illinois						
Elgin	28,100	1	04	0		
Peoria	80,600			1	01	
Rock Island	39,200	2	05	0		
Indiana						
Clinton	13,200	10	76	0		
Terre Haute	70,300			1	01	
Kansas						
Coffeyville	13,800	2	.14	0		
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	1	06			
Parsons	17,700	2	.11	0		
Pittsburg	19,500			1	.05	

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MALARIA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Kentucky						
Owensboro	21,800	1	0.05	0	...	...
Louisiana						
Alexandria	20,100	...	...	7	0.35	...
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	.15	1	.04	4.0
Lake Charles	13,800	1	.07	0	...	...
Shreveport	56,200	9	.16	8	.14	1.1
Maine						
Bath	17,200	1	.06	0	...	...
Maryland						
Frederick	12,000	...	...	1	.08	...
Massachusetts						
Belmont	13,200	2	.15	0	...	...
Beverly	24,400	1	.04	0	...	...
Brockton	70,600	2	.03	0	...	...
Dedham	11,500	1	.09	...	...	...
Everett	43,194	2	.05	0	...	...
Lawrence	98,200	1	.01	0	...	...
Pittsfield	46,200	1	.02	0	...	...
Plymouth	13,500	1	.07	0	...	...
Michigan						
Jackson	56,200	1	.02	0	...	...
Mount Clemens	10,300	10	.97	0	...	...
Mississippi						
Biloxi	12,300	9	.73	0	...	...
Missouri						
Hannibal	19,800	7	.35	...	...	...
Springfield	41,700	...	...	3	.07	...
New Hampshire						
Portsmouth	14,600	1	.07	0	...	...
New Jersey						
Belleville	18,300	2	.11	...	...	...
Cartaret	13,500	1	.07	0	...	...
Dover	10,900	2	.18	0	...	...
East Orange	58,300	2	.03	0	...	...
Irvington	31,800	1	.03	0	...	...
Kearny	30,500	4	.13	0	...	...
Montclair	32,200	2	.06	0	...	...
Morristown	12,600	1	.08	0	...	...
Rutherford	10,600	1	.09	0	...	...
Summit	11,400	1	.09	0	...	...
New York						
Kingston	27,000	1	.04	0	...	...
Newburgh	31,600	1	.03	0	...	...
Poughkeepsie	38,300	1	.03	0	...	...
White Plains	22,900	2	.09	0	...	...
North Carolina						
Greensboro	45,500	2	.04	1	.02	2.0
New Bern	12,200	90	7.37	10	.82	9.0
Raleigh	29,800	...	...	1	.03	...
Salisbury	17,000	...	...	1	.06	...
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	.09	0	...	...
Ohio						
East Cleveland	35,700	1	.03	0	...	...
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800	9	.28	2	.06	4.5
Sapulpa	13,900	10	.72	0	...	...
Pennsylvania						
Harrisburg	82,300	1	.01	0	...	...
Oil City	22,900	1	.04	...	...	...
Tennessee,						
Knoxville	92,200	...	...	1	.01	...
Texas						
Beaumont	48,700	...	...	3	.06	...
Cleburne	13,900	10	.72	0	...	...
Denison	18,700	...	...	1	.05	...
Galveston	47,000	2	.04	1	.02	2.0
Texarkana	12,300	...	...	3	.24	...
Tyler	12,900	...	...	3	.23	...
Virginia						
Alexandria	18,400	6	.33	1	.05	6.0
Danville	22,700	14	.62	1	.04	14.0
Petersburg	35,000	1	.03	0	...	...

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Anniston	20 000	7	34	99	4 94	2	0 10	2 0
Dothan	14, 000	1	8	25	1 78	0	-----	-----
Florence	12, 300	-----	-----	92	7 48	6	49	6 5
Mobile	65, 100	3	39	76	1 17	5	08	6 6
Arizona								
Douglas	11, 500	-----	-----	174	15 09	0	-----	-----
Phoenix	35, 300	1	3	209	5 92	6	17	2 9
Tucson	26, 000	6	15	140	5 38	3	12	2 1
Arkansas								
Fort Smith	31, 100	4	55	1, 332	42 78	5	16	4
Hot Springs	11, 700	-----	-----	2	17	0	-----	-----
Little Rock	72, 600	4	177	482	6 64	4	06	8
California								
Alameda	31, 300	7	193	145	4 63	0	-----	-----
Alhambra	11 000	1	97	259	23 58	1	09	4
Bakersfield	22, 900	7	28	66	2 88	7	31	10 6
Berkeley	64, 600	-----	-----	902	13 96	4	06	4
Chico	11, 900	1	55	73	6 12	-----	-----	-----
Eureka	13, 400	7	38	134	9 98	0	-----	-----
Fresno	56, 700	-----	-----	540	9 52	2	04	4
Glendale	20, 000	-----	-----	505	25 30	1	05	2
Long Beach	83, 100	5	129	487	5 86	0	-----	-----
Modesto	11, 700	1	20	40	3 43	0	-----	-----
Pasadena	55, 100	7	212	2, 130	38 65	0	-----	-----
Pomona	15, 000	-----	-----	144	9 58	0	-----	-----
Richmond	21, 500	4	10	18	84	0	-----	-----
Riverside	21, 300	5	37	1, 197	56 32	0	-----	-----
Sacramento	71, 100	5	139	288	4 05	2	03	7
San Bernardino	22, 100	7	36	380	17 23	0	-----	-----
San Diego	96, 400	5	404	709	7 35	7	07	1 0
San Jose	42, 900	-----	-----	452	10 55	0	-----	-----
Santa Ana	18, 800	5	23	30	1 60	1	05	3 3
Santa Barbara	23, 200	5	17	90	3 87	0	-----	-----
Santa Cruz	[1] 10, 900	5	28	6	55	0	-----	-----
Stockton	46, 100	-----	-----	98	2 13	1	02	1 0
Venice	13, 800	4	19	45	3 27	0	-----	-----
Colorado								
Boulder	11, 700	4	52	109	9 23	0	-----	-----
Colorado Springs	[1] 30, 100	7	265	810	26 91	6	20	7
Greeley	12, 200	-----	-----	98	8 00	1	08	1 0
Pueblo	43, 700	3	307	1, 913	43 82	4	09	2
Trinidad	11, 000	7	98	150	13 64	1	.09	7
Connecticut								
Bristol	23, 900	7	52	26	1 09	0	-----	-----
Fairfield	14, 000	2	54	5	36	0	-----	-----
Greenwich	24, 700	7	281	518	20 93	7	.28	1 4
Manchester	20, 500	6	23	62	3 02	1	.05	1 6
Meriden	36, 000	5	63	177	4. 91	-----	-----	-----
Milford	12, 900	4	63	44	3 41	0	-----	-----
New Britain	66, 550	7	314	77	1 16	1	02	1 3
New London	28, 500	7	81	16	56	0	-----	-----
Norwich	23, 000	7	72	11	.48	0	-----	-----
Stonington	10, 700	-----	-----	9	84	0	-----	-----
West Hartford	10, 700	1	279	29	2 70	0	-----	-----
Florida								
Miami	40, 700	4	93	194	4 76	1	02	5
Orlando	14, 800	-----	-----	96	6 50	-----	-----	-----
St Petersburg	25, 500	-----	-----	93	3 70	-----	-----	-----
Tampa	67, 600	4	211	174	2 57	2	03	1 1
West Palm Beach	12, 900	1	32	61	4. 74	1	08	1 6
Georgia								
Albany	13, 000	-----	-----	38	2 91	0	-----	-----
Athens	18, 600	-----	-----	101	5 43	1	05	1. 0
Brunswick	16, 400	7	17	798	48 74	1	06	1
Lagrange	22, 300	-----	-----	42	1 88	0	-----	-----
Macon	57, 300	6	116	922	16 10	0	-----	-----
Rome	13, 800	5	132	22	1 60	1	07	4 5
Savannah	91, 200	-----	-----	323	3 54	6	07	1 9
Valdosta	12, 200	-----	-----	83	6 79	-----	-----	-----

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Idaho								
Boise	22,900	6	48	603	26.30	--------	--------	--------
Pocatello	17,700	6	18	247	13.93	1	0.06	0.4
Illinois								
Alton	26,400	6	100	26	.98	--------	--------	--------
Berwyn	18,000	--------	--------	26	1.44	0	--------	--------
Bloomington	30,100	4	379	438	14.53	0	--------	--------
Blue Island	12,900	4	96	15	1.16	0	--------	--------
Centralia	13,800	6	7	4	.29	0	--------	--------
Champaign	17,900	6	125	19	1.06	0	--------	--------
Chicago Heights	21,700	3	19	2	.09	--------	--------	--------
Cicero	59,100	7	153	55	.93	0	--------	--------
Danville	36,400	4	72	15	.41	1	.03	6.7
Decatur	49,400	4	167	424	8.58	0	--------	--------
East Moline	11,200	1	309	7	.62	0	--------	--------
East St. Louis	70,600	6	104	109	1.54	0	--------	--------
Elgin	28,100	4	111	61	2.17	0	--------	--------
Evanston	42,700	5	167	118	2.77	0	--------	--------
Freeport	20,500	5	61	72	3.51	0	--------	--------
Galesburg	24,600	5	150	431	17.49	3	.12	.7
Herrin	12,900	1	5	2	.16	0	--------	--------
Jacksonville	15,900	7	55	564	35.49	0	--------	--------
Joliet	40,200	--------	--------	307	7.64	5	.12	1.6
Kewanee	19,400	3	27	589	30.34	1	.05	.2
La Salle	13,800	5	101	53	3.85	0	--------	--------
Mattoon	14,500	3	60	180	12.39	0	--------	--------
Maywood	13,900	7	147	17	1.23	0	--------	--------
Moline	33,300	7	156	283	8.49	1	.03	.4
Murphysboro	12,200	2	18	3	.25	0	--------	--------
Oak Park	49,300	7	393	314	6.37	1	.02	.3
Ottawa	11,400	4	60	1	.09	0	--------	--------
Pekin	13,100	7	11	11	.84	0	--------	--------
Peoria	80,600	7	103	33	.41	0	--------	--------
Quincy	37,500	7	191	521	13.90	1	.03	.2
Rock Island	39,200	7	75	427	10.90	1	.03	.2
Rockford	74,400	6	364	870	11.70	4	.05	.5
Springfield	62,700	5	109	78	1.24	0	--------	--------
Streator	15,000	3	27	13	.87	1	.07	7.7
Urbana	11,100	4	43	15	1.35	--------	--------	--------
Waukegan	20,700	4	97	12	.58	0	--------	--------
West Frankfort	11,400	--------	--------	5	.41	--------	--------	--------
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	7	48	515	15.55	1	.02	.2
Connersville	12,200	--------	--------	158	12.92	0	--------	--------
Crawfordsville	10,500	6	13	415	39.68	0	--------	--------
East Chicago	43,800	7	145	60	1.37	1	.02	1.7
Elwood	[1] 10,800	6	56	58	5.38	1	.09	1.7
Fort Wayne	95,700	7	91	807	8.43	1	.01	.1
Frankfort	12,800	6	14	79	6.18	0	--------	--------
Hammond	48,500	6	113	207	4.27	0	--------	--------
Huntington	15,600	--------	--------	76	4.89	0	--------	--------
Kokomo	35,700	7	22	120	3.36	1	.03	.8
La Fayette	23,600	5	53	61	2.59	0	--------	--------
Laporte	17,100	3	33	26	1.52	0	--------	--------
Logansport	22,900	7	94	28	1.22	0	--------	--------
Marion	25,800	6	74	153	5.93	0	--------	--------
Michigan City	19,700	4	66	1	.05	0	--------	--------
Mishawaka	16,400	7	23	13	.79	0	--------	--------
Muncie	41,400	7	110	1,319	31.86	2	.05	.2
New Albany	[1] 23,000	5	12	3	.13	0	--------	--------
Newcastle	16,500	7	16	56	3.39	0	--------	--------
Richmond	29,000	7	56	8	.28	0	--------	--------
South Bend	78,500	4	286	99	1.26	0	--------	--------
Terre Haute	70,300	7	94	72	1.02	0	--------	--------
Wabash	10,400	--------	--------	13	1.25	0	--------	--------
Whiting	11,860	3	13	51	4.32	0	--------	--------
Iowa:								
Boone	13,400	3	22	295	21.98	0	--------	--------
Burlington	[1] 24,000	3	46	9	.37	0	--------	--------
Cedar Rapids	51,500	--------	--------	131	2.54	3	.06	2.3
Clinton	[1] 24,200	3	104	140	5.80	0	--------	--------
Council Bluffs	39,300	7	65	429	10.90	1	.03	.2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Iowa—Continued								
Davenport	62,600	7	50	13	0 21			
Dubuque	39,400	6	127	36	91	0		
Fort Dodge	19,700	2	71	33	1 67			
Fort Madison	13,500			70	5 17	3	0 22	4 3
Iowa City	11,800			303	25 65	0		
Keokuk	14,600			557	38 12			
Marshalltown	16,800	4	8	24	1 43			
Mason City	24 000	7	37	178	7 41	1	04	6
Muscatine	16,100	5	93	176	10 95	2	12	1 1
Sioux City	82,100			58	71			
Waterloo	40,600	3	58	78	1 92	0		
Kansas								
Coffeyville	13,800	5	75	82	5 94	0		
Eldorado	14,600	2	56	23	1 57	0		
Emporia	12,300	1	58	363	29 45	0		
Fort Scott	10,800	5	33	7	65	0		
Hutchinson	26,500	4	86	395	14 90	2	08	5
Lawrence	12,500	6	21	450	36 02	0		
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	7	47	150	8 87			
Parsons	17,700	2	15	139	7 86	0		
Pittsburg	19,500	4	42	83	4 26	0		
Topeka	53,200			2,746	51 61	8	15	3
Wichita	81,200	5	267	2,534	31 19	4	05	2
Kentucky								
Covington	58,100	5	55	164	2 82	0		
Henderson	12,500			2	16	0		
Lexington	44,300	7	226	524	11 83	4	09	8
Newport	[1] 29,300	4	47	58	1 98	2	07	3 4
Owensboro	21,800	3	3	1	05	0		
Paducah	20,300	6	272	86	4 24			
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	2	526	50	2 49	0		
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	18	15	56	2	.07	13 3
Lake Charles	13,800	1	891	260	18 78	1	07	4
Shreveport	56,200	3	34	143	2 54	1	02	7
Maine								
Auburn	17,900	4	73	50	2 80	0		
Bangor	26,500	3	9	59	2 22	1	04	1 7
Bath	17,200	4	4	46	2 67	1	06	2 2
Biddeford	18,400	4	39	9	49	0		
Lewiston	34,400	6	59	261	7 60	0		
Portland	74,200	7	355	50	67	1	01	2 0
Sanford	11,500	5	12	7	61	0		
South Portland	10,100			4	40			
Waterville	14,200	5	25	282	19 82	6	42	2 1
Maryland								
Cumberland	33,100	7	145	7	21	0		
Frederick	12,000			344	28 74	6	50	1 7
Massachusetts								
Adams	[1] 13,000	7	8	15	1 16	0		
Amesbury	10,100	4	59	2	20	0		
Arlington	22,100	7	188	86	3 89	0		
Athol	10,400			103	9 93	1	10	1 0
Attleboro	21,400	7	60	41	1 92	0		
Belmont	13,200			36	2 74	0		
Beverly	24,400	7	33	415	17,03	0		
Braintree	11,700	3	55	30	2 55	1	09	3 3
Brockton	70,600	7	321	141	2 00	0		
Brookline	42,400	7	277	421	9 94	0		
Chelsea	48,200	7	213	214	5 07	0		
Chicopee	41 200	7	64	272	6 60	10	24	3 7
Clinton	[1] 13,000	6	108	120	9 25	0		
Danvers	11,900	6	30	34	2 86	0		
Dedham	11,500	5	29	17	1 48			
Easthampton	12,500	5	35	248	19 79	1	08	.4
Everett	43,200	7	248	208	4 82	1	02	.5
Framingham	18,900	5	79	138	7 29	0		
Gardner	18,000	7	57	31	1 72	0		
Greenfield	17,800	5	45	589	33 10	3	17	5
Haverhill	58,400	4	65	66	1. 13	0		

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Massachusetts—Continued								
Holyoke	61,300	7	263	335	5.46	6	0.10	1.8
Lawrence	98,200	6	358	213	2.17	6	.06	2.8
Leominster	20,700	7	101	50	2.41	0	------	------
Malden	51,300	7	382	243	4.74	2	.04	.8
Marlboro	15,200	6	38	121	7.94	0	------	------
Medford	46,400	7	312	367	7.91	0	------	------
Melrose	19,400	7	136	18	.93	0	------	------
Methuen	16,900	5	70	17	1.00	0	------	------
Milford	13,700	7	39	74	5.42	0	------	------
Milton	10,100	------	------	195	19.30	0	------	------
Natick	11,400	7	21	165	14.44	------	------	------
Newburyport	15,900	6	94	8	.50	0	------	------
Newton	48,900	7	229	1,064	21.74	1	.02	.1
North Adams	22,100	6	52	170	7.59	0	------	------
Northampton	23,100	7	130	377	16.31	0	------	------
Northbridge	10,800	6	39	6	.56	0	------	------
Norwood	14,800	3	39	11	.75	0	------	------
Palmer	10,500	1	5	94	8.96	0	------	------
Peabody	21,300	7	27	152	7.13	1	.05	.7
Pittsfield	46,200	5	130	101	2.18	3	.06	3.0
Plymouth	13,500	5	22	167	12.40	0	------	------
Quincy	54,900	7	103	880	16.18	0	------	------
Salem	[1] 42,500	7	160	116	2.73	1	.02	.9
Saugus	12,200	5	57	38	3.12	0	------	------
Southbridge	15,000	7	17	4	.27	0	------	------
Taunton	38,500	5	87	2	.05	1	.03	50.0
Wakefield	13,800	4	171	132	9.58	0	------	------
Waltham	32,300	7	215	67	2.07	3	.09	4.5
Watertown	25,400	5	98	180	7.08	0	------	------
Webster	14,100	5	37	163	11.59	0	------	------
West Springfield	15,400	4	42	82	5.33	0	------	------
Westfield	19,800	7	42	24	1.21	0	------	------
Winchester	11,000	6	65	13	1.18	------	------	------
Winthrop	17,900	7	79	42	2.34	0	------	------
Woburn	17,200	7	82	88	5.13	0	------	------
Michigan								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	156	120	5.53	0	------	------
Battle Creek	41,200	7	442	66	1.60	1	.02	1.5
Bay City	48,700	7	58	280	5.75	0	------	------
Benton Harbor	13,600	7	33	35	2.57	0	------	------
Cadillac	10,100	2	28	4	.39	0	------	------
Hamtramck	75,700	4	66	83	1.10	1	.01	1.2
Highland Park	67,600	7	241	31	6.38	4	.06	.9
Holland	13,000	------	------	299	23.06	0	------	------
Ironwood	17,100	7	95	481	28.12	0	------	------
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	4	30	72	6.86	0	------	------
Jackson	56,200	7	617	85	1.51	1	.02	1.2
Kalamazoo	52,700	7	336	1,270	24.11	1	.02	.1
Lansing	68,300	------	------	860	12.59	0	------	------
Marquette	13,300	5	81	18	1.36	0	------	------
Monroe	13,700	------	------	12	.87	0	------	------
Mount Clemens	10,300	------	------	10	.97	0	------	------
Muskegon	41,900	6	67	70	1.67	0	------	------
Muskegon Heights	13,100	1	145	47	3.58	0	------	------
Pontiac	43,400	7	257	524	12.07	2	.05	.4
Port Huron	29,200	4	173	1,139	38.97	2	.07	.2
Saginaw	70,900	5	121	330	4.65	2	.03	.6
Sault Ste. Marie	[1] 12,100	6	58	39	3.22	1	.08	2.6
Minnesota								
Albert Lea	10,900	------	------	180	16.48	------	------	------
Austin	11,000	------	------	8	.69	------	------	------
Faribault	12,100	3	11	46	3.82	0	------	------
Hibbing	16,900	5	37	21	1.24	0	------	------
Mankato	13,400	------	------	1	.07	0	------	------
Virginia	15,700	------	------	40	2.55	1	.06	2.5
Winona	19,400	6	25	483	24.90	0	------	------
Mississippi								
Biloxi	12,300	3	46	70	5.70	1	.08	1.4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy: Number of years	Estimated expectancy: Cases	1924: Cases reported	1924: Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	1924: Deaths registered	1924: Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	1924: Fatalities per 100 cases
Missouri								
Hannibal	19,800	1	23	11	.56			
Independence	12,500	1	104	223	17 79	1	0 08	0 4
Jefferson City	15,600			49	3 14			
Joplin	[1] 29,900	6	57	300	10 03			
Moberly	13,700	3	45	25	1 83	0		
St Joseph	78,300	7	123	442	5 65	1	01	2
Springfield	41,700			380	9 12	11	26	2 9
Montana								
Anaconda	12 400	4	42	8	65			
Butte	42,600	6	62	205	4 81	0		
Great Falls	28,800	7	134	1,238	42 93	12	42	1 0
Helena	12,000			565	46 94	0		
Nebraska								
Grand Island	15,300	6	25	512	33 46			
Lincoln	59 900	4	134	1,064	17 78	9	15	8
North Platte	13,100			244	18 63	0		
Nevada								
Reno	12,500	7	10	160	12 75	0		
New Hampshire								
Claremont	10,400	1	107	12	1 15	0		
Concord	22,500	7	112	503	22 38	0		
Dover	[1] 13,000	5	85	107	8 21	0		
Keene	11,700	4	28	9	77	0		
Manchester	82,200	7	183	182	2 21	8	10	4 4
Nashua	29,500			80	2 71	1	03	1 2
Portsmouth	14,600	7	34	159	10 87	0		
Rochester	10,000			25	2 49	0		
New Jersey								
Asbury Park	13,400	6	79	17	1 26	0		
Bayonne	86,600	5	143	1,036	11 97	20	23	1 9
Belleville	18,300	7	119	186	10 15			
Bloomfield	25,200	7	175	416	16 48	0		
Bridgeton	14,400	6	122	10	.70	0		
Carteret	13,500			39	2 89	2	15	5 1
Clifton	33,300	4	201	31	93	0		
Collingswood	10,500			14	1 33	0		
Dover	10,900			44	4 04	0		
East Orange	58,300	7	639	379	6 50	0		
Englewood	12,400	7	108	22	1 77	0		
Garfield	23,600	3	72	8	34	0		
Gloucester City	13,400	3	66	4	.30	0		
Hackensack	19,300	7	143	125	6 46	1	05	.8
Harrison	16,300	6	105	138	8 47			
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	5	172	191	2 80	3	.04	1 6
Irvington	31,800	5	246	205	6 45	0		
Kearny	30,500	6	288	447	14 67	0		
Lodi	10,000			6	60	0		
Long Branch	13,600	7	70	287	21 07	0		
Montclair	32,200	7	199	349	10 85	1	03	3
Morristown	12,600	7	49	35	2 79	0		
New Brunswick	37,000	7	41	99	2 67	0		
Orange	35,000	5	100	163	4.66	0		
Passaic	68,000	7	327	55	81	1	.01	1 8
Perth Amboy	46,100	7	98	123	2 67	2	04	1 6
Plainfield	31,000	7	279	254	8 19	3	10	1 2
Rahway	11,800	7	16	162	13 69	0		
Red Bank	10 100			106	10 48			
Ridgefield Park	10,500	1	12	182	17.40			
Rutherford	10,600	1	203	12	1 13	0		
Summit	11,400	4	99	21	1 84	0		
Union	[1] 20,700	4	80	95	4 60			
West Hoboken	42,200	7	111	211	4 99	0		
West New York	37,500	6	132	123	3 28	0		
West Orange	17,700	7	221	80	4.52	0		
Westfield	10,300					1	10	
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	4	111	758	21 93	0		
Batavia	14,300	1	64	15	1 05	0		
Beacon	11,100	2	100	20	1 81	0		
Binghamton	75,300	7	724	1,416	18 80	2	.03	.1

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New York—Continued								
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	7	20	31	1 35	0	--------	--------
Corning	16,800	5	40	45	2 68	1	0 06	2 2
Cortland	14,160	7	56	113	8 00	1	07	9
Dunkirk	20,300	5	24	26	1 28	0	--------	--------
Elmira	49,200	4	353	562	11 42	0	--------	--------
Endicott	16,900	1	541	147	8 70	0	--------	--------
Freeport	11,500	--------	--------	178	15 42	0	--------	--------
Geneva	15,700	4	146	22	1 40	0	--------	--------
Glens Falls	17,300	7	65	341	19 73	--------	--------	--------
Gloversville	22,700	7	49	119	5 23	0	--------	--------
Herkimer	11,800	4	113	113	9 57	1	08	.9
Hornell	15,700	6	325	8	51	0	--------	--------
Hudson	11,800	5	81	14	1 18	0	--------	--------
Ilion	11,800	--------	--------	48	4 07	--------	--------	--------
Ithaca	18,000	6	39	52	2 89	0	--------	--------
Jamestown	42,400	5	291	272	6 41	0	--------	--------
Johnson City	10,800	--------	--------	234	21 64	1	09	.4
Kingston	27,000	5	99	44	1 63	0	--------	--------
Lackawanna	19,500	7	191	205	10 52	0	--------	--------
Little Falls	13,400	6	53	396	29 60	5	37	1 3
Lockport	22,400	4	162	46	2 05	0	--------	--------
Middletown	19,900	7	115	26	1 31	0	--------	--------
Mount Vernon	48,200	6	200	283	5 87	0	--------	--------
New Rochelle	39,600	5	251	260	6 56	0	--------	--------
Newburgh	31,600	5	66	385	12 20	1	03	.3
Niagara Falls	60,200	6	354	560	9 31	3	.05	.5
North Tonawanda	17,100	7	56	7	41	0	--------	--------
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	--------	--------	23	1 57	0	--------	--------
Olean	23,200	6	80	154	6 63	2	.09	1 3
Oneonta	12,600	--------	--------	104	8 28	0	--------	--------
Oswego	23,700	4	16	46	1 94	1	04	2 2
Peekskill	16,100	6	161	71	4 42	0	--------	--------
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,909	--------	--------	43	3 91	0	--------	--------
Poughkeepsie	38,300	5	50	22	57	1	03	4 5
Rensselaer	10,900	2	42	14	1 29	0	--------	--------
Rome	29,000	7	261	288	9 91	2	07	7
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	7	18	377	28 60	0	--------	--------
Troy	[1] 72,000	5	286	505	7 01	22	31	4 4
Watertown	33,400	7	218	1,118	33 48	5	15	.4
Watervliet	16,500	4	34	81	4 90	0	--------	--------
White Plains	22,900	5	100	118	6 48	0	--------	--------
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	7	44	278	8 99	1	03	.4
Greensboro	45,700	--------	--------	841	18 47	2	04	.2
High Point	22,300	--------	--------	736	33 04	--------	--------	--------
New Bern	12,200	--------	--------	361	29 56	0	--------	--------
Raleigh	29,800	6	252	272	9 14	0	--------	--------
Rocky Mount	11,700	--------	--------	220	15 39	0	--------	--------
Salisbury	17,000	--------	--------	82	4 82	0	--------	--------
Wilmington	36,400	7	77	709	19 48	5	.14	7
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	446	1,367	20.77	14	21	1.0
North Dakota								
Fargo	25,600	5	68	481	18 77	1	04	.2
Ohio								
Alliance	24,400	--------	--------	17	.70	0	--------	--------
Ashtabula	24,700	6	27	12	49	1	.04	8 3
Barberton	22,500	6	13	5	22	0	--------	--------
Bellaire	16,000	2	50	111	6.92	3	19	2 7
Bucyrus	11,500	--------	--------	9	78	0	--------	--------
Cambridge	13,900	5	33	1	07	0	--------	--------
Chillicothe	16,400	7	58	4	24	0	--------	--------
Cleveland Heights	20,900	2	536	94	4.49	0	--------	--------
Conneaut	10,400	1	171	2	19	0	--------	--------
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	--------	--------	4	31	0	--------	--------
East Cleveland	35,700	7	42	112	3.14	0	--------	--------
East Liverpool	21,900	--------	--------	5	23	0	--------	--------
East Youngstown	15,300	4	85	3	20	0	--------	--------
Elyria	23,300	7	42	15	.64	0	--------	--------
Findlay	18,000	7	171	63	3 50	0	--------	--------
Fostoria	10,100	3	19	9	89	0	--------	--------

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Ohio—Continued								
Fremont	13,600	7	16	14	1 03	0	--------	--------
Hamilton	41,900	7	82	75	1 79	2	0 05	2 7
Kenmore	18,200	3	166	8	44	0	--------	--------
Lakewood	54,000	4	90	9	17	0	--------	--------
Lancaster	15,900	3	24	2	13	--------	--------	--------
Lima	45,700	7	105	337	7 37	2	04	6
Lorain	41,400	7	73	146	3 53	0	--------	--------
Mansfield	31,100	7	269	18	58	0	--------	--------
Martins Ferry	15,300	4	56	7	46	1	07	14 3
Middletown	29 700	7	81	50	1 68	2	07	4 0
New Philadelphia	11,800	2	35	23	1 95	1	08	4 3
Newark	30,300	6	53	8	26	0	--------	--------
Niles	16,100	4	113	14	87	0	--------	--------
Norwood	29,000	5	104	158	5 44	0	--------	--------
Piqua	15,800	7	8	203	12 84	0	--------	--------
Salem	10 900	3	58	14	1 28	0	--------	--------
Sandusky	24,200	7	37	92	3 79	0	--------	--------
Springfield	67,300	7	508	69	1 03	1	01	1 4
Steubenville	31,300	7	22	70	2 23	3	10	4.3
Warren	33,300	7	75	72	2 16	0	--------	--------
Zanesville	30,300	7	107	113	3 73	0	--------	--------
Oklahoma								
Muskogee	31,800	3	161	118	3 71	0	--------	--------
Oregon								
Astoria	16,100	7	58	156	9 70	1	06	6
Eugene	11,100	7	35	227	20 44	0	--------	--------
Pennsylvania								
Allentown	89,700	3	681	211	2 35	1	01	.5
Altoona	65,300	5	156	17	26	1	02	5 9
Beaver Falls	13,100	4	50	43	3 29	0	--------	--------
Berwick	14,000	--------	--------	13	93	--------	--------	--------
Bethlehem	61,200	5	210	148	2 42	0	--------	--------
Braddock	21,600	7	172	130	6 02	0	--------	--------
Bradford	15,700	6	234	13	83	--------	--------	--------
Butler	25,000	7	185	210	8 41	0	--------	--------
Canonsburg	13,000	3	11	3	23	0	--------	--------
Carbondale	19,400	6	43	36	1 85	0	--------	--------
Carlisle	11,300	7	61	7	62	0	--------	--------
Carnegie	12,200	3	111	26	2 13	0	--------	--------
Carrick	12,500	4	99	12	96	0	--------	--------
Chambersburg	13,800	7	35	124	8 98	0	--------	--------
Charleroi	12,400	6	31	69	5 57	0	--------	--------
Chester	66,600	5	389	42	63	0	--------	--------
Clairton	13,700	1	336	30	2 19	1	.07	3 3
Coatesville	16,100	7	52	23	1 43	0	--------	--------
Connellsville	14,200	6	43	7	49	0	--------	--------
Dickson	11,800	--------	--------	3	25	0	--------	--------
Donora	16,500	4	121	10	61	1	06	10 0
Dubois	14,200	3	122	120	8 47	--------	--------	--------
Duquesne	20,500	3	111	9	44	0	--------	--------
Ellwood City	11,300	--------	--------	69	6 11	0	--------	--------
Farrell	18,100	4	53	3	17	0	--------	--------
Greensburg	15,900	--------	--------	65	4 10	0	--------	--------
Harrisburg	82,300	5	239	276	3 35	0	--------	--------
Hazleton	35,400	7	121	278	7 84	2	06	7
Homestead	21,300	7	132	16	75	--------	--------	--------
Jeannette	11,500	3	25	32	2 77	2	17	6 2
Kingston	17,500	1	128	46	2 63	--------	--------	--------
Lancaster	55,900	5	250	90	1 61	0	--------	--------
Lansford	10,200	4	25	2	20	0	--------	--------
Lebanon	25,100	3	29	15	60	0	--------	--------
Lewistown	10,500	2	23	5	47	0	--------	--------
McKees Rocks	17,900	3	45	27	1 51	0	--------	--------
McKeesport	48,700	7	189	206	4 23	1	02	5
Monessen	20,700	6	80	328	15 88	0	--------	--------
Mount Carmel	[1] 17,500	2	53	124	7 10	0	--------	--------
Nanticoke	24,300	6	59	1	04	0	--------	--------
New Castle	49,000	7	101	611	12 48	7	14	1 1
New Kensington	14,000	2	51	3	21	0	--------	--------
Norristown	34,400	7	88	22	.64	1	.03	4.5

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania—Continued								
North Braddock	16,400	7	102	127	7.76	0	-------	-------
Oil City	22,900	7	66	7	.31	-------	-------	-------
Olyphant	11,000	5	5	1	.09	-------	-------	-------
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	3	65	2	.19	0	-------	-------
Pittston	19,500	7	29	4	.20	0	-------	-------
Plymouth	[1] 16,500	7	42	16	.97	1	0.06	6.2
Pottstown	18,300	1	488	13	.71	0	-------	-------
Sharon	24,400	4	82	38	1.56	1	.04	2.6
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	2	76	25	1.01	0	-------	-------
Steelton	[1] 13,400	7	35	126	9.38	0	-------	-------
Sunbury	16,600	6	35	257	15.46	-------	-------	-------
Swissvale	12,500	4	115	77	6.14	0	-------	-------
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	4	158	21	1.34	-------	-------	-------
Vandergrift	10,600	-------	-------	6	.57	0	-------	-------
Warren	15,000	7	18	10	.67	0	-------	-------
Washington	22,700	6	230	230	10.12	4	.18	1.7
West Chester	[1] 11,700	7	78	20	1.71	0	-------	-------
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	3	294	418	5.43	0	-------	-------
Windber	10,100	-------	-------	3	.30	-------	-------	-------
Woodlawn	17,700	4	131	191	10.77	1	.06	.5
York	48,800	5	218	101	2.07	0	-------	-------
Rhode Island								
Central Falls	24,800	4	36	20	.81	0	-------	-------
Cranston	33,300	6	42	3	.09	0	-------	-------
Pawtucket	70,100	6	81	37	.53	1	.01	2.7
Warwick	[1] 13,500	-------	-------	2	.15	0	-------	-------
Westerly	10,500	1	154	12	1.14	-------	-------	-------
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	111	757	18.78	-------	-------	-------
Greenville	26,600	6	50	700	26.37	2	.08	.3
Sumter	10,200	1	101	19	1.87	-------	-------	-------
South Dakota								
Aberdeen	16,200	-------	-------	535	33.03	-------	-------	-------
Sioux Falls	30,400	7	48	424	13.97	1	.03	.2
Watertown	10,500	-------	-------	16	1.52	2	.19	12.5
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200	6	282	737	8.00	22	.21	3.0
Texas								
Amarillo	17,400	-------	-------	800	46.07	-------	-------	-------
Cleburne	13,900	-------	-------	5	.36	0	-------	-------
Denison	18,700	3	21	-------	-------	1	.05	-------
Galveston	47,600	-------	-------	130	2.73	9	.19	6.9
Texarkana	12,300	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	.08	-------
Tyler	12,900	-------	-------	25	1.94	0	-------	-------
Waco	43,000	6	12	11	.33	0	-------	-------
Utah								
Ogden	36,100	7	108	1,458	40.35	0	-------	-------
Provo	11,000	1	10	367	33.21	1	.09	.3
Vermont								
Barre	[1] 10,000	5	12	23	2.30	0	-------	-------
Bennington	10,600	1	451	116	10.97	0	-------	-------
Burlington	23,900	6	99	64	2.68	0	-------	-------
Virginia								
Alexandria	18,400	6	7	18	.98	0	-------	-------
Charlottesville	11,100	-------	-------	68	6.12	0	-------	-------
Danville	22,700	6	38	450	19.82	4	.18	.9
Lynchburg	30,300	-------	-------	17	.56	0	-------	-------
Newport News	43,400	6	210	820	18.90	1	.02	.1
Petersburg	35,000	7	84	63	1.80	1	.03	1.6
Portsmouth	58,200	7	189	226	3.88	1	.02	.4
Roanoke	56,900	3	377	38	.67	0	-------	-------
Washington:								
Aberdeen	16,000	-------	-------	257	16.04	0	-------	-------
Bellingham	26,100	7	44	428	16.39	5	.19	1.2
Bremerton	11,700	1	100	86	7.37	0	-------	-------
Everett	29,000	5	131	434	14.96	0	-------	-------
Vancouver	14,200	6	89	195	3.75	1	.07	.5
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	-------	-------	563	36.32	0	-------	-------
Yakima	22,200	7	231	366	16.48	1	.05	.3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MEASLES—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
West Virginia:								
Charleston	47,300	7	85	200	4.23	0		
Clarksburg	29,900			143	4.78	0		
Fairmont	20,400	7	47	150	7.36			
Martinsburg	13,400	5	19	5	.37	0		
Morgantown	13,500			15	1.11	3	0.22	20.0
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	7	217	176	3.13	0		
Wisconsin:								
Appleton	20,900	4	28	230	11.03	0		
Ashland	11,300	4	23	34	3.00			
Beloit	24,100	7	24	11	.46	0		
Eau Claire	22,100	7	250	728	32.93	0		
Fond du Lac	25,600	4	39	77	3.01	0		
Green Bay	33,700	5	115	26	.77	0		
Janesville	20,300	6	40	110	5.41	1	.05	.9
Kenosha	48,900	5	265	41	.84	0		
La Crosse	30,400	7	162	102	3.35	0		
Madison	45,200	6	195	42	.93	0		
Manitowoc	19,700	5	26	6	.31	0		
Marinette	13,600	7	47	158	11.61	1	.07	.6
Oshkosh	33,200	7	24	365	10.99	2	.06	.5
Racine	66,000	4	48	21	.32	0		
Sheboygan	33,100	6	8	7	.21	0		
Superior	[1] 39,700	4	66	15	.38	0		
Wausau	19,900	7	20	51	2.56	0		
West Allis	[1] 17,000			5	.29	0		
Wyoming:								
Casper	20,000			495	24.79	0		

MUMPS

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama:							
Anniston	20,000	1	10	0.50	0		
Dothan	14,000		1	.07	0		
Florence	12,300		6	.49	0		
Mobile	65,100		13	.20	0		
Arizona:							
Phoenix	35,300	3	18	.51	0		
Tucson	26,000	4	21	.81	0		
Arkansas:							
Little Rock	72,600	9	88	1.21	0		
California:							
Alameda	31,200	16	36	1.15	0		
Alhambra	11,000	94	6	.55	0		
Bakersfield	22,900		25	1.09	1	0.04	25.0
Berkeley	64,600	23	110	2.17	0		
Chico	11,900	1	4	.34			
Eureka	13,400	63	63	4.69			
Glendale	20,000	24	9	.45	0		
Long Beach	83,100	20	201	2.42	0		
Modesto	11,700		25	2.15	0		
Pasadena	55,100	79	35	.64	0		
Pomona	15,000	140	38	2.53	0		
Riverside	21,300	17	9	.42	0		
Sacramento	71,100	70	8	.11	0		
San Bernardino	22,100	18	106	4.81	0		
San Diego	96,400	86	30	.31	0		
San Jose	42,900	3	48	1.12	0		
Santa Ana	18,800	7	3	.16	0		
Santa Barbara	23,200		3	.13	0		
Stockton	46,100	2	121	2.63	0		
Venice	13,800	3	1	.07	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Colorado							
Boulder	11,700	129	14	1.20	----------	----------	----------
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	263	1,030	34.21	0	----------	----------
Greeley	12,200	18	20	1.63	0	----------	----------
Pueblo	43,700	64	102	2.34	0	----------	----------
Connecticut							
Bristol	23,900	----------	56	2.34	0	----------	----------
Fairfield	14,000	8	148	10.61	0	----------	----------
Greenwich	24,700	141	40	1.62	0	----------	----------
Manchester	20,600	1	5	.24	0	----------	----------
Meriden	36,000	15	32	.89	----------	----------	----------
Milford	12,900	11	17	1.32	----------	----------	----------
New Britain	66,500	5	91	1.37	0	----------	----------
New London	28,500	31	10	.35	----------	----------	----------
Norwich	23,000	3	26	1.13	0	----------	----------
Stonington	10,700	----------	4	.37	0	----------	----------
West Hartford	10,700	19	94	8.76	0	----------	----------
Florida							
Miami	40,700	2	8	.20	0	----------	----------
St. Petersburg	26,500	----------	18	.68	0	----------	----------
Tampa	67,600	----------	6	.09	0	----------	----------
Georgia							
Albany	13,000	1	42	3.22	0	----------	----------
Athens	18,600	2	175	9.41	0	----------	----------
Brunswick	16,400	----------	44	2.69	0	----------	----------
Lagrange	22,300	----------	8	.36	0	----------	----------
Macon	57,300	3	647	11.29	0	----------	----------
Rome	13,800	----------	30	2.18	0	----------	----------
Savannah	91,200	1	17	.19	0	----------	----------
Idaho							
Boise	22,900	5	1	.04	----------	----------	----------
Pocatello	17,700	----------	49	2.76	0	----------	----------
Illinois							
Alton	26,400	116	165	6.25	----------	----------	----------
Berwyn	18,000	99	97	5.39	0	----------	----------
Bloomington	30,100	211	20	.66	0	----------	----------
Blue Island	12,900	40	71	5.51	0	----------	----------
Canton	11,000	----------	72	6.54	----------	----------	----------
Centralia	13,800	----------	40	2.90	----------	----------	----------
Champaign	17,900	21	178	9.97	0	----------	----------
Cicero	59,100	150	542	9.17	0	----------	----------
Danville	36,400	----------	132	3.63	0	----------	----------
Decatur	49,400	----------	63	1.28	0	----------	----------
East Moline	11,200	----------	18	1.60	0	----------	----------
Elgin	28,100	43	891	31.66	0	----------	----------
Evanston	42,700	42	311	7.29	0	----------	----------
Freeport	20,500	----------	109	5.32	0	----------	----------
Galesburg	24,600	----------	19	.77	0	----------	----------
Herrin	12,900	----------	1	.08	0	----------	----------
Jacksonville	15,900	48	112	7.05	0	----------	----------
Joliet	40,200	----------	10	.25	----------	----------	----------
Kewanee	19,400	----------	377	19.42	0	----------	----------
La Salle	13,800	1	49	3.56	0	----------	----------
Maywood	13,900	46	113	8.16	0	----------	----------
Moline	33,300	17	81	2.43	0	----------	----------
Murphysboro	12,200	----------	1	.08	0	----------	----------
Oak Park	49,300	417	559	11.33	0	----------	----------
Ottawa	11,400	----------	2	.18	0	----------	----------
Pekin	13,100	34	4	.31	0	----------	----------
Peoria	80,600	60	55	.68	0	----------	----------
Quincy	37,500	46	115	3.07	0	----------	----------
Rock Island	39,200	17	36	.92	0	----------	----------
Rockford	74,400	293	818	11.00	0	----------	----------
Springfield	62,700	2	79	1.26	0	----------	----------
Streator	15,000	2	11	.73	0	----------	----------
Urbana	11,100	15	242	21.71	0	----------	----------
Waukegan	20,700	----------	25	1.21	0	----------	----------
West Frankfort	11,400	----------	8	.70	----------	----------	----------
Indiana:							
Connersville	12,200	----------	3	.25	0	----------	----------
Crawfordsville	10,500	1	5	.48	0	----------	----------
East Chicago	43,800	13	12	.27	0	----------	----------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Indiana—Continued							
Frankfort	12,800	2	11	0.86	0		
Hammond	48,300		10	.21	0		
Kokomo	35,700		4	.11	0		
Laporte	17,100		1	.06	0		
Marion	25,800		26	1.01	0		
Michigan City	19,700		6	.31	0		
New castle	16,500		5	.30	0		
Richmond	29,000	2	1	.03	0		
Iowa							
Boone	13,400		23	1.71	0		
Burlington	24,100	7	105	4.36	0		
Cedar Rapids	51,500		5	.10	0		
Clinton	[1] 21,200	2	4	.17	0		
Council Bluffs	39,500	5	4	.10	0		
Dubuque	39,400	26	7	.18	0		
Iowa City	11,800		162	13.71	0		
Keokuk	14,600		7	.48			
Marshalltown	16,800		70	4.16			
Mason City	24,000		9	.37	0		
Muscatine	16,100	3	275	17.11	0		
Sioux City	82,100	1	7	.09			
Waterloo	40,600		307	7.55	0		
Kansas							
Coffeyville	13,800	1	222	16.03	0		
Eldorado	14,600	2	196	13.30	0		
Emporia	12,300		142	11.52	0		
Fort Scott	10,800		13	1.20	0		
Hutchinson	26,500		228	8.60	2	0.08	114.0
Lawrence	12,500	6	78	6.24	0		
Parsons	17,700	4	4	.23	0		
Topeka	53,200	51	435	8.18	0		
Wichita	81,200	320	2,405	29.60	0		
Kentucky							
Covington	58,100		16	.28	0		
Henderson	12,500	4	5	.40	0		
Lexington	44,600	19	11	.25	0		
Newport	[1] 29,300		1	.03	0		
Owensboro	21,800		9	.11	0		
Paducah	20,500		3	.15			
Louisiana							
Alexandria	20,100		1	.05	0		
Shreveport	56,200		14	.25	0		
Maine							
Auburn	17,900	10	94	5.26	0		
Bangor	26,500	3	29	1.09	0		
Bath	17,200	1	17	.99	0		
Biddeford	18,400		34	1.84	0		
Lewiston	34,400	5	19	.55	0		
Portland	74,200	6	989	13.32	0		
Sanford	11,500		4	.35	0		
South Portland	10,100		39	3.87			
Waterville	14,200	2	41	2.88	0		
Maryland							
Cumberland	33,100	5	27	.82	0		
Frederick	12,000		2	.17	0		
Massachusetts							
Adams	[1] 13,000	25	10	.77	0		
Amesbury	10,100		7	.69	0		
Arlington	22,100	27	4	.18	0		
Athol	10,400		6	.58	0		
Attleboro	21,400	16	147	6.88	0		
Belmont	13,200	33	47	3.57	0		
Beverly	24,400	2	19	.78	0		
Braintree	11,700	78	51	4.34	0		
Brockton	70,600	10	123	1.74	0		
Brookline	42,400	129	121	2.86	0		
Chelsea	48,200	32	60	1.25	0		
Clinton	[1] 13,000		20	1.51	0		
Danvers	11,900	2	14	1.18	0		
Dedham	11,500		6	.52	0		
Easthampton	12,500	2	40	3.19	0		
Everett	43,200	100	63	1.46	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued							
Framingham	18,900	241	7	0.37	0		
Gardner	18,000	3	377	20.92	0		
Greenfield	17,800	6	192	10.79	0		
Haverhill	58,400	120	24	.41	0		
Holyoke	61,300	24	17	.28	0		
Lawrence	98,200	95	7	.07	0		
Leominster	20,700	2	36	1.74	0		
Malden	51,300	68	80	1.56	0		
Marlboro	15,200		2	.13	0		
Medford	46,400	70	102	2.20	0		
Melrose	19,400	43	45	2.32	0		
Methuen	16,900	56	20	1.18	0		
Milford	13,700		50	3.66	0		
Milton	10,100		9	.89	0		
Newburyport	15,900	3	58	3.64	0		
Newton	48,900	371	485	9.91	0		
North Adams	22,400	11			1	0.04	
Northampton	23,100	24	387	16.74	0		
Northbridge	10,800	22	5	.46	0		
Peabody	21,300	12	36	1.69	0		
Pittsfield	46,200	50	7	.15	0		
Plymouth	13,500	22	128	9.51	0		
Quincy	54,900	140	28	.51	0		
Salem	[1] 42,500	40	178	4.19	0		
Saugus	12,200	14	72	5.91	1	.08	72.0
Southbridge	15,000		20	1.33	0		
Taunton	38,500	5	10	.26	0		
Wakefield	13,800	11	34	2.47	0		
Waltham	32,300	219	22	.68	0		
Watertown	25,400	50	63	2.48	0		
Webster	14,100		9	.64	0		
West Springfield	15,400		56	3.64	0		
Westfield	19,800	9	69	3.49	0		
Winchester	11,000	30	24	2.18			
Winthrop	17,900	41	228	12.72	0		
Woburn	17,200	2	24	1.40	0		
Michigan:							
Ann Arbor	21,700	81	215	9.91	0		
Battle Creek	41,200	40	380	6.79	0		
Bay City	48,700	2	5	.10	0		
Benton Harbor	13,600	1	7	.51	0		
Hamtramck	75,700	5	23	.30	0		
Highland Park	67,600	82	499	7.38	0		
Holland	13,000		8	.62	0		
Ironwood	17,100	6	5	.29	0		
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	10	43	4.10	0		
Jackson	56,200	412	85	1.51	0		
Kalamazoo	52,700	139	399	7.57	0		
Lansing	68,300	24	208	3.04	0		
Marquette	13,300		284	21.38	0		
Muskegon	41,900	19	9	.21	0		
Muskegon Heights	13,100		12	.91	0		
Pontiac	43,400	32	875	20.15	0		
Port Huron	29,200	7	601	20.56	0		
Saginaw	70,900	107	60	.85	0		
Minnesota:							
Winona	19,400	6			1	.05	
Mississippi:							
Biloxi	12,300	11	12	.90	0		
Missouri:							
Hannibal	19,800		14	.71			
Independence	12,500		57	4.55	0		
Joplin	[1] 29,900		6	.20			
Moberly	13,700		100	7.31	0		
St. Joseph	78,300	27	52	.66	0		
Springfield	41,700		52	1.25	0		
Montana:							
Great Falls	28,800	4	6	.21	0		
Nebraska:							
Grand Island	15,300	2	34	2.22			
Lincoln	59,900	337	33	.55	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Hampshire							
Claremont	10,400	----------	1	0.10	0	----------	----------
Concord	22,500	----------	----------	----------	2	0.09	----------
Dover	[1] 13,000	1	26	2.00	0	----------	----------
Keene	11,700	1	3	.26	0	----------	----------
Manchester	82,200	12	1	.01	0	----------	----------
Portsmouth	14,600	11	32	2.19	0	----------	----------
New Jersey							
Belleville	18,300	----------	64	3.49	----------	----------	----------
Bloomfield	25,200	120	168	6.66	0	----------	----------
Bridgeton	14,400	9	65	4.52	0	----------	----------
Clifton	33,200	11	13	.39	0	----------	----------
Collingswood	10,500	----------	14	1.33	0	----------	----------
Dover	10,900	----------	243	22.[illegible]	0	----------	----------
East Orange	58,300	----------	588	10.09	0	----------	----------
Englewood	12,400	98	28	2.26	0	----------	----------
Garfield	23,600	----------	15	.63	0	----------	----------
Gloucester City	13,400	----------	10	.75	0	----------	----------
Hackensack	19,300	79	22	1.14	0	----------	----------
Harrison	16,300	9	39	2.39	----------	----------	----------
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	18	3	.04	0	----------	----------
Irvington	31,800	----------	143	4.50	0	----------	----------
Kearny	30,700	100	315	10.34	0	----------	----------
Lodi	10,000	----------	5	.50	0	----------	----------
Long Branch	13,600	2	6	.44	0	----------	----------
Montclair	32,200	82	264	8.21	0	----------	----------
Morristown	12,600	4	105	8.36	0	----------	----------
Orange	35,000	19	347	9.91	0	----------	----------
Passaic	68,000	17	169	2.48	0	----------	----------
Perth Amboy	46,100	----------	2	.04	0	----------	----------
Rahway	11,800	6	16	1.35	0	----------	----------
Ridgefield Park	10,500	----------	85	8.13	0	----------	----------
Rutherford	10,600	----------	164	15.43	0	----------	----------
Summit	11,400	9	123	10.78	0	----------	----------
Union	[1] 20,700	3	2	.10	----------	----------	----------
West Hoboken	42,200	6	17	.40	0	----------	----------
West New York	37,500	----------	2	.05	0	----------	----------
West Orange	17,700	12	189	10.68	0	----------	----------
New York							
Amsterdam	34,600	116	2	.06	0	----------	----------
Batavia	14,300	----------	33	2.30	0	----------	----------
Beacon	11,100	----------	28	2.53	0	----------	----------
Binghamton	75,800	637	29	.39	0	----------	----------
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	----------	11	.48	0	----------	----------
Corning	16,800	----------	19	1.13	0	----------	----------
Cortland	14,100	4	4	.28	0	----------	----------
Dunkirk	20,[illegible]00	9	6	.[illegible]0	0	----------	----------
Elmira	49,200	----------	152	3.09	0	----------	----------
Endicott	16,900	----------	37	2.19	0	----------	----------
Freeport	11,500	----------	26	2.25	0	----------	----------
Geneva	15,700	----------	82	5.23	0	----------	----------
Glens Falls	17,300	11	12	.69	0	----------	----------
Gloversville	22,700	33	9	.40	0	----------	----------
Herkimer	11,800	----------	60	5.08	0	----------	----------
Hornell	15,700	137	6	.38	0	----------	----------
Hudson	11,800	12	31	2.62	0	----------	----------
Ilion	11,800	----------	4	.31	----------	----------	----------
Ithaca	18,000	65	75	4.16	0	----------	----------
Jamestown	42,400	24	22	.52	0	----------	----------
Johnson City	10,800	----------	7	.65	0	----------	----------
Kingston	27,000	----------	63	2.33	0	----------	----------
Lackawanna	19,700	3	27	1.[illegible]	0	----------	----------
Little Falls	13,400	13	71	5.31	0	----------	----------
Lockport	22,400	14	45	2.01	0	----------	----------
Middletown	19,900	1	135	6.80	0	----------	----------
Mount Vernon	48,200	204	319	6.62	0	----------	----------
New Rochelle	39,600	41	150	3.79	0	----------	----------
Newburgh	31,600	35	16	.51	0	----------	----------
Niagara Falls	60,200	34	238	3.96	0	----------	----------
North Tonawanda	17,100	6	54	3.15	0	----------	----------
Olean	23,200	53	18	.78	0	----------	----------
Oneonta	12,600	----------	2	.16	0	----------	----------
Oswego	23,700	70	1	.04	0	----------	----------

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York—Continued							
Peekskill	16,100	42	112	6.97	0	----------	----------
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	12	1	.09	0	----------	----------
Poughkeepsie	38,300	17	266	6.95	0	----------	----------
Rensselaer	10,900	24	3	.28	0	----------	----------
Rome	29,000	2	53	1.82	0	----------	----------
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	135	6	.46	0	----------	----------
Troy	[1] 72,000	142	97	1.35	0	----------	----------
Watervliet	16,500	10	13	.79	0	----------	----------
White Plains	22,900	63	42	1.84	0	----------	----------
North Carolina							
Greensboro	45,500	----------	188	4.13	0	----------	----------
Rocky Mount	14,700	----------	14	.95	0	----------	----------
Wilmington	36,400	38	229	6.29	0	----------	----------
Winston-Salem	65,800	142	195	2.96	0	----------	----------
North Dakota							
Fargo	25,600	----------	33	1.29	0	----------	----------
Ohio							
Ashtabula	24,700	15	16	.65	0	----------	----------
Barberton	22,500	----------	10	.44	0	----------	----------
Bellaire	16,000	----------	7	.44	0	----------	----------
Bucyrus	11,500	20	3	.26	0	----------	----------
Cambridge	13,900	----------	3	.22	0	----------	----------
Cleveland Heights	20,900	5	386	18.44	0	----------	----------
Conneaut	10,400	----------	8	.77	0	----------	----------
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	----------	13	1.15	0	----------	----------
East Cleveland	35,700	44	555	15.55	0	----------	----------
East Liverpool	21,900	----------	----------	----------	1	0.05	----------
East Youngstown	15,300	3	14	.91	0	----------	----------
Elyria	23,300	11	9	.39	0	----------	----------
Findlay	18,000	2	4	.22	0	----------	----------
Fremont	13,600	10	2	.15	0	----------	----------
Hamilton	41,900	----------	14	.33	0	----------	----------
Kenmore	18,200	1	200	10.97	0	----------	----------
Lakewood	54,000	----------	41	.76	0	----------	----------
Lancaster	15,900	----------	1	.06	----------	----------	----------
Lima	45,700	4	6	.13	----------	----------	----------
Lorain	41,400	63	15	.36	0	----------	----------
Mansfield	31,100	23	35	1.13	0	----------	----------
Marietta	15,200	----------	26	1.71	0	----------	----------
Martins Ferry	15,300	----------	4	.26	0	----------	----------
New Philadelphia	11,800	----------	3	.25	0	----------	----------
Newark	30,300	----------	196	6.46	0	----------	----------
Niles	16,100	20	7	.43	0	----------	----------
Norwood	29,000	8	7	.24	0	----------	----------
Piqua	15,800	1	1	.06	0	----------	----------
Salem	10,900	----------	130	11.89	0	----------	----------
Sandusky	24,200	12	3	.12	0	----------	----------
Springfield	67,300	10	60	.89	0	----------	----------
Warren	33,300	7	164	4.93	0	----------	----------
Zanesville	30,300	1	113	3.73	0	----------	----------
Oklahoma							
Muskogee	31,800	----------	202	6.35	0	----------	----------
Sapulpa	13,900	----------	25	1.80	0	----------	----------
Oregon							
Astoria	16,100	1	26	1.62	0	----------	----------
Eugene	11,100	15	7	.63	0	----------	----------
Pennsylvania.							
Allentown	89,700	----------	366	4.08	0	----------	----------
Altoona	65,300	----------	201	3.08	0	----------	----------
Ambridge	16,200	32	2	.12	0	----------	----------
Beaver Falls	13,100	----------	61	4.66	0	----------	----------
Berwick	14,000	----------	9	.64	----------	----------	----------
Bethlehem	61,200	5	90	1.47	0	----------	----------
Braddock	21,600	2	5	.23	0	----------	----------
Bradford	15,700	5	34	2.16	----------	----------	----------
Butler	25,000	90	78	3.12	0	----------	----------
Canonsburg	13,000	----------	2	.15	0	----------	----------
Carbondale	19,400	----------	2	.10	0	----------	----------
Carlisle	11,300	1	156	13.84	0	----------	----------
Carnegie	12,200	----------	22	1.80	0	----------	----------
Chambersburg	13,800	39	33	2.39	0	----------	----------
Charleroi	12,400	17	56	4.52	0	----------	----------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Pennsylvania—Continued							
Chester	66, 600	38	98	1 47	0		
Clairton	13 700		20	1 46	0		
Coatesville	16, 100		33	2 05	0		
Connellsville	14, 200		9	63	0		
Donora	16, 500		22	1 33	0		
Dubois	14, 200		20	1 41	0		
Duquesne	20, 500		5	24	0		
Ellwood City	11 300		101	8 94	0		
Farrell	18, 100	60	20	1 10	0		
Greensburg	15 900		5	32	0		
Harrisburg	82, 300	17	377	4.58	0		
Hazleton	35, 400	18	119	3 36	0		
Homestead	21, 300	5	25	1 18			
Jeannette	11, 500	3	29	2 51	0		
Kingston	17, 500		59	3 37			
Lancaster	55 900	15	522	9 34	0		
Lansford	10, 200		2	20	0		
Lebanon	25, 100		10	40	0		
Lewistown	10, 500		132	12 57	0		
McKees Rocks	17, 900		43	2 41	0		
McKeesport	48, 700	2	9	18	0		
Monessen	20, 700	18	21	1 02	0		
New Castle	49, 000		46	94	0		
New Kensington	14, 000		35	2 51	0		
Norristown	34, 400	10	79	2 30	0		
North Braddock	16 400	1	5	31	0		
Oil City	22, 900	113	20	87			
Phoenixville	[1] 10, 500	3	135	12 88	0		
Plymouth	[1] 16, 500		18	1 09	0		
Pottstown	18, 300		149	8 15	0		
Sharon	24, 400	153	9	37	0		
Steelton	[1] 13, 400	34	27	2 01	0		
Sunbury	16, 600	19	66	3 97			
Swissvale	12, 500	1	16	3 67	0		
Uniontown	[1] 15, 700	2	9	57			
Warren	15, 000	14	6	40	0		
Washington	22, 700	14	97	4 27	0		
West Chester	[1] 11, 700	120	16	1 37	0		
Wilkes-Barre	77, 000		51	66	0		
Woodlawn	17, 700	3	45	2 54	0		
York	48, 800		82	1 68	0		
Rhode Island							
Cranston	33, 300	7	2	06	0		
Pawtucket	70 100		184	2 62	0		
Westerly	10, 500		8	76			
South Carolina							
Columbia	40 300	62	327	8 11			
Greenville	26 600		63	2 37	0		
Sumter	10, 200		1	10			
South Dakota							
Aberdeen	16, 200		7	43			
Sioux Falls	30, 400		3	10	0		
Tennessee							
Knoxville	92, 200		4	04	0		
Texas							
Amarillo	17, 400		500	28 80			
Waco	43, 000	2	3	07	0		
Utah							
Ogden	36, 100	3	443	12 26	0		
Provo	11, 000		118	10 69	0		
Vermont							
Barre	[1] 10, 000	2	60	6 00			
Bennington	10, 600		22	2 08	0		
Burlington	23, 900	7	5	21	0		
Virginia							
Alexandria	18, 400	2	8	43	0		
Danville	22, 700	8	13	57	0		
Lynchburg	30, 300	28	309	10 19	0		
Newport News	43, 400	68	93	2. 14	0		
Petersburg	35, 000	18	8	23	0		
Portsmouth	58, 200	2	5	09	0		
Roanoke	56, 900		56	98	0		

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

MUMPS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Washington							
Aberdeen	16,000	4	62	3 87	0	--------	--------
Bellingham	26,100	1	4	15	1	0 04	4 0
Bremerton	11,700	--------	104	8 92	0	--------	--------
Everett	29,000	10	1	03	0	--------	--------
Vancouver	14,200	--------	20	1 41	0	--------	--------
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	--------	3	19	0	--------	--------
Yakima	22,200	12	150	6 76	0	--------	--------
West Virginia							
Charleston	47,300	2	80	1 69	0	--------	--------
Clarksburg	29,900	33	8	27	0	--------	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	9	62	1 10	0	--------	--------
Wisconsin							
Appleton	20 900	4	4	19	0	--------	--------
Beloit	24,100	104	25	1 04	0	--------	--------
Eau Claire	22,100	77	3	14	0	--------	--------
Janesville	20,300	5	14	69	0	--------	--------
Kenosha	48,900	140	492	10 06	0	--------	--------
La Crosse	30 400	113	55	1 81	0	--------	--------
Madison	45,200	--------	844	18 67	0	--------	--------
Manitowoc	19,700	--------	12	61	0	--------	--------
Racine	66 000	3	30	45	0	--------	--------
Sheboygan	33,100	15	15	45	0	--------	--------
Wausau	19,900	3	5	25	0	--------	--------
Wyoming							
Casper	20,000	--------	17	85	0	--------	--------

PELLAGRA

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama								
Anniston	20,000	7	7	--------	--------	2	0 10	--------
Dothan	14,000	1	0	2	0 14	0	--------	--------
Mobile	65,100	--------	--------	--------	--------	13	20	--------
Montgomery	45,900	--------	--------	--------	--------	6	13	--------
Arkansas								
Fort Smith	31,100	2	4	--------	--------	3	10	--------
Hot Springs	11,700	--------	--------	1	09	0	--------	--------
Little Rock	72,600	--------	--------	--------	--------	8	11	--------
California								
Pasadena	55,100	7	1	--------	--------	1	02	--------
San Bernardino	22,100	4	0	--------	--------	1	05	--------
Santa Ana	18,800	4	0	--------	--------	1	05	--------
Stockton	46,100	4	1	1	02	0	--------	--------
Florida								
Miami	40,700	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	07	--------
Tampa	67,600	2	4	7	10	4	06	1 7
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	4	--------	--------	1	08	--------
Georgia								
Athens	18,600	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	11	--------
Brunswick	16,400	4	5	--------	--------	2	.12	--------
Lagrange	22,300	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	.13	--------
Rome	13,800	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	15	--------
Savannah	91,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	10	11	--------
Illinois								
Champaign	17,900	6	0	--------	--------	1	06	--------
Herrin	12,900	--------	--------	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Rockford	74,400	7	0	1	.01	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PELLAGRA—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Kansas								
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	7	0	1	0.06	--------	--------	--------
Parsons	17,700	--------	--------	2	.11	0	--------	--------
Topeka	53,200	6	1	--------	--------	1	0.02	--------
Wichita	81,200	4	1	--------	--------	2	.02	--------
Kentucky								
Lexington	44,300	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	.07	--------
Paducah	20,300	--------	--------	2	.10	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	.05	--------
Baton Rouge	27,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	.11	--------
Shreveport	56,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	5	.09	--------
Massachusetts								
Everett	43,200	7	0	1	.02	--------	--------	--------
Newburyport	15,900	7	0	--------	--------	1	.06	--------
Michigan								
Holland	13,000	5	1	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Mississippi								
Biloxi	12,300	3	1	4	.33	2	.16	2.0
North Carolina								
Greensboro	45,500	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	.09	--------
New Bern	12,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	.16	--------
Raleigh	29,800	--------	--------	--------	--------	17	.57	--------
Salisbury	17,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	.06	--------
Winston-Salem	65,800	5	14	--------	--------	10	.15	--------
Oklahoma								
Muskogee	31,800	--------	--------	2	.06	0	--------	--------
Pennsylvania								
Pittston	19,500	7	0	--------	--------	2	.10	--------
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	--------	--------	3	.07	--------	--------	--------
Greenville	26,600	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	.04	--------
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	17	.18	--------
Texas								
Beaumont	48,700	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	.06	--------
Cleburne	13,900	--------	--------	--------	--------	5	.36	--------
Denison	18,700	3	2	--------	--------	1	.05	--------
Galveston	47,600	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	.08	--------
Port Arthur	30,000	--------	--------	1	.03	0	--------	--------
San Angelo	[1] 10,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	.20	--------
Texarkana	12,300	2	1	--------	--------	1	.08	--------
Waco	43,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	8	.19	--------
Virginia								
Danville	22,700	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	.18	--------
Lynchburg	30,300	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	.13	--------
Petersburg	35,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	.06	--------
Portsmouth	58,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	.07	--------
Roanoke	56,900	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	.02	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama						
Anniston	20,000	92	4.59	65	3.25	1.4
Dothan	14,000	7	.50	3	.21	2.3
Florence	12,300	35	2.84	10	.81	3.5
Mobile	65,100			60	.92	
Montgomery	45,900			60	1.31	
Arizona						
Douglas	11,500			35	3.04	
Phoenix	35,300			102	2.89	
Tucson	26,000			53	2.04	
Arkansas						
Fort Smith	31,100			38	1.22	
Little Rock	72,600	82	1.13	76	1.05	1.1
California						
Alameda	31,300	40	1.28	26	.83	1.5
Alhambra	11,000			15	1.37	
Bakersfield	22,900			38	1.66	
Berkeley	64,600	[1] 36	[1] .56	40	.62	
Chico	11,900	15	1.26			
Eureka	13,400			19	1.42	
Fresno	56,700			66	1.16	
Glendale	20,000			26	1.30	
Long Beach	83,100	92	1.11	88	1.06	1.0
Modesto	11,700	100	8.58	10	.86	10.0
Pasadena	55,100	63	1.14	49	.89	1.3
Pomona	15,000			15	1.00	
Richmond	21,500			13	.60	
Riverside	21,300	52	2.45	39	1.83	1.3
Sacramento	71,100			102	1.43	
San Bernardino	22,100	121	5.49	56	2.54	2.2
San Diego	96,400	155	1.61	70	.73	2.2
San Jose	42,900	25	.58	0		
Santa Ana	18,800			30	1.60	
Santa Barbara	23,200			24	1.03	
Santa Cruz	[1] 10,900			13	1.19	
Santa Monica	18,700			44	2.36	
Stockton	46,100	108	2.34	67	1.45	1.6
Vallejo	25,600			17	.66	
Venice	13,800			9	.65	
Colorado:						
Boulder	11,700	43	3.68	14	1.20	3.1
Colorado Springs	[2] 30,100			37	1.23	
Greeley	12,[illegible]00			16	1.31	
Pueblo	43,700			77	1.76	
Trinidad	11,000			41	3.73	
Connecticut:						
Bristol	24,000	[1] 29	[1] 1.21	23	.96	
Fairfield	14,000	[1] 10	[1] .72	12	.86	
Greenwich	24,700	[1] 31	[1] 1.25	6	.24	
Manchester	20,600	[1] 23	[1] 1.12	19	.92	
Meriden	36,000	[1] 45	[1] 1.25			
Milford	12,900			10	.78	
New Britain	66,500	[1] 80	[1] 1.20	78	1.17	
New London	28,500	[1] 14	[1] .49	37	1.30	
Norwich	23,000	[1] 10	[1] .44	5	.22	
Stonington	10,700	[1] 6	[1] .56	13	1.21	
West Hartford	10,700	[1] 22	[1] 2.05	12	1.12	
Florida						
Miami	40,700			46	1.13	
Tampa	67,600			60	.89	
West Palm Beach	12,900	25	1.94	21	1.63	1.2
Georgia						
Albany	13,000			6	.46	
Athens	18,600			31	1.67	
Brunswick	16,400	15	.92	10	.61	1.5
Lagrange	22,300			48	2.15	
Macon	57,300			110	1.92	
Rome	13,800	45	3.26	11	.80	4.1
Savannah	91,200			146	1.60	
Valdosta	12,200	4	.33			
Idaho:						
Pocatello	17,700	110	6.20	18	1.02	6.1

[1] Lobar pneumonia only.
[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Illinois						
Alton	26,400	35	1.33	---	---	---
Berwyn	18,000	28	1.56	10	0.56	2.8
Bloomington	30,100	---	---	32	1.06	---
Blue Island	12,900	24	1.86	17	1.32	1.4
Canton	11,000	16	1.45	---	---	---
Champaign	17,900	26	1.46	13	.73	2.0
Chicago Heights	21,700	2	.09	---	---	---
Cicero	59,100	83	1.40	41	.69	2.0
Collinsville	10,800	---	---	8	.74	---
Danville	36,400	---	---	58	1.59	---
Decatur	49,400	81	1.64	43	.87	1.9
East Moline	11,200	8	.71	3	.27	2.7
East St. Louis	70,600	204	2.89	109	1.54	1.9
Elgin	28,100	63	2.24	23	.82	2.7
Evanston	42,700	53	1.24	---	---	---
Freeport	20,500	24	1.17	17	.83	1.4
Galesburg	24,600	35	1.42	25	1.01	1.4
Herrin	12,900	---	---	22	1.71	---
Jacksonville	15,900	---	---	50	3.15	---
Joliet	40,200	86	2.14	---	---	---
Kewanee	19,400	44	2.27	20	1.03	2.2
La Salle	13,800	19	1.38	17	1.24	1.1
Mattoon	14,500	17	1.17	3	.21	5.7
Maywood	13,900	36	2.60	12	.87	3.0
Moline	33,300	29	.87	19	.57	1.5
Murphysboro	12,200	---	---	19	1.56	---
Oak Park	49,300	132	2.68	42	.85	3.1
Ottawa	11,400	---	---	2	.18	---
Pekin	13,100	45	3.44	14	1.07	3.2
Peoria	80,600	---	---	127	1.58	---
Quincy	37,500	86	2.29	42	1.12	2.0
Rock Island	39,200	30	.77	5	.13	6.0
Rockford	74,400	56	.75	37	.50	1.5
Springfield	62,700	106	1.69	91	1.45	1.2
Streator	15,000	---	---	24	1.60	---
Urbana	11,100	40	3.59	---	---	---
Waukegan	20,700	29	1.40	4	.19	7.2
Indiana						
Anderson	33,100	---	---	48	1.45	---
Connersville	12,200	30	2.45	11	.90	2.7
Crawfordsville	10,500	---	---	10	.95	---
East Chicago	43,800	---	---	137	3.13	---
Elkhart	26,600	---	---	33	1.24	---
Elwood	[2] 10,800	---	---	8	.74	---
Fort Wayne	95,700	---	---	73	.76	---
Frankfort	12,800	---	---	17	1.33	---
Hammond	48,500	---	---	65	1.34	---
Huntington	15,600	---	---	20	1.29	---
Jeffersonville	[2] 10,100	10	.99	---	---	---
Kokomo	35,700	---	---	36	1.01	---
La Fayette	23,600	---	---	31	1.32	---
Laporte	17,100	---	---	16	.94	---
Marion	25,800	---	---	10	.39	---
Michigan City	19,700	---	---	23	1.17	---
Mishawaka	16,400	---	---	81	1.89	---
Muncie	41,400	---	---	51	1.23	---
New Albany	[2] 23,000	---	---	15	.65	---
Newcastle	16,500	---	---	22	1.33	---
Richmond	29,000	---	---	20	.69	---
Wabash	10,400	---	---	8	.77	---
Whiting	11,800	---	---	16	1.36	---
Iowa						
Boone	13,400	---	---	12	.89	---
Burlington	[2] 24,100	71	2.95	22	.91	3.2
Cedar Rapids	51,500	---	---	30	.58	---
Council Bluffs	39,300	---	---	83	2.11	---
Dubuque	39,400	---	---	51	1.29	---
Fort Madison	13,500	---	---	25	1.85	---
Iowa City	11,800	1	.08	0	---	---
Keokuk	14,600	5	.34	---	---	---
Marshalltown	16,800	3	.18	---	---	---
Mason City	24,000	---	---	11	1.71	---
Muscatine	16,100	---	---	24	1.49	---

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Kansas						
Coffeyville	13,800	28	2.03	25	1.81	1.1
Eldorado	14,600	14	.96	2	14	7.0
Emporia	12,500	-------	-------	34	2.75	-------
Fort Scott	10,800	27	2.50	15	1.39	1.8
Hutchinson	26,500	19	72	18	68	1.1
Lawrence	12,500	11	88	9	.72	1.2
Leavenworth	[2] 16,900	8	.47	-------	-------	-------
Parsons	17,700	21	1.19	12	68	1.7
Pittsburg	19,500	28	1.44	25	1.28	1.1
Topeka	53,200	145	2.73	68	1.28	2.1
Wichita	81,200	-------	-------	101	1.24	-------
Kentucky						
Covington	58,100	-------	-------	66	1.14	-------
Henderson	12,500	-------	-------	14	1.12	-------
Lexington	44,300	-------	-------	105	2.37	-------
Newport	[2] 29,300	-------	-------	40	1.36	-------
Owensboro	21,800	-------	-------	31	1.42	-------
Louisiana						
Alexandria	20,100	-------	-------	36	1.79	-------
Baton Rouge	27,000	120	4.45	31	1.15	3.9
Lake Charles	13,800	-------	-------	23	1.66	-------
Shreveport	56,200	-------	-------	86	1.53	-------
Maine						
Auburn	17,900	9	50	0	-------	-------
Bangor	26,500	54	2.04	47	1.77	1.1
Bath	17,200	-------	-------	18	1.05	-------
Biddeford	18,400	-------	-------	47	2.55	-------
Lewiston	34,400	-------	-------	44	1.28	-------
Portland	74,200	-------	-------	100	1.35	-------
Sanford	11,500	22	1.92	15	1.31	1.5
South Portland	10,100	28	2.78	-------	-------	-------
Waterville	14,200	-------	-------	12	.84	-------
Maryland						
Cumberland	33,100	84	2.54	46	1.39	1.8
Frederick	12,000	16	1.34	8	67	2.0
Massachusetts						
Adams	[2] 13,000	[1] 18	[1] 1.39	9	.69	-------
Amesbury	10,100	[1] 5	[1] 49	9	89	-------
Arlington	22,100	[1] 35	[1] 1.58	28	1.27	-------
Athol	10,400	-------	-------	14	1.35	-------
Attleboro	21,400	-------	-------	13	61	-------
Belmont	13,200	[1] 15	[1] 1.14	7	53	-------
Beverly	24,400	[1] 42	[1] 1.72	25	1.03	-------
Braintree	11,700	[1] 4	[1] 34	12	1.02	-------
Brockton	70,600	[1] 51	[1] 72	22	.31	-------
Brookline	42,400	[1] 34	[1] 80	27	64	-------
Chelsea	48,200	[1] 100	[1] 2.08	39	81	-------
Chicopee	41,200	[1] 18	[1] .44	38	.92	-------
Clinton	[2] 13,000	[1] 15	[1] 1.16	8	62	-------
Danvers	11,900	[1] 12	[1] 1.01	21	1.77	-------
Dedham	11,500	[1] 3	[1] 26	-------	-------	-------
Easthampton	12,500	[1] 36	[1] 2.87	12	96	-------
Everett	43,200	[1] 88	[1] 2.04	24	56	-------
Framingham	18,900	[1] 11	[1] 58	20	1.06	-------
Gardner	18,000	[1] 7	[1] 39	0	-------	-------
Greenfield	17,800	[1] 16	[1] .90	14	.79	-------
Haverhill	58,400	[1] 87	[1] 1.49	51	87	-------
Holyoke	61,300	[1] 24	[1] 39	91	1.48	-------
Lawrence	98,200	[1] 63	[1] 64	43	44	-------
Leominster	20,700	[1] 21	[1] 1.01	10	48	-------
Malden	51,300	[1] 48	[1] 94	22	.43	-------
Marlboro	15,200	[1] 12	[1] 79	18	1.18	-------
Medford	46,400	[1] 40	[1] 86	58	1.25	-------
Melrose	19,400	[1] 24	[1] 1.24	22	1.14	-------
Methuen	16,900	[1] 7	[1] .41	15	.89	-------
Milford	13,700	[1] 1	[1] 07	23	1.68	-------
Milton	10,100	[1] 6	[1] 60	6	60	-------
Natick	11,400	[1] 36	[1] 3.16	-------	-------	-------
Newburyport	15,900	[1] 10	[1] 62	19	1.19	-------
Newton	48,900	[1] 59	[1] 1.21	25	.51	-------
North Adams	22,000	-------	-------	25	1.12	-------
Northampton	23,100	[1] 24	[1] 1.04	8	.35	-------
Northbridge	10,800	[1] 4	[1] .37	13	1.20	-------

[1] Lobar pneumonia only.
[2] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued						
Norwood	14,800	[1]41	[1]2.78	15	1.02	----------
Palmer	10,500	[1]2	[1].19	7	.67	----------
Peabody	21,300	[1]28	[1]1.31	25	1.17	----------
Pittsfield	46,200	[1]26	[1].56	17	.37	----------
Plymouth	13,500	[1]17	[1]1.26	15	1.11	----------
Quincy	54,900	[1]37	[1].67	41	.75	----------
Salem	[2]42,500	[1]51	[1]1.20	14	.33	----------
Saugus	12,200	[1]19	[1]1.56	11	.90	----------
Southbridge	15,000	[1]13	[1].87	12	.80	----------
Taunton	38,500	[1]39	[1]1.01	34	.88	----------
Wakefield	13,800	[1]23	[1]1.67	13	.94	----------
Waltham	32,300	[1]26	[1].80	16	.49	----------
Watertown	25,400	[1]21	[1].83	8	.31	----------
Webster	14,100	[1]2	[1].14	7	.50	----------
West Springfield	15,400	[1]14	[1].91	14	.91	----------
Westfield	19,800	[1]17	[1].86	12	.61	----------
Winchester	11,000	[1]7	[1].63	----------	----------	----------
Winthrop	17,900	[1]13	[1].73	4	.22	----------
Woburn	17,200	[1]7	[1].41	7	.41	----------
Michigan						
Ann Arbor	21,700	28	1.29	11	.51	2.5
Battle Creek	41,200	35	.85	9	.22	3.9
Bay City	48,700	43	.88	35	.72	1.2
Benton Harbor	13,600	13	.95	11	.81	1.2
Cadillac	10,400	8	.77	4	.39	2.0
Hamtramck	75,700	67	.88	61	.81	1.1
Highland Park	67,600	111	1.64	80	1.18	1.4
Holland	13,000	9	.69	7	.54	1.3
Ironwood	17,100	50	2.93	19	1.11	2.6
Ishpeming	[2]10,500	30	2.86	9	.86	3.3
Jackson	56,200	50	.89	38	.68	1.3
Kalamazoo	52,700	68	1.29	42	.80	1.6
Lansing	68,300	63	.92	59	.86	1.1
Marquette	13,300	53	3.99	10	.75	5.3
Monroe	13,700	----------	----------	18	1.31	----------
Mount Clemens	10,300	3	.29	2	.19	1.5
Muskegon	41,900	74	1.77	58	1.38	1.3
Muskegon Heights	13,100	35	2.66	0	----------	----------
Pontiac	43,400	103	2.37	59	1.36	1.7
Port Huron	29,200	36	1.23	25	.86	1.4
River Rouge	12,400	6	.48	2	.16	3.0
Saginaw	70,900	----------	----------	69	.97	----------
Sault Ste Marie	[2]12,100	27	2.23	16	1.32	1.7
Minnesota						
Brainerd	10,100	----------	----------	16	1.59	----------
Faribault	12,100	----------	----------	19	1.58	----------
Hibbing	16,900	----------	----------	1	.06	----------
Mankato	13,400	----------	----------	17	1.26	----------
St Cloud	18,300	----------	----------	18	.98	----------
Virginia	15,700	----------	----------	26	1.66	----------
Winona	19,400	----------	----------	13	.67	----------
Mississippi						
Biloxi	12,300	44	3.58	23	1.87	1.9
Missouri						
Independence	12,500	----------	----------	49	3.91	----------
Moberly	13,700	----------	----------	21	1.53	----------
St Joseph	78,300	----------	----------	147	1.88	----------
Springfield	41,700	----------	----------	79	1.90	----------
Montana						
Anaconda	12,400	----------	----------	12	.97	----------
Butte	42,600	----------	----------	83	1.95	----------
Great Falls	28,800	----------	----------	27	.94	----------
Helena	12,000	----------	----------	29	2.41	----------
Nebraska						
Lincoln	59,900	----------	----------	38	.63	----------
North Platte	13,100	----------	----------	19	1.45	----------
Nevada						
Reno	12,500	----------	----------	22	1.75	----------
New Hampshire						
Claremont	10,400	34	3.25	17	1.63	2.0
Concord	22,500	----------	----------	47	2.09	----------
Dover	[2]13,000	----------	----------	9	.69	----------
Keene	11,700	27	2.30	15	1.28	1.8

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[1] Lobar pneumonia only

[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Hampshire—Continued						
Manchester	82,200	----------	----------	106	1.29	----------
Nashua	29,500	----------	----------	34	1.15	----------
Portsmouth	14,600	----------	----------	22	1.50	----------
Rochester	10,000	----------	----------	19	1.89	----------
New Jersey						
Asbury Park	13,400	1	0.07	0	----------	----------
Bayonne	86,600	119	1.37	95	1.10	1.3
Belleville	18,300	64	3.49	----------	----------	----------
Bloomfield	25,200	77	3.05	15	59	5.1
Bridgeton	14,400	----------	----------	14	97	----------
Carteret	13,500	20	1.48	6	44	3.3
Clifton	33,200	51	1.53	19	57	2.7
Collingswood	10,500	----------	----------	1	09	----------
Dover	10,900	35	3.22	18	1.65	1.9
East Orange	58,300	104	1.78	34	.58	3.1
Englewood	12,100	28	2.26	17	1.37	1.6
Garfield	23,600	57	2.41	26	1.10	2.2
Gloucester City	13,400	14	1.04	9	67	1.6
Hackensack	19,300	54	2.79	37	1.91	1.5
Harrison	16,300	34	2.09	----------	----------	----------
Hoboken	[2] 68,200	----------	----------	115	1.69	----------
Irvington	31,800	67	2.11	20	63	3.3
Kearny	30,500	96	3.15	33	1.08	2.9
Lodi	10,000	14	1.39	10	1.00	1.4
Long Branch	13,600	32	2.35	17	1.25	1.9
Montclair	32,200	83	2.58	31	96	2.7
Morristown	12,600	53	4.22	14	1.11	3.8
New Brunswick	37,000	67	1.81	54	1.46	1.2
Orange	35,000	118	3.37	28	.80	4.2
Passaic	68,000	----------	----------	64	.94	----------
Perth Amboy	46,100	----------	----------	50	1.08	----------
Plainfield	31,000	92	2.97	21	68	4.4
Rahway	11,800	----------	----------	13	1.10	----------
Red Bank	10,100	4	40	----------	----------	----------
Ridgefield Park	10,500	16	1.53	9	86	1.8
Rutherford	10,600	18	1.69	5	47	3.6
Summit	11,400	76	6.66	24	2.10	3.2
West Hoboken	42,200	----------	----------	22	52	----------
West New York	37,500	----------	----------	20	53	----------
West Orange	17,700	41	2.32	15	85	2.7
Westfield	10,300	----------	----------	6	.58	----------
New York						
Amsterdam	34,600	74	2.14	36	1.04	2.1
Batavia	14,300	23	1.61	11	.77	2.1
Beacon	11,100	38	3.43	18	1.63	2.1
Binghamton	75,300	348	4.62	20	.27	17.4
Cohoes	[2] 23,000	87	3.78	29	1.26	3.0
Corning	16,800	20	1.19	17	1.01	1.2
Cortland	14,100	46	3.26	31	2.20	1.5
Dunkirk	20,300	53	2.61	22	1.08	2.4
Elmira	49,200	264	5.37	55	1.12	4.8
Endicott	16,900	76	4.50	13	.77	5.8
Freeport	11,500	20	1.73	15	1.30	1.3
Geneva	15,700	32	2.04	20	1.28	1.6
Glens Falls	17,300	50	2.89	24	1.39	2.1
Gloversville	22,700	35	1.54	8	.35	4.4
Herkimer	11,800	----------	----------	14	1.19	----------
Hornell	15,700	59	3.76	16	1.02	3.7
Hudson	11,800	52	4.39	18	1.52	2.9
Ithaca	18,000	63	3.50	23	1.28	2.7
Jamestown	42,400	75	1.77	33	78	2.3
Johnson City	10,800	34	3.14	20	1.85	1.7
Kingston	27,000	34	1.26	27	1.00	1.3
Lackawanna	19,500	159	8.16	29	1.49	5.5
Little Falls	13,100	22	1.64	16	1.20	1.4
Lockport	22,400	42	1.88	18	80	2.3
Middletown	19,900	93	4.68	22	1.11	4.2
Mount Vernon	48,200	127	2.63	46	.95	2.8
New Rochelle	39,600	83	2.10	43	1.09	1.9
Newburgh	31,600	42	1.33	35	1.10	1.2
Niagara Falls	60,200	84	1.40	78	1.30	1.1
North Tonawanda	17,100	18	1.05	11	.64	1.6
Ogdensburg	[2] 14,600	40	2.74	0	----------	----------
Olean	23,200	50	2.16	15	.65	3.3

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York—Continued						
Oneonta	12,600	18	1.43	11	0.88	1.6
Oswego	23,700	63	2.65	15	.63	4.2
Peekskill	16,100	28	1.74	17	1.06	1.6
Plattsburg	[2] 10,900	1	.09			
Poughkeepsie	38,300	87	2.27	43	1.12	2.0
Rensselaer	10,900	30	2.76	12	1.10	2.5
Rome	29,000	55	1.89	27	.93	2.0
Salamanca	10,600			3	.28	
Saratoga Springs	[2] 13,200	42	3.19	12	.91	3.5
Troy	[2] 72,000	157	2.18	97	1.35	1.6
Watertown	33,400	45	1.35	34	1.02	1.3
Watervliet	16,500	56	3.39	0		
White Plains	22,900	83	3.63	25	1.09	3.3
North Carolina						
Greensboro	45,500			49	1.08	
New Bern	12,200			22	1.80	
Raleigh	29,800			69	2.32	
Rocky Mount	14,700			19	1.29	
Salisbury	17,000			8	.47	
Wilmington	36,400			59	1.62	
Winston-Salem	65,800			158	2.40	
North Dakota						
Fargo	25,600			37	1.44	
Ohio						
Alliance	24,400			22	.90	
Ashtabula	24,700	6	.24	0		
Barberton	22,500			44	1.96	
Bellaire	16,000			23	1.43	
Bucyrus	11,500	12	1.04	8	.70	1.5
Cambridge	13,900			15	1.08	
Chillicothe	16,400			17	1.03	
Cleveland Heights	20,900	17	.81	14	.67	1.2
Conneaut	10,400	8	.77	6	.57	1.3
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100			7	.54	
East Cleveland	35,700	49	1.37	25	.70	2.0
East Liverpool	21,900			41	1.87	
East Youngstown	15,300			33	2.15	
Elyria	23,300			19	.82	
Findlay	18,000	21	1.17	12	.67	1.7
Fostoria	10,100	12	1.18	7	.69	1.7
Fremont	13,700			10	.73	
Hamilton	41,900	85	2.03	49	1.17	1.7
Kenmore	18,200	12	.66	7	.38	1.7
Lakewood	54,000			45	.83	
Lima	45,700			43	.94	
Lorain	41,400			49	1.18	
Mansfield	31,100	53	1.70	23	.74	2.3
Marietta	15,200			17	1.12	
Martins Ferry	15,300			27	1.77	
Middletown	29,700	48	1.62	39	1.31	1.2
New Philadelphia	11,800	7	.59	6	.51	1.2
Newark	30,300			27	.89	
Niles	16,100	13	.81	11	.68	1.2
Norwood	29,000	3	.10	2	.07	1.5
Piqua	15,800			16	1.01	
Salem	10,900			22	2.01	
Sandusky	24,200	22	.91	13	.54	1.7
Springfield	67,300			72	1.07	
Steubenville	31,300			79	2.52	
Warren	33,300			50	1.50	
Zanesville	30,300			49	1.62	
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800			42	1.32	
Sapulpa	13,900	51	3.68	10	.72	5.1
Oregon						
Astoria	16,100			14	.87	
Eugene	11,100			20	1.80	
Pennsylvania						
Allentown	89,700			114	1.27	
Ambridge	16,200			26	1.60	
Beaver Falls	13,100	6	.46	1	.08	6.0
Bethlehem	61,200			36	.59	
Braddock	21,600			95	4.40	
Butler	25,000			36	1.44	

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Pennsylvania—Continued						
Canonsburg	13,000			16	1.23	
Carbondale	19,400			67	3.46	
Carlisle	11,300	8	0.71	0		
Carnegie	12,200			27	2.21	
Carrick	12,500	3	.24			
Charleroi	12,400			26	2.10	
Chester	66,000			83	1.25	
Clairton	13,700	19	1.39	5	.36	3.8
Coatesville	16,000	12	.75	10	.62	1.2
Connellsville	14,200			28	1.97	
Dickson	11,800			19	1.60	
Donora	16,500			17	1.03	
Dubois	14,200	3	.21			
Duquesne	20,500			53	2.58	
Ellwood City	11,300			10	.88	
Harrisburg	82,300			115	1.40	
Jeannette	11,500			17	1.47	
Lancaster	55,900			66	1.18	
Lebanon	25,100	17	.68	0		
Lewistown	10,500			8	.76	
McKees Rocks	17,900	13	.73	3	.17	4.3
McKeesport	48,700			145	2.98	
Monessen	20,700			48	2.32	
Nanticoke	24,300			42	1.73	
New Castle	49,000			102	2.08	
New Kensington	14,000			35	2.51	
Norristown	34,400			50	1.45	
North Braddock	16,400	17	1.04	14	.86	1.2
Oil City	22,900	1	.04			
Phoenixville	[2] 10,500			23	2.19	
Pittston	19,500			55	2.82	
Pottstown	18,300			34	1.86	
Sharon	24,400			32	1.31	
Steelton	[2] 13,400			19	1.41	
Swissvale	12,500	48	3.83	29	2.31	1.7
Vandergrift	10,600			9	.85	
Warren	15,000			10	.67	
Washington	22,700			67	2.95	
West Chester	[2] 11,700			37	3.16	
Wilkes-Barre	77,000			180	2.34	
Woodlawn	17,700			35	1.97	
York	48,800			56	1.15	
Rhode Island:						
Cranston	33,300			27	.81	
Cumberland	[2] 10,100			6	.60	
Newport	31,700			24	.76	
Pawtucket	70,100			66	.94	
Warwick	[2] 13,500			30	2.23	
South Carolina:						
Greenville	26,600			58	2.18	
South Dakota:						
Sioux Falls	30,400			44	1.45	
Watertown	10,500			10	.95	
Tennessee						
Knoxville	92,200			134	1.45	
Texas:						
Beaumont	48,700			69	1.42	
Denison	18,700			20	1.07	
Galveston	47,600			71	1.49	
Port Arthur	30,000			56	1.87	
San Angelo	[2] 10,000			8	.80	
Texarkana	12,300			22	1.79	
Tyler	12,900			11	.86	
Waco	43,000			51	1.19	
Utah						
Ogden	36,100	78	2.16	59	1.63	1.3
Provo	11,000			19	1.72	
Vermont:						
Bennington	10,600	26	2.46			
Burlington	23,900			54	2.26	
Virginia:						
Alexandria	18,400	40	2.17	23	1.25	1.7
Charlottesville	11,100			13	1.17	
Danville	22,700			26	1.15	

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Virginia—Continued						
Lynchburg	30,300			36	1 19	
Newport News	43,400			42	97	
Petersburg	35,000	140	4 00	47	1 34	3 0
Portsmouth	58,200			87	1 50	
Roanoke	56,930			62	1 09	
Washington						
Aberdeen	16,000			13	81	
Bellingham	26,100			23	88	
Bremerton	11,700			13	1 11	
Everett	29 000			23	79	
Vancouver	14,200			16	1 13	
Walla Walla	[2] 15,500			6	39	
West Virginia						
Charleston	47,300			67	1 42	
Clarksburg	29,900			33	1 10	
Fairmont	20,400	3	15			
Martinsburg	13,400			33	2. 47	
Morgantown	13,500			18	1 33	
Wheeling	[2] 56,200			118	2 10	
Wisconsin						
Beloit	24,100	26	1 08	18	75	1 4
Eau Claire	22,100	59	2 67	32	1 45	1 8
Fond du Lac	25,600			32	1 25	
Green Bay	33,700			29	86	
Janesville	20,300			18	89	
Kenosha	48,900			43	88	
La Crosse	30,400			40	1 31	
Madison	45 200			50	1 11	
Manitowoc	19,700			13	66	
Marinette	13,600			17	1 25	
Oshkosh	33,200			26	78	
Racine	66,000	33	50	0		
Sheboygan	33 100			17	51	
Wausau	19,900			40	2 01	
West Allis	17,000	19	1 12	17	1 00	1 1
Wyoming						
Casper	20,000			38	1 90	

POLIOMYELITIS

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Mobile	65,100	7	1	2	0. 03	1	0 02	50 0
California.								
Alameda	31,300	7	0	7	22	1	.03	14.3
Alhambra	11,000	1	0	2	.18	0		
Berkeley	64,600	7	1	3	.05	0		
Eureka	13,400	4	0	1	.07	0		
Long Beach	83,100	7	1	4	05	1	01	25 0
Pasadena	55,100	7	1	3	05	0		
Pomona	15,000	5	1	2	.13	1	.07	50 0
San Bernardino	22,100	3	1			2	.09	
San Diego	90,400	7	3	14	.15	3	03	21 4
Stockton	46,100	4	1	1	02	0		
Venice	13,800	3	0	2	.15	0		
Colorado								
Boulder	11,700	4	1	1	09	0		
Trinidad	11,000	4	1			1	.09	
Connecticut:								
Bristol	23,900	7	1	2	.08	0		
Greenwich	24,700	7	1	3	.12	1	.04	33.3
Manchester	20,600	3	0	5	.24	0		

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[2] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

POLIOMYELITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Connecticut—Continued								
Meriden	36,000	4	0	1	0 03	--------	--------	--------
Milford	12,900	4	1	1	08	0	--------	--------
New Britain	66,500	5	1	6	09	0	--------	--------
New London	28,500	5	1	2	07	0	--------	--------
West Hartford	10,700	1	0	2	19	0	--------	--------
Florida								
Miami	40,700	4	1	--------	--------	1	0 02	--------
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	0	--------	--------	1	08	--------
Georgia								
Lagrange	22,300	--------	--------	--------	--------	6	27	--------
Idaho								
Boise	22,900	4	1	1	04	--------	--------	--------
Pocatello	17,700	4	0	3	17	1	06	33 3
Illinois								
Alton	26,400	5	3	1	04	--------	--------	--------
Berwyn	18,000	2	0	2	11	0	--------	--------
Blue Island	12,900	4	0	1	08	0	--------	--------
Canton	11,000	--------	--------	2	18	--------	--------	--------
Centralia	13,800	4	0	1	07	0	--------	--------
Champaign	17,900	3	1	1	06	0	--------	--------
Danville	36,400	5	0	--------	--------	1	03	--------
East St Louis	70,000	6	2	6	09	5	07	83 3
Elgin	28,100	4	2	3	11	0	--------	--------
Evanston	42,700	7	2	5	12	0	--------	--------
Freeport	20,500	2	2	1	05	--------	--------	--------
Herrin	12,900	1	0	1	08	0	--------	--------
Jacksonville	15,900	4	2	2	13	0	--------	--------
Joliet	40,200	4	2	1	02	--------	--------	--------
Peoria	80,000	5	1	1	01	0	--------	--------
Rock Island	39,200	7	2	2	05	1	03	50 0
Rockford	74,400	7	1	3	04	0	--------	--------
Springfield	62,700	5	4	1	02	0	--------	--------
Waukegan	20,700	4	2	3	15	0	--------	--------
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	5	0	2	05	1	03	50 0
East Chicago	43,800	5	1	5	11	0	--------	--------
Elkhart	26,600	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	04	--------
Fort Wayne	95,700	6	1	6	01	1	01	16 7
Frankfort	12,800	6	0	--------	--------	1	08	--------
Hammond	48,500	5	0	1	.02	0	--------	--------
Huntington	15,600	4	0	2	13	0	--------	--------
Kokomo	35,700	5	0	1	03	0	--------	--------
La Fayette	23,600	6	1	2	08	0	--------	--------
Marion	25,800	6	1	1	04	0	--------	--------
Muncie	41,400	6	1	1	02	0	--------	--------
South Bend	78,500	6	0	5	06	1	01	20 0
Terre Haute	70,300	5	0	2	03	0	--------	--------
Whiting	11,800	3	0	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Iowa								
Boone	13,400	3	0	2	15	0	--------	--------
Cedar Rapids	51,500	7	1	2	.04	0	--------	--------
Clinton	[1] 24,200	5	1	36	1 49	--------	--------	--------
Davenport	62,600	4	2	4	.06	--------	--------	--------
Dubuque	39,400	6	1	1	.03	0	--------	--------
Iowa City	11,800	2	3	2	17	1	.08	50 0
Muscatine	16,100	6	0	1	06	0	--------	--------
Waterloo	40,600	4	2	2	.05	0	--------	--------
Kansas								
Leavenworth	[1] 16 900	6	0	1	06	--------	--------	--------
Parsons	17,700	3	0	1	.06	0	--------	--------
Pittsburg	19,500	3	0	2	10	0	--------	--------
Topeka	53,200	6	2	--------	--------	3	06	--------
Kentucky:								
Lexington	44,300	7	1	--------	--------	1	02	--------
Owensboro	21,800	3	1	1	05	0	--------	--------
Maine:								
Auburn	17,900	5	0	2	11	0	--------	--------
Bangor	26,500	3	1	4	15	1	04	25 0
Bath	17,200	4	0	6	.35	0	--------	--------
Biddeford	18,400	3	0	--------	--------	1	.05	--------
Lewiston	34,400	--------	--------	1	.03	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

POLIOMYELITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Maine—Continued								
Portland	74,200	5	1	12	0.16	1	0.01	8.3
Sanford	11,300	5	1	2	17	0	--------	--------
South Portland	10,100	--------	--------	1	10	--------	--------	--------
Waterville	14,200	5	1	1	07	0	--------	--------
Maryland								
Cumberland	33,100	7	1	1	03	0	--------	--------
Frederick	12,000	1	3	2	.17	0	--------	--------
Massachusetts								
Arlington	22,100	6	1	1	05	0	--------	--------
Attleboro	21,400	7	1	1	05	0	--------	--------
Braintree	11,700	4	3	1	09	0	--------	--------
Brockton	70,600	7	1	2	03	0	--------	--------
Brookline	42,400	7	1	3	.07	1	02	33.3
Chelsea	48,200	7	1	--------	--------	1	02	--------
Dedham	11,500	5	1	1	09	--------	--------	--------
Everett	43,200	7	3	6	14	0	--------	--------
Framingham	18,900	7	1	1	05	0	--------	--------
Haverhill	58,400	7	6	3	05	0	--------	--------
Holyoke	61,300	6	2	2	03	0	--------	--------
Lawrence	98,200	6	8	1	01	0	--------	--------
Leominster	20,700	7	1	2	.10	0	--------	--------
Malden	51,300	6	2	2	04	0	--------	--------
Medford	46,400	7	2	6	13	2	04	33.3
Methuen	16,900	6	2	1	06	0	--------	--------
Milford	13,700	7	0	1	07	0	--------	--------
Newton	48,900	7	2	4	.08	0	--------	--------
Northampton	23,100	6	3	--------	--------	1	.04	--------
Northbridge	10,800	6	1	2	.19	0	--------	--------
Quincy	51,900	7	2	4	07	0	--------	--------
Salem	[1] 42,500	5	1	3	07	1	02	33.3
Southbridge	15,000	7	0	--------	--------	1	.01	--------
Wakefield	13,800	4	2	1	07	0	--------	--------
Waltham	32,300	7	1	1	03	0	--------	--------
Watertown	25,400	7	0	4	.16	0	--------	--------
West Springfield	15,400	4	1	--------	--------	2	13	--------
Winchester	11,000	5	1	1	09	--------	--------	--------
Winthrop	17,900	5	1	--------	--------	1	06	--------
Michigan:								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	2	3	.14	0	--------	--------
Battle Creek	41,200	7	2	5	12	0	--------	--------
Bay City	48,700	7	1	--------	--------	1	02	--------
Cadillac	10,400	3	0	1	.10	0	--------	--------
Hamtramck	75,700	3	0	10	.13	0	--------	--------
Highland Park	67,600	7	1	19	.28	2	03	10.5
Holland	13,000	4	0	3	23	0	--------	--------
Jackson	56,200	5	1	1	02	0	--------	--------
Kalamazoo	52,700	6	1	2	04	0	--------	--------
Lansing	68,300	5	2	6	.09	1	01	16.7
Mount Clemens	10,300	--------	--------	1	.10	0	--------	--------
Muskegon	41,900	5	0	1	02	0	--------	--------
Muskegon Heights	13,100	1	1	2	.15	1	.08	50.0
Pontiac	43,400	6	2	6	.14	1	02	16.7
Port Huron	29,200	5	1	2	07	0	--------	--------
River Rouge	12,400	1	0	6	48	2	16	33.3
Saginaw	70,900	4	1	--------	--------	1	01	--------
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12,100	7	0	1	08	0	--------	--------
Minnesota								
Hibbing	16,900	5	1	1	06	0	--------	--------
Missouri								
Moberly	13,700	3	0	1	.07	0	--------	--------
Montana								
Anaconda	12,400	3	0	3	.24	0	--------	--------
Butte	42,600	5	0	--------	--------	1	.02	--------
Great Falls	28,800	7	2	2	07	0	--------	--------
Helena	12,000	2	0	9	.75	0	--------	--------
Nebraska								
Lincoln	59,900	7	2	1	.02	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

POLIOMYELITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Nevada								
Reno	12,500	5	0	13	1 04	2	0 16	15 4
New Hampshire								
Claremont	10,400	1	2	2	19	0	-------	-------
Dover	[1] 13,000	6	1	3	23	0	-------	-------
Manchester	82,200	6	1	5	06	1	01	20 0
Nashua	29,500	5	1	2	07	0	-------	-------
Rochester	10,000	-------	-------	1	10	0	-------	-------
New Jersey								
Belleville	18,300	5	1	1	05	-------	-------	-------
Bloomfield	25,200	6	0	1	04	0	-------	-------
Bridgeton	14,400	2	0	1	07	0	-------	-------
Collingswood	10,500	-------	-------	1	09	0	-------	-------
East Orange	58,300	7	2	2	03	0	-------	-------
Englewood	12,400	5	1	1	08	0	-------	-------
Kearny	30,500	7	1	-------	-------	1	03	-------
Long Branch	13,600	5	1	2	15	0	-------	-------
Montclair	32,200	6	1	2	06	0	-------	-------
Perth Amboy	46,100	7	0	2	04	0	-------	-------
Plainfield	31,000	4	1	3	10	0	-------	-------
Red Bank	10,100	-------	-------	1	10	-------	-------	-------
Union	[1] 20,700	4	1	1	05	-------	-------	-------
West Hoboken	42,200	3	3	1	.02	0	-------	-------
West New York	37,500	4	2	1	03	0	-------	-------
Westfield	10,300	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	.10	-------
New York:								
Binghamton	75,300	6	1	5	07	0	-------	-------
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	7	0	1	.04	0	-------	-------
Cortland	14,100	7	1	1	07	0	-------	-------
Dunkirk	20,300	6	1	3	.15	1	05	33 3
Elmira	49,200	5	1	2	04	0	-------	-------
Endicott	16,900	1	3	1	06	0	-------	-------
Freeport	11,500	-------	-------	1	09	0	-------	-------
Geneva	15,700	5	0	1	06	0	-------	-------
Herkimer	11,800	4	0	6	51	0	-------	-------
Hornell	15,700	7	1	1	06	0	-------	-------
Hudson	11,800	5	1	1	08	0	-------	-------
Ilion	11,800	1	0	1	08	-------	-------	-------
Ithaca	18,000	7	1	6	.33	1	06	16.7
Jamestown	42,400	7	2	4	09	-------	-------	-------
Johnson City	10,800	-------	-------	1	09	0	-------	-------
Kingston	27,000	6	0	1	04	0	-------	-------
Little Falls	13,400	7	1	6	.45	0	-------	-------
Middletown	19,900	7	1	2	.10	0	-------	-------
Mount Vernon	48,200	7	1	5	10	0	-------	-------
New Rochelle	39,600	6	2	2	05	1	.03	50 0
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	-------	-------	1	07	0	-------	-------
Oneonta	12,600	1	0	1	08	0	-------	-------
Oswego	23,700	4	1	23	.97	3	13	13 0
Poughkeepsie	38,300	6	2	1	03	0	-------	-------
Rome	29,000	7	0	8	28	1	.03	12 5
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	7	1	6	46	0	-------	-------
Watertown	33,400	7	1	9	27	0	-------	-------
North Carolina								
Greensboro	45,500	2	1	1	.02	0	-------	-------
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	0	2	03	0	-------	-------
North Dakota.								
Fargo	25,600	6	0	-------	-------	2	.08	-------
Ohio								
Alliance	24,400	3	0	1	04	0	-------	-------
Cleveland Heights	20,900	2	0	1	05	0	-------	-------
East Cleveland	35,700	5	0	2	06	0	-------	-------
Hamilton	41,900	7	0	2	05	1	02	50.0
Lorain	41,400	7	1	1	02	0	-------	-------
Martins Ferry	15,300	2	1	1	07	0	-------	-------
Piqua	15,800	7	1	5	32	2	13	40 0
Salem	10,900	3	0	1	09	0	-------	-------
Springfield	67,300	6	0	4	06	0	-------	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

POLIOMYELITIS—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania								
Allentown	89,700	1	2	2	0.02	0	--------	--------
Altoona	65,300	7	2	6	09	1	0.02	16.7
Ambridge	16,200	4	0	1	06	0	--------	--------
Bradford	15,700	6	1	3	19	--------	--------	--------
Dubois	14,200	4	0	1	.07	--------	--------	--------
Harrisburg	82,300	7	1	--------	--------	3	.04	--------
Hazleton	35,400	7	0	3	08	0	--------	--------
Jeannette	11,500	4	0	--------	--------	1	09	--------
Lancaster	55,900	7	1	2	04	0	--------	--------
Monessen	20,700	6	0	--------	--------	1	05	--------
New Castle	49,000	6	1	1	.02	0	--------	--------
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	5	0	1	04	0	--------	--------
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	5	1	1	.06	--------	--------	--------
Warren	15,000	7	0	4	27	0	--------	--------
Rhode Island								
Cranston	33,300	7	2	3	.09	1	03	33.3
Pawtucket	70,100	6	1	4	06	1	01	25.0
Warwick	[1] 13,500	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	.07	--------
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	1	1	02	--------	--------	--------
South Dakota								
Sioux Falls	30,400	6	0	2	07	1	.03	50.0
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200	6	0	11	12	0	--------	--------
Virginia								
Alexandria	18,400	6	0	5	27	0	--------	--------
Lynchburg	30,300	5	1	1	.03	0	--------	--------
Petersburg	35,000	7	1	2	.06	0	--------	--------
Portsmouth	58,200	7	0	1	02	0	--------	--------
Washington								
Aberdeen	16,000	6	0	3	19	0	--------	--------
Bellingham	26,100	6	2	5	.19	4	15	80.0
Bremerton	11,700	1	0	2	17	0	--------	--------
Everett	29,000	7	1	9	.31	4	14	44.4
Vancouver	14,200	6	0	2	.14	1	07	50.0
Yakima	22,200	6	0	9	.41	2	09	22.2
West Virginia								
Fairmont	20,400	6	0	1	.05	--------	--------	--------
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	7	0	2	.04	1	02	50.0
Wisconsin								
Beloit	24,100	6	1	1	.04	0	--------	--------
Kenosha	48,900	7	2	1	.02	0	--------	--------
Racine	66,000	6	1	2	.03	0	--------	--------
Wausau	19,900	7	0	4	.20	0	--------	--------
West Allis	17,000	3	0	--------	--------	1	06	--------

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

RABIES IN ANIMALS

City	Cases reported, 1924
Alabama	
Dothan	1
Florence	12
Mobile	25
Arizona	
Douglas	6
Arkansas	
Hot Springs	1
Little Rock	45
California	
Alameda	3
Alhambra	8
Berkeley	3
Eureka	4
Glendale	2
Long Beach	9
Sacramento	3
San Diego	5
Connecticut	
Greenwich	1
Florida	
Orlando	1
St Petersburg	54
Georgia	
Athens	7
Lagrange	23
Savannah	19
Illinois	
Alton	1
Berwyn	1
Centralia	1
West Frankfort	8
Iowa	
Muscatine	5
Ottumwa	9
Kansas	
Coffeyville	6
Kentucky	
Lexington	5
Louisiana	
Shreveport	12
Massachusetts	
Arlington	8
Belmont	4
Brookline	4
Methuen	4
Milford	2
Northbridge	1
Peabody	2
Salem	1
Watertown	2
Woburn	5
Michigan	
Hamtramck	3
Highland Park	4
Michigan—Continued	
Jackson	3
Kalamazoo	2
Pontiac	8
Montana	
Great Falls	2
New Jersey	
Belleville	2
Bloomfield	7
Cartaret	8
Clifton	7
East Orange	6
Englewood	4
Hackensack	54
Hoboken	4
Irvington	16
Kearny	6
Lodi	1
Montclair	4
Morristown	2
Orange	7
Passaic	5
Perth Amboy	2
Phillipsburg	1
Plainfield	12
Red Bank	1
Ridgefield Park	4
Rutherford	5
Summit	5
West Orange	3
New York	
Johnson City	1
New Rochelle	2
North Carolina	
New Bern	26
Winston-Salem	4
Ohio	
Cleveland Heights	5
Conneaut	1
East Cleveland	7
Fostoria	1
Lakewood	10
Warren	40
Zanesville	1
Oklahoma	
Chickasha	6
Pennsylvania	
Clairton	1
McKees Rocks	3
Monessen	2
Texas	
Port Arthur	14
Virginia	
Newport News	7

RABIES IN MAN

City	Deaths registered, 1924
Arkansas	
Little Rock	1
Colorado	
Trinidad	1
Georgia	
Valdosta	1
Massachusetts	
Milford	1
New Hampshire	
Nashua	1
New Jersey	
Hackensack	1
Pennsylvania	
Greensburg	1
Texas	
Denison	1

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	City	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
Idaho			Wyoming		
Pocatello	8	0	Casper	11	3
Montana					
Helena	2	0			

SCARLET FEVER

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama:								
Anniston	20,000	7	11	3	0.15	0		
Dothan	14,000	1	9	8	.57	0		
Florence	12,300	1	18	7	.57	0		
Mobile	65,100	7	31	23	.35	0		
Arizona								
Douglas	11,500	1	0	15	1.30	0		
Phoenix	35,300	1	13	63	1.79	1	0.11	6.3
Tucson	26,000	5	6	41	1.58	0		
Arkansas								
Fort Smith	31,100	4	25	73	2.34	0		
Hot Springs	11,700	3	4	4	.34	1	.09	25.0
Little Rock	72,000	5	75	48	.66	0		
California								
Alameda	31,300	5	41	65	2.08	1	.03	1.5
Alhambra	11,000	1	37	28	2.55	0		
Bakersfield	22,900	7	25	29	1.27	0		
Berkeley	64,600	7	92	87	1.35	1	.02	1.1
Chico	11,900	1	17	15	1.26			
Eureka	13,400	6	58	6	.45	0		
Fresno	56,700	5	59	133	2.34	0		
Glendale	20,600	3	31	73	3.66	0		
Long Beach	83,100	5	45	100	1.20	2	.02	2.0
Modesto	11,700	1	20	19	1.63	1	.09	5.3
Pasadena	55,100	7	49	110	2.00	0		
Pomona	15,600	5	21	88	5.85	1	.07	1.1
Richmond	21,500	4	30	12	.56	0		
Riverside	21,300	6	18	106	4.99	1	.05	.9
Sacramento	71,100	7	123	72	1.01	2	.03	2.8
San Bernardino	22,100	7	13	58	2.63	0		
San Diego	96,400	5	85	217	2.25	3	.03	1.4
San Jose	42,900	5	48	146	3.41	0		
Santa Ana	18,800	5	11	48	2.55	0		
Santa Barbara	23,200	5	6	74	3.18	0		
Santa Cruz	[1] 10,900	6	7			9	.82	
Stockton	46,100	3	54	108	2.34	1	.02	.9
Vallejo	25,600	5	27			1	.04	
Venice	13,800	4	6	17	1.24	0		
Colorado								
Boulder	11,700	5	16	8	.68	0		
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	7	51	89	2.96	2	.07	2.2
Greeley	12,200	1	17	13	1.06	0		
Pueblo	43,700	3	62	111	2.61	1	.02	.9
Trinidad	11,000	7	22	31	2.82	2	.18	6.5
Connecticut								
Bristol	23,900	7	44	190	7.94	2	.08	1.1
Fairfield	14,000	3	45	50	3.58	0		
Greenwich	24,700	7	46	65	2.63	1	.04	1.5
Manchester	20,600	6	36	78	3.79	0		
Meriden	33,000	5	45	31	.94			
Milford	12,900	4	33	20	1.55	3	.23	15.0
New Britain	66,500	7	103	433	6.52	1	.06	.9
New London	28,500	7	46	19	.67	0		
Norwich	23,000	7	26	66	2.87	1	.04	1.5
Stonington	10,700			73	6.82	0		
West Hartford	10,700	1	25	65	6.06	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Florida								
Miami	40,700	4	9	11	0.27	1	0.02	9.1
Orlando	14,800	--------	--------	1	.07	--------	--------	--------
St. Petersburg	26,500	1	23	88	3.33	0	--------	--------
Tampa	67,600	4	15	12	.18	0	--------	--------
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	0	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Georgia								
Albany	13,000	3	8	3	.23	0	--------	--------
Athens	18,600	3	8	16	.86	0	--------	--------
Lagrange	22,300	1	0	22	.98	0	--------	--------
Macon	57,300	7	21	17	.30	0	--------	--------
Rome	13,800	5	28	9	.65	0	--------	--------
Savannah	91,200	5	43	18	.20	0	--------	--------
Valdosta	12,200	--------	--------	1	.08	--------	--------	--------
Idaho								
Boise	22,900	5	40	28	1.22	--------	--------	--------
Pocatello	17,700	6	9	3	.17	1	.06	33.3
Illinois								
Alton	26,400	6	42	45	1.70	--------	--------	--------
Berwyn	18,000	2	38	56	3.11	1	.06	1.8
Bloomington	30,100	4	116	54	1.79	0	--------	--------
Blue Island	12,900	4	30	82	6.37	0	--------	--------
Canton	11,000	4	12	29	2.63	--------	--------	--------
Centralia	13,800	6	9	15	1.09	0	--------	--------
Champaign	17,900	6	40	20	1.12	0	--------	--------
Chicago Heights	21,700	3	43	9	.42	0	--------	--------
Cicero	59,100	7	61	79	1.34	1	.02	1.3
Collinsville	10,800	--------	--------	48	4.44	0	--------	--------
Danville	36,100	6	45	44	1.21	1	.03	2.3
Decatur	49,400	4	43	216	4.37	2	.04	.9
East Moline	11,200	1	11	7	.62	0	--------	--------
East St. Louis	70,600	6	61	181	2.56	6	.09	3.3
Elgin	28,100	7	36	48	1.71	1	.04	2.1
Evanston	42,700	7	80	181	4.24	3	.07	1.7
Freeport	20,500	5	45	65	3.17	0	--------	--------
Galesburg	24,600	7	21	64	2.60	0	--------	--------
Herrin	12,900	1	27	23	1.78	0	--------	--------
Jacksonville	15,900	7	15	37	2.33	0	--------	--------
Joliet	40,200	3	30	102	2.54	--------	--------	--------
Kewanee	19,400	2	10	23	1.18	0	--------	--------
La Salle	13,800	6	11	11	.80	0	--------	--------
Mattoon	14,500	5	12	10	.69	0	--------	--------
Maywood	13,900	7	40	78	5.63	0	--------	--------
Moline	33,300	7	23	19	.57	0	--------	--------
Murphysboro	12,200	2	17	20	1.64	0	--------	--------
Oak Park	49,300	4	72	141	2.86	3	.06	2.1
Ottawa	11,400	4	41	15	1.31	0	--------	--------
Pekin	13,100	7	21	48	3.66	1	.08	2.1
Peoria	80,600	7	203	116	1.44	1	.01	.9
Quincy	37,500	7	43	47	1.25	0	--------	--------
Rock Island	39,200	7	34	22	.56	1	.03	4.5
Rockford	74,400	4	96	35	.47	1	.01	2.9
Springfield	62,700	4	53	64	1.02	1	.02	1.6
Streator	15,000	4	32	189	12.58	5	.33	2.6
Urbana	11,100	5	21	4	.36	--------	--------	--------
Waukegan	20,700	4	40	61	2.95	0	--------	--------
West Frankfort	11,400	--------	--------	4	.35	--------	--------	--------
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	6	54	38	1.15	1	.03	2.6
Clinton	13,200	3	6	8	.61	0	--------	--------
Connersville	12,200	--------	--------	37	3.03	1	.08	2.7
Crawfordsville	10,500	4	15	44	4.21	1	.10	2.3
East Chicago	43,800	7	52	31	.71	2	.05	6.5
Elkhart	26,600	3	61	59	2.22	0	--------	--------
Elwood	[1] 10,800	6	5	5	.46	0	--------	--------
Fort Wayne	95,700	7	87	207	2.16	2	.02	1.0
Frankfort	12,800	6	27	7	.53	0	--------	--------
Hammond	48,500	6	94	117	2.41	1	.02	.9
Huntington	15,600	4	35	32	2.06	0	--------	--------
Jeffersonville	[1] 10,100	4	2	12	1.19	--------	--------	--------
Kokomo	35,700	7	42	22	.62	0	--------	--------
La Fayette	23,600	7	56	10	.42	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Indiana—Continued								
La Porte	17,100	4	24	13	0 76	0	-------	-------
Logansport	22,900	7	22	29	1 27	0	-------	-------
Marion	25,800	6	44	8	31	0	-------	-------
Michigan City	19,700	3	60	35	1 78	1	0 05	2 9
Mishawaka	16,400	6	52	167	10 18	1	06	6
Muncie	41,400	7	24	26	63	0	-------	-------
New Albany	[1] 23,000	4	26	5	22	0	-------	-------
Newcastle	16,500	7	12	16	97	0	-------	-------
Richmond	29,000	7	42	20	69	0	-------	-------
South Bend	78,500	4	110	382	4 87	2	03	5
Terre Haute	70,300	6	101	108	1 54	0	-------	-------
Wabash	10,400	-------	-------	6	58	0	-------	-------
Whiting	11,800	3	10	8	68	0	-------	-------
Iowa								
Boone	13,400	3	31	15	1 12	0	-------	-------
Burlington	[1] 24,100	7	51	42	1 75	0	-------	-------
Cedar Rapids	51,500	6	55	195	3 79	2	04	1 0
Clinton	[1] 24,200	5	28	15	62	0	-------	-------
Council Bluffs	39,300	5	83	33	84	0	-------	-------
Davenport	62,600	7	152	58	93	0	-------	-------
Dubuque	39,400	6	49	17	43	0	-------	-------
Fort Dodge	19,700	3	21	23	1 17	-------	-------	-------
Fort Madison	13,500	-------	-------	6	14	0	-------	-------
Iowa City	11,800	3	10	38	3 22	0	-------	-------
Keokuk	14,000	-------	-------	91	6 23	-------	-------	-------
Marshalltown	16,800	3	26	60	3 56	-------	-------	-------
Mason City	24,000	7	31	104	4 33	4	17	3 8
Muscatine	16,100	6	22	43	2 68	0	-------	-------
Ottumwa	23,500	3	19	33	1 41	0	-------	-------
Sioux City	82,100	7	142	44	54	-------	-------	-------
Waterloo	40,600	4	72	72	1 77	1	02	1 4
Kansas								
Coffeyville	13,800	6	15	13	94	0	-------	-------
Eldorado	14,600	4	36	28	1 91	0	-------	-------
Emporia	12,300	1	27	53	4 30	1	08	1 9
Fort Scott	10,800	7	3	75	6 95	0	-------	-------
Hutchinson	26,500	5	72	15	57	0	-------	-------
Lawrence	12,500	6	28	77	6 16	0	-------	-------
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	7	18	95	5 62	-------	-------	-------
Parsons	17,700	3	27	15	85	0	-------	-------
Pittsburg	19,500	5	32	12	62	0	-------	-------
Topeka	53,200	6	122	164	3 08	0	-------	-------
Wichita	81,200	4	95	81	1 00	0	-------	-------
Kentucky								
Covington	58,100	4	72	107	1 84	1	02	9
Henderson	12,500	2	10	33	2 64	0	-------	-------
Lexington	44,300	7	32	44	99	2	05	4 5
Newport	[1] 29,300	6	22	49	1 67	2	07	4 1
Owensboro	21,800	6	13	31	1 42	1	05	3 2
Paducah	20,300	7	17	32	1 58	-------	-------	-------
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	2	4	10	50	0	-------	-------
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	12	13	48	0	-------	-------
Lake Charles	13,800	2	5	4	29	0	-------	-------
Shreveport	56,200	3	20	14	25	0	-------	-------
Maine								
Auburn	17,900	5	58	38	2.13	0	-------	-------
Bangor	26,500	5	13	18	.68	0	-------	-------
Bath	17,200	4	11	15	87	0	-------	-------
Biddeford	18,400	4	8	11	60	0	-------	-------
Lewiston	34,400	3	16	93	2 71	0	-------	-------
Portland	74,200	7	131	33	44	0	-------	-------
Sanford	11,500	6	8	34	2 97	1	09	2 9
South Portland	10,100	-------	-------	6	60	-------	-------	-------
Waterville	14,200	2	16	6	42	0	-------	-------
Maryland								
Cumberland	23,100	7	51	29	88	0	-------	-------
Frederick	12,000	-------	-------	190	15 88	0	-------	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Massachusetts								
Adams	[1]13,000	7	11	7	0 54	0	--------	--------
Amesbury	10,100	4	10	28	2 77	0	--------	--------
Arlington	22,100	7	41	60	2 71	0	--------	--------
Athol	10,400	--------	--------	37	3 57	1	0 10	2 7
Attleboro	21,400	7	39	53	2 48	0	--------	--------
Belmont	13,200	4	27	75	5 70	0	--------	--------
Beverly	24,400	7	38	118	4 84	0	--------	--------
Braintree	11,700	4	46	12	1 02	0	--------	--------
Brockton	70,600	7	114	257	3 64	0	--------	--------
Brookline	42,400	7	62	136	3 21	3	07	2 2
Chelsea	48,200	7	98	88	1 83	0	--------	--------
Chicopee	41,200	7	31	114	2 77	1	02	9
Clinton	[1]13,000	7	22	66	5 09	1	08	1 5
Danvers	11,900	6	25	15	1 26	0	--------	--------
Dedham	11 500	5	32	70	6 09	0	--------	--------
Easthampton	12,500	6	12	41	3 27	0	--------	--------
Everett	43,200	7	89	168	3 89	1	02	6
Framingham	18,900	7	36	71	3 75	0	--------	--------
Gardner	18,000	7	36	32	1 78	0	--------	--------
Greenfield	17,800	7	35	84	4.72	1	06	1 2
Haverhill	58,400	6	69	147	2 52	1	02	7
Holyoke	61,300	5	80	50	82	1	02	2 0
Lawrence	98,200	7	61	135	1 38	1	01	7
Leominster	20,700	7	41	403	19 42	2	10	5
Malden	51,300	7	131	336	6 55	6	12	1 8
Marlboro	15,200	6	15	42	2 76	0	--------	--------
Medford	46,400	7	87	269	5 79	1	02	4
Methuen	16,900	6	38	101	5 97	0	--------	--------
Milford	13,700	7	29	45	3 29	0	--------	--------
Milton	10,100	--------	--------	34	3 38	0	--------	--------
Natick	11,400	7	28	30	2 63	--------	--------	--------
Newburyport	15,900	7	14	14	88	0	--------	--------
Newton	48,900	7	108	118	2 39	0	--------	--------
North Adams	22,400	7	19	13	58	0	--------	--------
Northampton	23,100	7	49	31	1.34	0	--------	--------
Northbridge	10,800	6	10	25	2 31	0	--------	--------
Norwood	14,800	4	20	102	6 91	1	07	1 0
Peabody	21,300	7	29	96	4 50	1	05	1 0
Pittsfield	46,200	7	104	268	5 80	6	13	2 2
Plymouth	13,500	5	13	19	1 11	0	--------	--------
Quincy	54,900	6	105	161	2 93	0	--------	--------
Salem	[1]42,500	5	59	187	4.40	1	02	.5
Saugus	12,200	5	44	42	3.45	0	--------	--------
Southbridge	15,000	7	6	23	1 53	0	--------	--------
Taunton	38,500	5	48	43	1 12	0	--------	--------
Wakefield	13,800	4	39	61	4 43	1	07	1 6
Waltham	32,300	7	67	143	4.42	3	09	2 1
Watertown	25,400	7	31	201	7.90	2	.08	1 0
Webster	14,100	5	9	28	1 99	2	14	7 1
West Springfield	15,400	4	29	41	2 66	1	06	2.4
Westfield	19,800	7	42	112	5 66	3	15	2 7
Winchester	11,000	7	19	44	3 99	--------	--------	--------
Winthrop	17,900	7	41	100	5 58	0	--------	--------
Woburn	17,200	7	42	33	1 92	0	--------	--------
Michigan								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	41	135	6 22	3	14	2.2
Battle Creek	41,200	7	162	222	5 39	1	02	.5
Bay City	48,700	7	96	109	2 24	1	02	.9
Benton Harbor	13,600	7	37	59	4 32	0	--------	--------
Hamtramck	75,700	4	40	34	45	1	01	2 9
Highland Park	67,600	7	169	218	3 22	3	04	1 4
Holland	13,000	4	27	64	4 94	3	23	4 7
Ironwood	17,100	7	99	145	8 48	1	06	7
Ishpeming	[1]10,500	4	21	25	2 38	0	--------	--------
Jackson	56,200	7	227	164	2 92	0	--------	--------
Kalamazoo	52,700	7	265	203	3.85	1	.02	.5
Lansing	68,300	6	140	293	4 29	1	01	.3
Marquette	13,300	6	39	37	2 79	1	.08	2.7
Monroe	13,700	2	1	9	65	0	--------	--------
Mount Clemens	10,300	1	47	106	10 28	1	.10	.9

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Michigan—Continued.								
Muskegon	41, 900	6	52	351	8 38	7	0 17	2 0
Muskegon Heights	13, 100	1	39	138	10 50	4	30	2 9
Pontiac	43, 400	5	129	328	7 55	2	05	6
Port Huron	29, 200	6	75	87	2 98	2	07	2 3
River Rouge	12, 400	1	60	20	1 61	0	------	------
Saginaw	70, 900	5	212	629	8 87	3	04	5
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12, 100	7	17	27	2 23	0	------	------
Minnesota								
Albert Lea	10, 900	------	------	24	2 20	------	------	------
Austin	11, 600	4	28	43	3 71	------	------	------
Brainerd	10, 100	------	------	14	1 39	0	------	------
Faribault	12, 100	------	------	50	4 15	0	------	------
Hibbing	16, 900	5	35	132	7 79	2	12	1 5
Mankato	13, 400	6	22	18	1 34	0	------	------
St Cloud	18, 300	3	30	38	2 07	1	05	2 6
Virginia	15, 700	------	------	230	14 68	2	13	9
Winona	19, 400	6	19	43	2 22	0	------	------
Mississippi								
Biloxi	12, 300	3	2	6	49	0	------	------
Missouri								
Hannibal	19, 800	1	46	29	1 47	------	------	------
Independence	12, 500	1	51	146	11 65	2	16	1 4
Jefferson City	15, 600	1	18	38	2 44	------	------	------
Joplin	[1] 29, 900	6	25	48	1 61	------	------	------
Moberly	13, 700	4	35	69	5 04	0	------	------
St Joseph	78, 300	7	120	78	1 00	2	03	2 6
Springfield	41, 700	4	35	48	1 15	1	02	2 1
Montana								
Anaconda	12, 400	6	21	18	1 45	0	------	------
Butte	42, 600	4	36	52	1 22	2	05	3 8
Great Falls	28, 800	7	44	115	3 99	12	42	10 4
Helena	12, 000	2	48	95	7. 89	0	------	------
Nebraska								
Grand Island	15, 300	7	42	17	1 11	------	------	------
Lincoln	59, 900	7	97	57	95	3	05	5 3
North Platte	13, 100	2	31	9	69	0	------	------
Nevada								
Reno	12, 500	7	15	34	2. 71	0	------	------
New Hampshire								
Claremont	10, 400	1	6	7	. 67	0	------	------
Concord	22, 500	7	41	12	53	1	. 04	8. 3
Dover	[1] 13, 000	6	4	18	1 38	0	------	------
Keene	11, 700	5	25	82	6. 99	3	26	3. 7
Manchester	82, 200	6	63	559	6. 80	5	06	. 9
Nashua	29, 500	4	32	63	2 14	0	------	------
Portsmouth	14, 600	7	33	14	96	1	07	7 1
Rochester	10, 000	------	------	3	30	0	------	------
New Jersey								
Asbury Park	13, 400	7	15	23	1 71	1	07	4 3
Bayonne	86, 600	5	76	86	. 99	1	01	1 2
Belleville	18, 300	7	32	50	2 73	------	------	------
Bloomfield	25, 200	5	57	45	1 78	0	------	------
Bridgeton	14, 400	6	18	5	35	0	------	------
Carteret	13, 500	1	30	15	1. 11	0	------	------
Clifton	33, 200	4	80	43	1 29	0	------	------
Collingswood	10, 500	------	------	54	5. 13	0	------	------
Dover	10, 900	1	8	16	1 47	0	------	------
East Orange	58, 300	7	72	105	1. 80	1	02	1 0
Englewood	12, 400	7	32	16	1. 29	0	------	------
Garfield	23, 600	3	19	60	2. 54	2	08	3 3
Gloucester City	13, 400	3	12	4	. 30	0	------	------
Hackensack	19, 300	7	33	51	2 64	0	------	------
Harrison	16, 300	2	32	27	1 66	0	------	------
Hoboken	[1] 68, 200	4	58	148	2. 17	3	04	2. 0
Irvington	31, 800	3	56	105	3 30	0	------	------
Kearny	30, 500	7	75	76	2. 50	0	------	------
Lodi	10, 000	------	------	7	. 70	0	------	------
Long Branch	13, 600	7	32	18	1. 32	0	------	------
Montclair	32, 200	6	53	60	1. 86	0	------	------
Morristown	12, 600	7	25	14	1. 11	0	------	------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New Jersey—Continued								
New Brunswick	37,100	5	39	40	1 08	0	--------	--------
Orange	35,000	4	63	38	1 09	0	--------	--------
Passaic	68,000	4	41	152	2 23	9	0 13	5.9
Perth Amboy	46,200	7	85	37	80	--------	--------	--------
Phillipsburg	18,300	4	21	10	55	0	--------	--------
Plainfield	31,000	7	47	201	6 48	0	--------	--------
Rahway	11,800	7	27	17	1 44	0	--------	--------
Red Bank	10,100	--------	--------	10	99	--------	--------	--------
Ridgefield Park	10,500	1	33	34	3 25	0	--------	--------
Rutherford	10,600	1	13	52	4 89	0	--------	--------
Summit	11,400	4	23	6	53	0	--------	--------
Union	[1] 20,700	4	38	74	3 58	--------	--------	--------
West Hoboken	42,200	7	33	54	1 28	1	02	1 9
West New York	37,500	7	36	72	1 92	1	03	1 4
West Orange	17,700	7	43	30	1 69	0	--------	--------
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	2	14	64	1 85	0	--------	--------
Batavia	14,300	1	30	30	2 10	1	07	3 3
Beacon	11,100	3	9	1	09	0	--------	--------
Binghamton	75,300	7	136	233	3 09	0	--------	--------
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	7	22	67	2 91	3	13	4 5
Corning	16,800	6	10	7	42	0	--------	--------
Cortland	14,100	7	36	3	21	0	--------	--------
Dunkirk	20,300	6	50	86	4 23	3	15	3 5
Elmira	49,200	5	46	78	1 59	0	--------	--------
Endicott	16,900	1	18	132	7 81	0	--------	--------
Freeport	11,500	--------	--------	10	87	0	--------	--------
Geneva	15,700	5	31	8	51	0	--------	--------
Glens Falls	17,300	7	5	9	52	0	--------	--------
Gloversville	22,700	7	10	25	1 10	0	--------	--------
Herkimer	11,800	4	20	13	1 10	0	--------	--------
Hornell	15,700	6	12	16	1 02	0	--------	--------
Hudson	11,800	5	12	10	84	0	--------	--------
Ilion	11,800	1	3	12	1 02	--------	--------	--------
Ithaca	18,000	7	38	36	2 00	0	--------	--------
Jamestown	42,400	7	74	252	5 94	3	07	1 2
Johnson City	10,800	--------	--------	102	9 43	0	--------	--------
Kingston	27,000	6	20	94	3 48	1	04	1.1
Lackawanna	19,500	6	41	111	5 70	1	.05	.9
Little Falls	13,400	7	13	17	1 27	1	07	5 9
Lockport	22,400	4	64	155	6 92	9	40	5.8
Middletown	19,900	7	30	20	1 01	0	--------	--------
Mount Vernon	48,200	7	37	52	1 08	0	--------	--------
New Rochelle	39,600	6	73	34	86	0	--------	--------
Newburgh	31,600	7	30	118	3 74	1	03	.8
Niagara Falls	60,200	4	90	100	1 66	1	.02	1 0
North Tonawanda	17,100	4	36	80	4 67	2	12	2 5
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	--------	--------	1	07	0	--------	--------
Olean	23,200	7	38	153	6 60	1	04	.7
Oneonta	12,600	1	39	19	1.51	0	--------	--------
Oswego	23,700	3	33	16	.67	0	--------	--------
Peekskill	16,100	6	28	56	3 49	0	--------	--------
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	7	30	21	1 93	2	.18	9.5
Poughkeepsie	38,300	7	48	341	8 91	0	--------	--------
Rensselaer	10,900	2	12	50	4.60	0	--------	--------
Rome	29,000	7	36	104	3.58	1	03	1.0
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	7	14	43	3 26	0	--------	--------
Troy	[1] 72,000	7	50	50	.69	0	--------	--------
Watertown	33,400	5	54	43	1.29	0	--------	--------
Watervliet	16,500	4	17	13	79	0	--------	--------
White Plains	22,900	6	45	28	1.22	0	--------	--------
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	6	30	72	2.33	0	--------	--------
High Point	22,300	--------	--------	48	2.15	--------	--------	--------
New Bern	12,200	1	2	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Raleigh	29,800	7	41	26	.87	0	--------	--------
Rocky Mount	14,700	5	9	19	1 29	2	.14	10.5
Salisbury	17,000	2	35	8	.47	0	--------	--------
Wilmington	36,400	7	41	26	.71	2	.05	7.7
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	56	389	5 91	2	.03	.5

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
North Dakota								
Fargo	25, 600	4	33	107	4 18	2	0 08	1 9
Ohio								
Alliance	24, 400	2	33	167	6 85	1	04	6
Ashtabula	24, 700	7	26	69	2 80	2	08	2 9
Barberton	22, 500	6	34	29	1 29	1	04	3 4
Bellaire	16, 000	4	41	24	1 50	0	-------	-------
Bucyrus	11, 500	4	31	29	2 52	0	-------	-------
Cambridge	13, 900	5	11	38	2 74	1	07	2 6
Chillicothe	16, 400	7	52	26	1 58	0	-------	-------
Cleveland Heights	20, 900	2	125	51	2 44	0	-------	-------
Conneaut	10, 400	1	15	19	1 82	0	-------	-------
Cuyahoga Falls	13, 100	3	19	17	1 30	0	-------	-------
East Cleveland	35, 700	7	40	47	1 32	0	-------	-------
East Liverpool	21, 900	2	41	134	6 12	2	09	1 5
East Youngstown	15, 300	4	28	19	1 24	2	13	10 5
Elyria	23, 300	7	20	82	3 52	0	-------	-------
Findlay	18, 000	7	14	77	4 27	0	-------	-------
Fostoria	10, 100	3	17	31	3 06	1	10	3 2
Fremont	13, 600	7	21	63	4 62	0	-------	-------
Hamilton	41, 900	5	36	58	1 38	1	02	1 7
Kenmore	18, 200	3	30	51	2 80	0	-------	-------
Lakewood	54, 000	4	36	61	1 13	1	02	1 6
Lancaster	15, 900	2	12	73	4 60	-------	-------	-------
Lima	45, 700	7	77	75	1 64	0	-------	-------
Lorain	41, 400	6	100	224	5 41	2	05	9
Mansfield	31, 100	7	16	12	39	0	-------	-------
Marietta	15, 200	2	13	9	59	0	-------	-------
Martins Ferry	15, 300	5	35	21	1 37	0	-------	-------
Middletown	29, 700	7	29	20	67	2	07	10 0
New Philadelphia	11, 800	2	27	36	3 06	0	-------	-------
Newark	30, 300	6	55	44	1 45	0	-------	-------
Niles	16, 100	4	49	39	2 42	2	12	5 1
Norwood	29, 000	7	24	31	1 07	1	03	3 2
Piqua	15, 800	7	17	7	44	0	-------	-------
Salem	10, 900	4	59	63	5 76	0	-------	-------
Sandusky	24, 200	7	23	129	5 32	3	12	2 3
Springfield	67, 300	7	87	437	6 49	6	09	1 4
Steubenville	31, 300	7	28	42	1 34	1	03	2 4
Warren	33, 300	7	61	62	1 86	0	-------	-------
Zanesville	30, 300	7	39	57	1 88	1	03	1 8
Oklahoma								
Chickasha	[1] 10, 200	2	5	10	98	0	-------	-------
Muskogee	31, 800	2	67	34	1 07	0	-------	-------
Sapulpa	13, 900	-------	-------	9	65	0	-------	-------
Oregon								
Astoria	16, 100	7	9	5	31	0	-------	-------
Eugene	11, 100	7	13	32	2 88	1	09	3 1
Pennsylvania								
Allentown	89, 700	-------	-------	163	1 82	0	-------	-------
Altoona	65, 300	7	62	76	1 16	3	05	3 9
Ambridge	16, 200	4	22	31	1 91	1	06	3 2
Beaver Falls	13, 100	4	25	115	8 79	0	-------	-------
Berwick	14, 000	2	46	104	7 42	-------	-------	-------
Bethlehem	61, 200	6	112	141	2 30	0	-------	-------
Braddock	21, 600	7	21	46	2 13	0	-------	-------
Bradford	15, 700	6	20	12	76	-------	-------	-------
Butler	25, 000	7	50	27	1 08	0	-------	-------
Canonsburg	13, 000	2	5	53	4. 09	1	08	1. 9
Carbondale	19, 400	7	12	13	67	0	-------	-------
Carlisle	11, 300	7	7	97	8 60	0	-------	-------
Carnegie	12. 200	3	7	25	2 05	0	-------	-------
Carrick	12, 500	4	26	20	1 60	0	-------	-------
Chambersburg	13, 800	7	8	51	3 69	0	-------	-------
Charleroi	12, 400	6	22	7	56	0	-------	-------
Chester	66, 600	5	59	134	2 01	2	03	1. 5
Clairton	13, 700	1	64	13	95	0	-------	-------
Coatesville	16, 100	6	27	7	43	0	-------	-------
Connellsville	14, 200	6	38	50	3 51	0	-------	-------
Dickson	11, 800	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	08	-------
Donora	16, 500	4	8	33	2 00	0	-------	-------
Dubois	14, 200	3	17	57	4 02	-------	-------	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania—Continued								
Duquesne	20,500	2	11	64	3.12	2	0.10	3.1
Ellwood City	11,300	---	---	13	1.15	0	---	---
Farrell	18,100	3	28	43	2.37	3	17	7.0
Greensburg	15,900	---	---	32	2.02	0	---	---
Harrisburg	82,300	7	113	487	5.92	2	02	.4
Hazleton	35,400	7	27	16	.45	1	.03	6.2
Homestead	21,300	7	20	27	1.27	---	---	---
Jeannette	11,500	4	15	54	4.68	0	---	---
Kingston	17,500	1	23	20	1.14	---	---	---
Lancaster	55,900	3	49	133	2.38	2	04	1.5
Lansford	10,200	4	4	1	.10	0	---	---
Lebanon	25,100	4	28	232	9.24	10	.40	4.3
Lewistown	10,500	3	7	51	4.84	1	09	2.0
McKees Rocks	17,900	3	20	55	3.08	0	---	---
McKeesport	48,700	7	36	18	.37	0	---	---
Monessen	20,700	6	33	16	77	0	---	---
Mount Carmel	[1] 17,500	2	13	3	17	0	---	---
Nanticoke	24,300	6	26	6	25	0	---	---
New Castle	49,000	7	75	166	3.39	0	---	---
New Kensington	14,000	2	11	7	50	0	---	---
Norristown	34,400	7	36	24	70	0	---	---
North Braddock	16,400	7	23	60	3.67	2	12	3.3
Oil City	22,900	7	36	102	4.45	---	---	---
Olyphant	11,000	5	2	6	54	---	---	---
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	3	8	6	57	0	---	---
Pittston	19,500	7	13	4	20	0	---	---
Plymouth	[1] 16,500	7	11	10	.61	0	---	---
Pottstown	18,300	1	8	7	.38	0	---	---
Sharon	24,400	5	41	24	98	0	---	---
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	6	32	3	12	0	---	---
Steelton	[1] 13,400	7	20	29	2.16	0	---	---
Sunbury	16,600	6	23	25	1.50	---	---	---
Swissvale	12,500	4	54	198	15.79	0	---	---
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	4	58	89	5.67	0	---	---
Vandergrift	10,600	---	---	27	2.56	0	---	---
Warren	15,000	7	14	70	4.68	1	.07	1.4
Washington	22,700	7	44	74	3.26	3	13	4.1
West Chester	[1] 11,700	7	17	15	1.28	0	---	---
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	3	101	65	84	0	---	---
Windber	10,100	---	---	16	1.58	---	---	---
Woodlawn	17,700	4	16	19	1.07	0	---	---
York	48,800	3	46	76	1.56	0	---	---
Rhode Island								
Central Falls	24,800	4	17	53	2.13	0	---	---
Cranston	33,300	7	38	183	5.50	5	15	2.7
Cumberland	[1] 10,100	2	2	---	---	1	10	---
Newport	31,700	6	70	31	98	0	---	---
Pawtucket	70,100	6	48	200	2.85	1	01	.5
Warwick	[1] 13,500	---	---	88	6.53	0	---	---
Westerly	10,500	1	3	45	4.27	---	---	---
South Carolina.								
Columbia	40,300	4	25	6	15	---	---	---
Greenville	26,600	6	22	13	.49	0	---	---
Sumter	10,200	1	8	3	30	---	---	---
South Dakota								
Aberdeen	16,200	---	---	61	3.77	---	---	---
Sioux Falls	30,400	5	58	77	2.54	0	---	---
Tennessee.								
Knoxville	92,200	4	75	148	1.61	3	.03	2.0
Texas:								
Amarillo	17,400	6	33	42	2.42	---	---	---
Cleburne	13,900	4	2	20	1.44	0	---	---
Galveston	47,600	7	10	14	29	0	---	---
Paris	16,800	2	10	26	1.55	1	.06	3.8
Port Arthur	30,000	1	10	35	1.17	0	---	---
Waco	43,000	6	21	30	.70	0	---	---
Utah								
Ogden	36,100	7	22	13	.36	0	---	---
Provo	11,000	1	13	8	.72	0	---	---

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SCARLET FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Vermont								
Barre	[1] 10,000	6	20	35	3 50	0		
Bennington	10,600	1	6	12	1 13	0		
Burlington	23,900	6	27	40	1 68	2	0 08	5 0
Virginia								
Alexandria	18,400	6	10	20	1 09	0		
Charlottesville	11,100	3	2	9	81	0		
Danville	22,700	7	30	34	1 50	0		
Lynchburg	30,300	6	30	28	92	0		
Newport News	43,400	6	27	29	67	0		
Petersburg	35 000	7	30	12	34	0		
Portsmouth	58,200	7	32	13	22	0		
Roanoke	56 900	5	54	90	1 58	0		
Washington								
Aberdeen	16,000	6	6	26	1 62	0		
Bellingham	26,100	7	26	24	92	2	08	8 3
Bremerton	11,700	1	26	7	60	0		
Everett	29,000	7	24	18	62	0		
Vancouver	14,200	6	22	23	1 62	1	07	4.3
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	3	2	7	45	0		
Yakima	22,200	7	20	31	1 40	2	09	6 5
West Virginia								
Charleston	47,300	6	48	33	70	2	04	6 1
Clarksburg	29,900	2	56	85	2 84	1	03	1 2
Fairmont	20,400	7	49	31	1 52			
Martinsburg	13,400	5	15	6	45	0		
Morgantown	13,500	2	8	20	1 48	0		
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	7	41	170	3 02	3	05	1 8
Wisconsin								
Appleton	20,900	5	32	48	2 30	1	05	2 1
Ashland	11,300	5	6	112	9 88			
Beloit	24,100	7	43	94	3 89	1	04	1 1
Eau Claire	22,100	7	48	237	10 72	3	14	1 3
Fond du Lac	25,600	7	37	170	6.65	2	08	1 2
Green Bay	33,700	7	46	131	3 89	3	09	2 3
Janesville	20,300	6	69	29	1 43	0		
Kenosha	48,900	7	98	82	1 68	1	02	1 2
La Crosse	30,400	7	70	72	2 37	0		
Madison	45,200	7	133	175	3 87	2	04	1 1
Manitowoc	19,700	3	27	41	2 08	0		
Marinette	13,600	7	39	11	81	0		
Oshkosh	33,200	7	44	37	1 11	1	.03	2 7
Racine	66,000	5	258	482	7 30	6	.04	1 2
Sheboygan	33,100	6	87	335	10 13	7	21	2.1
Superior	39,700	6	101	96	2 42	3	.08	3 1
Wausau	19,900	7	38	285	14 33	4	20	1 4
West Allis	17,000	4	26	42	2 47	1	.06	2.4
Wyoming								
Casper	20,000			142	7 11	6	.30	4.2

SEPTIC SORE THROAT

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
California						
Glendale	20,000			1	0 05	
Santa Monica	18,700			1	.05	
Connecticut						
Fairfield	14,000			1	.07	
Greenwich	24,700	1	0 04	0		
Manchester	20,600	1	.05	0		
Meriden	36,000	3	08			
Norwich	23,000	2	.09	1	.04	2.0

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SEPTIC SORE THROAT—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Georgia						
Savannah	91, 200			2	0.02	
Valdosta	12, 200	1	0.08			
Idaho						
Pocatello	17, 700	11	62	1	06	11.0
Illinois						
Champaign	17, 900	1	06	0		
Elgin	28, 100	4	04	0		
Indiana						
Connersville	12, 200	1	08	0		
East Chicago	43, 800			2	05	
Iowa						
Boone	13, 400	1	07	0		
Council Bluffs	39, 300			1	03	
Sioux City	82, 100	8	10			
Kansas						
Topeka	53, 200			1	02	
Kentucky						
Paducah	20, 300	2	10			
Massachusetts						
Belmont	13, 200	1	08	0		
Braintree	11, 700	1	09	0		
Clinton	[1] 13, 000	1	08	0		
Haverhill	58, 400	2	03	0		
Lawrence	98, 200	1	01	0		
Leominster	20, 700			1	05	
Medford	46, 400	3	06	0		
Milton	10, 100	3	30	0		
Natick	11, 400	5	44			
Norwood	14, 800			2	14	
Palmer	10, 500			1	10	
Salem	[1] 42, 500	2	05	1	.02	2.0
Wakefield	13, 800	3	22	0		
Watertown	25, 400	1	04			
Webster	14, 100	1	07	0		
West Springfield	15, 400	2	13	1	06	2.0
Winthrop	17, 900	1	06	0		
Michigan						
Holland	13, 000	7	54	0		
Kalamazoo	52, 700	10	19	1	02	10.0
Muskegon	41, 900	2	.05	0		
Pontiac	43, 400	129	2.97	0		
Port Huron	29, 200	30	1.03	0		
Saginaw	70, 900			4	.06	
Minnesota						
Virginia	15, 700			1	.06	
Mississippi						
Beloxi	12, 300	4	33	0		
Missouri:						
Independence	12, 500			2	.16	
Moberly	13, 700	4	.29	0		
Montana.						
Helena	12, 000	3	.25	0		
Nebraska:						
Lincoln	59, 900			1	.02	
New Jersey.						
West New York	37, 500			1	.03	
New York						
Amsterdam	34, 600	29	.84	0		
Beacon	11, 100	4	.36	0		
Binghamton	75, 300	3	04	0		
Cohoes	[1] 23, 000	45	1.96	0		
Cortland	14, 100	25	1.77	0		
Dunkirk	20, 300	19	.94	0		
Freeport	11, 500	1	09	0		
Hornell	15, 700	1	.06	0		
Jamestown	42, 400	9	.21	0		
Lackawanna	19, 500	15	77	0		
Middletown	19, 900	2	10	0		
Mount Vernon	48, 200	21	44	0		
New Rochelle	39, 600	1	.03	0		
Newburgh	31, 600	1	03	0		
Niagara Falls	60, 200	1	.02	0		
Oswego	23, 700	1	.04	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SEPTIC SORE THROAT—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York—Continued						
Peekskill	16,100	1	0 06	0	----------	----------
Rome	29,000	----------	----------	1	0 03	----------
Watertown	33,400	2	06	0	----------	----------
North Carolina						
High Point	22,300	14	63	----------	----------	----------
Winston-Salem	65,800	1	02	0	----------	----------
Ohio						
East Cleveland	35,700	1	03	0	----------	----------
Fostoria	10,100	1	10	0	----------	----------
Hamilton	41,900	31	74	0	----------	----------
Steubenville	31,300	----------	----------	1	03	----------
Warren	33,300	----------	----------	1	03	----------
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800	----------		1	03	----------
Oregon						
Eugene	11,100	3	27	0	----------	----------
Pennsylvania						
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	1	06	----------	----------	----------
Vandergrift	10,600	3	28	0	----------	----------
Rhode Island						
Cranston	33,300	8	24	0	----------	----------
Utah						
Ogden	36,100	----------		1	03	----------
Vermont						
Burlington	23,900	----------		2	08	----------
Virginia						
Alexandria	18,400	3	16	0	----------	----------
Charlottesville	11,100	2	18	0	----------	----------
Washington						
Aberdeen	16,000	----------		1	06	----------
West Virginia						
Martinsburg	13,400	----------	----------	1	07	----------
Morgantown	13,500	3	22	2	15	1 5
Wisconsin						
Madison	45,200	----------	----------	1	02	----------
Oshkosh	33,200	----------	----------	1	03	----------
West Allis	17,000	----------	----------	1	.06	----------

SMALLPOX

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Anniston	20,000	4	5	8	0 40	0	--------	--------
Dothan	14,000	1	12	3	21	0	--------	--------
Mobile	65,100	7	124	8	12	0	--------	--------
Arizona								
Phoenix	35,300	--------	--------	6	17	1	0 03	16.7
Tucson	26,000	3	3	--------	--------	2	08	--------
Arkansas.								
Fort Smith	31,100	3	8	2	.06	0	--------	--------
Little Rock	72,600	6	10	17	23	0	--------	--------
California								
Alameda	31,300	5	4	1	.03	0	--------	--------
Alhambra	11,000	1	24	65	5 92	0	--------	--------
Bakersfield	22,900	7	2	23	1 01	1	04	4.3
Berkeley	64,600	7	4	2	.03	0	--------	--------
Chico	11,900	1	1	2	17	--------	--------	--------
Eureka	13,400	6	1	20	1 49	0	--------	--------
Fresno	56,700	5	9	102	1 80	11	19	10.8
Glendale	20,000	4	4	44	2 20	0	--------	--------
Long Beach	83,100	4	11	643	7 74	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
California—Continued								
Modesto	11,700	1	44	2	0 17	0	--------	--------
Pasadena	55,100	7	8	110	2 00	0	--------	--------
Pomona	15,000	2	4	112	7 45	0	--------	--------
Riverside	21,300	5	21	30	1 41	0	--------	--------
Sacramento	71,100	7	10	115	1 62	1	0 01	0 9
San Bernardino	22,100	7	3	371	16 96	0	--------	--------
San Diego	96,400	4	5	130	1 35	1	01	8
San Jose	42,900	2	1	8	19	0	--------	--------
Santa Ana	18,800	5	1	11	59	0	--------	--------
Santa Barbara	23,200	4	5	8	34	0	--------	--------
Stockton	46,100	4	26	5	11	0	--------	--------
Venice	13,800	4	1	15	1 09	0	--------	--------
Connecticut								
New Britain	66,500	7	1	47	71	5	08	10 6
Stonington	10,700	--------	--------	4	37	0	--------	--------
Florida								
Miami	40,700	3	14	4	10	0	--------	--------
Orlando	14,800	--------	--------	9	61	--------	--------	--------
St Petersburg	26,500	1	21	56	2 12	0	--------	--------
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	1	3	23	0	--------	--------
Georgia								
Albany	13,000	2	4	4	31	0	--------	--------
Athens	18,600	2	3	23	1 24	0	--------	--------
Brunswick	16,400	7	8	1	06	0	--------	--------
Lagrange	22,300	1	10	35	1 57	0	--------	--------
Macon	57,300	7	22	8	14	0	--------	--------
Rome	13,800	5	2	6	44	0	--------	--------
Savannah	91,200	5	22	17	19	0	--------	--------
Valdosta	12,200	--------	--------	3	25	--------	--------	--------
Idaho								
Boise	22,900	3	6	56	2 44	--------	--------	--------
Pocatello	17,700	3	10	4	23	0	--------	--------
Illinois								
Alton	26,400	4	8	74	2 80	--------	--------	--------
Centralia	13,800	3	3	1	07	0	--------	--------
Champaign	17,900	6	9	2	11	0	--------	--------
Chicago Heights	21,700	3	1	2	09	0	--------	--------
Danville	26,400	6	9	2	05	0	--------	--------
Decatur	49,400	--------	--------	3	06	0	--------	--------
East Moline	11,200	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	09	--------
East St Louis	70,600	--------	--------	48	68	0	--------	--------
Evanston	42,700	7	1	5	12	0	--------	--------
Freeport	20,500	2	3	9	44	0	--------	--------
Galesburg	24,600	--------	--------	3	12	0	--------	--------
Jacksonville	15,900	3	1	5	31	0	--------	--------
Joliet	40,200	2	1	3	07	--------	--------	--------
Kewanee	19,400	3	1	5	.26	0	--------	--------
Moline	33,300	3	6	21	.63	4	12	19.0
Murphysboro	12,200	1	20	1	08	0	--------	--------
Oak Park	49,300	7	4	3	.06	0	--------	--------
Quincy	37,500	7	18	3	08	0	--------	--------
Rock Island	39,200	5	19	42	1 07	3	08	7 1
Springfield	62,700	3	3	7	11	0	--------	--------
Urbana	11,100	5	2	1	09	--------	--------	--------
Waukegan	20,700	4	12	113	5 46	0	--------	--------
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	3	30	24	72	0	--------	--------
Connersville	12,200	--------	--------	48	3 92	0	--------	--------
Crawfordsville	10,500	6	1	2	19	0	--------	--------
East Chicago	43,800	5	13	23	52	0	--------	--------
Elkhart	26,600	2	25	11	41	0	--------	--------
Elwood	[1] 10,800	5	13	9	83	0	--------	--------
Fort Wayne	95,700	4	59	124	1 30	0	--------	--------
Frankfort	12,800	4	5	5	39	0	--------	--------
Hammond	48,500	5	23	61	1 26	0	--------	--------
Huntington	15,600	3	2	21	1 35	0	--------	--------
Kokomo	35,700	5	14	7	20	0	--------	--------
La Fayette	23,600	4	3	8	.34	0	--------	--------
La Porte	17,100	4	2	5	29	0	--------	--------
Logansport	22,900	4	10	69	3 02	0	--------	--------
Marion	25,800	5	34	52	2 01	0	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Indiana—Continued								
Michigan City	19,700	3	5	17	0 86	0	--------	--------
Mishawaka	16,400	7	3	20	1 22	0	--------	--------
Muncie	41,400	4	17	376	9 03	1	0 02	0 3
New Albany	[1] 23,000	4	4	2	09	0	--------	--------
Newcastle	16,500	6	6	4	24	0	--------	--------
Richmond	29,000	5	10	27	93	0	--------	--------
South Bend	78,500	6	41	22	28	0	--------	--------
Terre Haute	70,300	5	36	91	1 30	0	--------	--------
Wabash	10,400	1	11	38	3 65	0	--------	--------
Iowa								
Burlington	[1] 24,100	7	20	2	.08	0	--------	--------
Cedar Rapids	51,500	3	13	3	06	0	--------	--------
Clinton	[1] 24,200	3	16	85	3 52	--------	--------	--------
Council Bluffs	39,300	3	35	13	.33	1	03	7 7
Davenport	62,600	4	60	318	5 08	--------	--------	--------
Dubuque	39,400	4	14	3	08	0	--------	--------
Fort Dodge	19,700	3	37	1	05	--------	--------	--------
Fort Madison	13,500	--------	--------	1	07	0	--------	--------
Marshalltown	16,800	2	5	1	06	--------	--------	--------
Mason City	24,000	4	28	801	33 35	6	25	7
Muscatine	16,100	4	8	3	19	0	--------	--------
Ottumwa	23,500	--------	--------	4	17	0	--------	--------
Sioux City	82,100	--------	--------	8	10	--------	--------	--------
Waterloo	40,600	--------	--------	44	1 08	1	02	2 3
Kansas								
Coffeyville	13,800	6	11	4	29	0	--------	--------
Eldorado	14,600	2	4	11	,75	0	--------	--------
Emporia	12,300	1	8	36	2 92	0	--------	--------
Hutchinson	26,500	2	7	8	30	0	--------	--------
Lawrence	12,500	6	7	3	24	0	--------	--------
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	7	14	1	06	--------	--------	--------
Parsons	17,700	2	8	5	.28	0	--------	--------
Pittsburg	19,500	2	7	60	3 08	0	--------	--------
Topeka	53,200	--------	--------	5	09	0	--------	--------
Wichita	81,200	--------	--------	253	3 11	0	--------	--------
Kentucky								
Covington	58,100	4	16	16	.28	0	--------	--------
Lexington	44,300	7	6	5	11	0	--------	--------
Newport	[1] 29,300	5	5	4	.14	0	--------	--------
Owensboro	21,800	4	5	3	.14	0	--------	--------
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	2	19	17	.85	0	--------	--------
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	7	7	.26	0	--------	--------
Shreveport	56,200	--------	--------	96	1 71	0	--------	--------
Maine.								
Bangor	26,500	3	0	3	.11	0	--------	--------
Maryland								
Cumberland	33,100	7	9	2	.06	0	--------	--------
Massachusetts								
Brockton	70,600	7	0	3	04	0	--------	--------
Taunton	38,500	5	0	4	.10	2	.05	50.0
Michigan								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	15	24	1 11	0	--------	--------
Battle Creek	41,200	7	24	33	.80	0	--------	--------
Bay City	48,700	7	3	37	76	0	--------	--------
Benton Harbor	13,600	7	2	45	3 30	0	--------	--------
Cadillac	10,400	2	1	1	10	0	--------	--------
Hamtramck	75,700	3	8	34	45	3	04	8 8
Highland Park	67,600	6	46	177	2 62	10	.15	5.6
Holland	13,000	5	1	1	08	0	--------	--------
Ironwood	17,100	5	4	8	47	0	--------	--------
Jackson	56,200	5	26	98	1 74	1	02	1 0
Kalamazoo	52,700	5	12	101	1.92	0	--------	--------
Lansing	68,300	3	22	69	1 01	0	--------	--------
Marquette	13,300	6	15	1	.08	0	--------	--------
Monroe	13,700	--------	--------	8	58	0	--------	--------
Mount Clemens	10,300	1	2	13	1.26	2	19	15 4
Pontiac	43,400	3	9	61	1 40	1	.02	1 6
Port Huron	29,200	4	3	12	41	2	07	16 7
River Rouge	12,400	1	50	23	1.85	1	08	4 3
Saginaw	70,900	5	11	19	27	0	--------	--------
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12,100	4	3	4	33	1	08	25.0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Minnesota:								
Austin	11,600	2	3	2	0 17	-----	-----	-----
Faribault	12,100	4	24	1	08	-----	-----	-----
Hibbing	16,900	4	5	5	30	0	-----	-----
Mankato	13,400	4	5	72	5 36	0	-----	-----
St Cloud	18,300	3	10	9	49	0	-----	-----
Virginia	15,700	1	1	41	2 62	4	0 26	09.8
Winona	19,400	6	8	-----	-----	1	05	-----
Missouri								
Hannibal	19,800	1	5	5	25	0	-----	-----
Jefferson City	15,600	-----	-----	2	.13	-----	-----	-----
Joplin	29,900	4	11	3	10	-----	-----	-----
Springfield	41,700	4	82	6	14	0	-----	-----
Montana								
Anaconda	12,400	6	1	12	97	0	-----	-----
Butte	42,600	6	20	257	6 03	1	02	.4
Great Falls	28,800	5	59	32	1 11	0	-----	-----
Helena	12,000	2	61	9	75	0	-----	-----
Nebraska								
Grand Island	15,300	7	79	2	13	-----	-----	-----
Lincoln	59,900	-----	-----	17	28	1	.02	5 9
North Platte	13,100	-----	-----	3	23	0	-----	-----
Nevada								
Reno	12,500	7	4	1	08	0	-----	-----
New Hampshire								
Claremont	10,400	1	0	1	10	0	-----	-----
New Jersey								
Belleville	18,300	6	0	4	.22	-----	-----	-----
Carteret	13,500	1	0	1	07	0	-----	-----
Dover	10,900	1	0	1	09	0	-----	-----
East Orange	58,300	7	0	1	02	0	-----	-----
Gloucester City	13,400	3	0	1	07	0	-----	-----
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	5	0	1	01	0	-----	-----
Montclair	32,200	7	0	1	03	0	-----	-----
Plainfield	31,000	7	0	1	03	0	-----	-----
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	4	0	99	2.86	0	-----	-----
Binghamton	75,300	7	1	4	05	0	-----	-----
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	7	0	1	04	-----	-----	-----
Dunkirk	20,300	7	0	26	1 28	0	-----	-----
Elmira	49,200	5	0	4	08	1	02	25 0
Endicott	16,900	1	0	1	06	0	-----	-----
Gloversville	22,700	7	0	6	.26	0	-----	-----
Ilion	11,800	1	0	3	.25	-----	-----	-----
Jamestown	42,400	7	11	1	02	0	-----	-----
Johnson City	10,800	-----	-----	125	11 56	0	-----	-----
Niagara Falls	60,200	5	9	2	.03	0	-----	-----
Oneonta	12,600	1	0	5	.40	0	-----	-----
Rensselaer	10,900	2	2	1	.09	0	-----	-----
Watervliet	16,500	4	1	1	.06	0	-----	-----
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	7	3	67	2.17	0	-----	-----
Greensboro	45,500	-----	-----	133	2 92	2	04	1.5
High Point	22,300	-----	-----	214	9.61	-----	-----	-----
Raleigh	29,800	7	12	165	5.54	1	.03	.6
Salisbury	17,000	2	9	17	1 00	0	-----	-----
Wilmington	36,400	6	4	28	.77	0	-----	-----
Winston-Salem	65,800	-----	-----	121	1 84	2	.03	1.7
North Dakota.								
Fargo	25,600	4	11	28	1 09	0	-----	-----
Ohio								
Alliance	24,400	3	16	1	.04	0	-----	-----
Ashtabula	24.700	4	1	2	.08	0	-----	-----
Barberton	22,500	6	3	15	.67	0	-----	-----
Bellaire	16,000	4	0	1	06	0	-----	-----
Bucyrus	11,500	3	4	22	1.91	3	.26	13.6
Cambridge	13,900	5	1	95	6 85	0	-----	-----
Chillicothe	16,400	7	13	6	36	0	-----	-----
Cleveland Heights	20,900	2	0	2	10	0	-----	-----
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	3	0	1	.08	0	-----	-----
East Cleveland	35,700	7	5	5	.14	0	-----	-----

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Ohio—Continued								
East Youngstown	15,300	4	7	26	1 69	0		
Elyria	23,300	7	7	2	09	0		
Findlay	18,000	7	6	3	.17	0		
Fostoria	10,100	3	5	1	10	0		
Fremont	13,600	4	2	11	81	0		
Hamilton	41,900			244	5 82	0		
Kenmore	18,200	3	1	20	1 10			
Lakewood	54,000	4	2	14	26	0		
Lancaster	15,900	2	8	9	57			
Lima	45,700	3	4	143	3 13	0		
Lorain	41,400	4	3	1	02	0		
Martins Ferry	15,300	6	1	1	.07	0		
Middletown	29,700			42	1 41	0		
New Philadelphia	11,800	2	10	1	08	0		
Newark	30,300	4	2	4	13	0		
Niles	16,100	4	1	28	1 74	0		
Norwood	29,000	7	3	4	14	0		
Piqua	15,800	3	2	2	13	0		
Springfield	67,300	5	23	6	09	0		
Steubenville	31,300	4	5	77	2 46	0		
Warren	33,300	7	11	13	39	1	0 03	7 7
Zanesville	30,300	7	25	163	5 38	0		
Oklahoma								
Muskogee	31,800	3	69	22	69	0		
Sapulpa	13,900			10	72	0		
Oregon								
Astoria	16,100	7	18	10	62	0		
Eugene	11,100	7	13	9	81	0		
Pennsylvania								
Altoona	65,300	7	2	1	02	0		
Ambridge	16,200			1	06	0		
Braddock	21,600	7	2	3	14	0		
Chester	66,600	5	0	12	18	0		
Clairton	13,700	1	2	2	15	0		
Coatesville	16,100	7	1	1	06	0		
Donora	16,500	4	0	22	1 33	0		
Duquesne	20,500	3	0	1	05	0		
Farrell	18,100	5	3	3	17	0		
Harrisburg	82,300	7	2	1	01	0		
Jeannette	11,500	4	1	1	09	0		
McKeesport	48,700	7	0	1	02	0		
Monessen	20,700	6	0	1	05	0		
Nanticoke	21,300	6	0	1	04	0		
New Castle	49,000	7	0	2	04	0		
New Kensington	14,000	2	0	1	07	0		
Oil City	22,900	7	0	1	04			
Pittston	19,500					4	20	
Sharon	24,400	5	0	4	16	0		
Swissvale	12,500	4	0	1	08	0		
Vandergrift	10,600			1	09	0		
Washington	22,700	7	0	1	04	0		
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	3	0	3	04	0		
Woodlawn	17,700	4	1	12	68	0		
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	9	32	79			
Greenville	26,600	6	20	97	3 65	0		
Sumter	10,200	1	1	1	10			
South Dakota								
Aberdeen	16,200			3	19			
Sioux Falls	30,400	7	48	7	23	0		
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200			631	6 85	2	02	3
Texas								
Amarillo	17,400	6	12	4	23			
Galveston	47,600	7	5	1	02	0		
Paris	16,800	2	6	1	06	0		
Port Arthur	30,000			1	03	0		
Texarkana	12,300	6	22	12	98	0		
Tyler	12,900	3	3	51	3 96	0		
Waco	43,000	3	15	17	40	1	.02	5.9

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Utah								
Ogden	36, 100	3	13	36	1 00	0	-------	-------
Provo	11, 000	1	0	1	. 09	0	-------	-------
Vermont								
Burlington	23, 900	6	0	12	. 50	0	-------	-------
Virginia								
Alexandria	18, 400	6	2	2	11	0	-------	-------
Charlottesville	11, 100	3	0	7	63	0	-------	-------
Danville	22, 700	7	13	4	18	0	-------	-------
Petersburg	35, 000	7	2	2	06	0	-------	-------
Roanoke	56, 900	5	37	2	04	0	-------	-------
Washington								
Aberdeen	16, 000	3	9	43	2. 68	9	0 56	20 9
Bellingham	26, 100	3	9	7	27	0	-------	-------
Everett	29, 000	5	39	69	2 38	0	-------	-------
Hoquiam	10, 900	1	150	60	5 49	0	-------	-------
Vancouver	14, 200	6	14	8	56	0	-------	-------
Walla Walla	[1] 15, 500	3	3	3	19	0	-------	-------
Yakima	22, 200	4	12	15	68	0	-------	-------
West Virginia								
Charleston	47, 300	7	23	128	2 71	0	-------	-------
Fairmont	20, 400	7	1	4	. 20	-------	-------	-------
Wisconsin								
Appleton	20, 900	5	1	42	2 01	0	-------	-------
Ashland	11, 300	5	8	3	. 26	-------	-------	-------
Beloit	24, 100	7	9	1	04	0	-------	-------
Eau Claire	22, 100	7	21	20	90	0	-------	-------
Fond du Lac	25, 600	4	3	3	. 12	0	-------	-------
Janesville	20, 300	3	5	9	44	0	-------	-------
Kenosha	48, 900	5	11	170	3 48	1	02	. 6
La Crosse	30, 400	-------	-------	35	1. 15	0	-------	-------
Madison	45, 200	6	47	10	22	1	02	10 0
Manitowoc	19, 700	4	10	2	10	0	-------	-------
Oshkosh	33, 200	5	25	5	15	0	-------	-------
Racine	66, 000	4	20	90	1 36	0	-------	-------
Sheboygan	33, 100	6	2	4	12	0	-------	-------
Superior	[1] 39, 700	-------	-------	126	3 18	1	03	8
Wyoming								
Casper	20, 000	-------	-------	31	1 55	0	-------	-------

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama:						
Anniston	20, 000	-------	-------	19	0. 95	-------
Florence	12, 300	15	1 22	10	81	1 5
Mobile	65, 100	-------	-------	67	1 03	-------
Montgomery	46, 000	-------	-------	42	91	-------
Arizona:						
Douglas	11, 500	-------	-------	25	2 17	-------
Phoenix	35, 300	-------	-------	434	12 30	-------
Arkansas						
Fort Smith	31, 100	43	1 38	38	1 22	1 1
Little Rock	72, 600	-------	-------	106	1 46	-------
California:						
Alameda	31, 300	28	89	12	38	2. 3
Bakersfield	22, 900	-------	-------	52	2 27	-------
Berkeley	64, 600	93	1 44	31	. 48	3. 0
Eureka	13, 400	64	4 77	30	2 24	2. 1
Fresno	56, 700	-------	-------	33	. 58	-------
Glendale	20, 000	32	1 60	26	1. 30	1. 2
Long Beach	83, 100	58	. 70	48	. 58	1. 2
Modesto	11, 700	-------	-------	19	1 63	-------

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
California—Continued						
Pasadena	55,100	97	1.76	74	1.34	1.3
Pomona	15,000	27	1.80	12	.80	2.2
Richmond	21,500	6	.28	1	.05	6.0
Riverside	21,300	98	4.61	65	3.06	1.5
Sacramento	71,100	----------	----------	102	1.43	----------
San Bernardino	22,100	----------	----------	109	4.94	----------
San Diego	96,400	----------	----------	162	1.68	----------
Santa Ana	18,800	----------	----------	20	1.07	----------
Santa Barbara	23,200	38	1.64	28	1.21	1.4
Santa Monica	18,700	----------	----------	23	1.23	----------
Stockton	46,100	90	1.95	51	1.11	1.8
Colorado						
Boulder	11,700	----------	----------	28	2.40	----------
Greeley	12,200	----------	----------	15	1.22	----------
Pueblo	43,700	66	1.51	41	.94	1.6
Trinidad	11,000	----------	----------	17	1.55	----------
Connecticut						
Bristol	23,900	32	1.34	10	.42	3.2
Fairfield	14,000	23	1.65	9	.65	2.6
Greenwich	24,700	42	1.70	13	.53	3.2
Manchester	20,600	21	1.02	14	.68	1.5
Meriden	36,000	49	1.36	----------	----------	----------
Milford	12,900	----------	----------	3	.23	----------
New Britain	66,500	79	1.19	33	.50	2.4
New London	28,500	22	.77	6	.21	3.7
Norwich	23,000	41	1.78	32	1.39	1.3
Stonington	10,700	----------	----------	2	.19	----------
Florida						
Miami	40,700	----------	----------	66	1.62	----------
Tampa	67,600	----------	----------	88	1.30	----------
West Palm Beach	12,900	9	.70	5	.39	1.8
Georgia						
Brunswick	16,400	----------	----------	18	1.10	----------
Lagrange	22,300	61	2.73	31	1.39	2.0
Macon	57,300	----------	----------	77	1.34	----------
Savannah	91,200	----------	----------	148	1.62	----------
Illinois						
Alton	26,400	107	4.05	----------	----------	----------
Berwyn	18,000	13	.72	9	.50	1.4
Blue Island	12,900	5	.39	4	.31	1.2
Champaign	17,900	31	1.74	11	.62	2.8
Chicago Heights	21,700	----------	----------	1	.05	----------
Cicero	59,100	68	1.15	19	.32	3.6
Danville	36,400	33	.91	25	.69	1.3
Decatur	49,400	140	2.83	16	.32	8.7
East St. Louis	70,600	69	.98	61	.86	1.1
Elgin	28,100	32	1.14	5	.18	6.4
Freeport	20,500	14	.68	10	.48	1.4
Galesburg	24,600	----------	----------	22	.48	----------
Jacksonville	15,900	57	3.59	42	2.64	1.4
Joliet	40,200	34	.85	----------	----------	----------
Kewanee	19,400	15	.77	11	.57	1.4
Mattoon	14,500	7	.48	0	----------	----------
Maywood	13,900	14	1.01	0	----------	----------
Moline	33,300	103	3.09	10	.30	10.3
Murphysboro	12,200	24	1.97	9	.74	2.7
Oak Park	49,300	38	.77	28	.57	1.4
Pekin	13,100	----------	----------	3	.23	----------
Peoria	80,600	----------	----------	57	.71	----------
Quincy	37,500	24	.64	13	.35	1.8
Rock Island	39,200	35	.89	8	.20	4.4
Rockford	74,400	110	1.48	33	.44	3.3
Springfield	62,700	65	1.04	33	.53	2.0
Streator	15,000	----------	----------	10	.67	----------
Urbana	11,100	3	.27	----------	----------	----------
Waukegan	20,700	26	1.26	0	----------	----------
Indiana						
Anderson	33,100	----------	----------	18	.54	----------
Connersville	12,200	14	1.14	5	.41	2.8
Crawfordsville	10,500	----------	----------	11	1.05	----------
East Chicago	43,800	----------	----------	37	.84	----------
Elkhart	26,600	----------	----------	13	.49	----------
Fort Wayne	95,700	----------	----------	47	.49	----------
Frankfort	12,800	----------	----------	5	.39	----------

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Indiana—Continued						
Hammond	48, 500			18	0 37	
Huntington	15, 600			9	58	
Kokomo	35, 700			30	84	
Logansport	22, 900	2	0 09			
Marion	25, 800			10	39	
Michigan City	19, 700			29	1 48	
Mishawaka	16, 400			15	91	
Muncie	41, 400			37	89	
New Albany	[1] 23, 000			25	1 09	
Newcastle	16, 500			11	, 67	
South Bend	78, 500	32	41			
Terre Haute	70, 300			50	71	
Wabash	10, 400			4	38	
Whiting	11, 800			9	76	
Iowa						
Boone	13, 400			7	52	
Burlington	[1] 24, 100	73	3 03	10	42	7 3
Council Bluffs	39, 300			18	46	
Fort Madison	13, 500			13	96	
Iowa City	11, 800	1	08			
Mason City	24, 000	8	33	0		
Muscatine	16, 100			4	. 25	
Ottumwa	23, 500			10	43	
Sioux City	82, 100	17	21			
Kansas						
Coffeyville	13, 800	47	3 40	7	51	6 7
Eldorado	14, 600	22	1 50	4	27	5 5
Emporia	12, 300			6	. 49	
Fort Scott	10, 800	19	1 76	10	. 93	1 9
Hutchinson	26, 500	38	1 43	19	. 72	2 0
Leavenworth	[1] 16, 900	1	. 06			
Parsons	17, 700	39	2 21	16	90	2 4
Pittsburg	19, 500	35	1 79	4	. 21	8 7
Topeka	53, 200	110	2 07	27	51	4 1
Wichita	81, 200	32	39	22	27	1. 5
Kentucky						
Henderson	12, 500			14	1 12	
Lexington	44, 300			71	1 60	
Owensboro	21, 800			32	1 46	
Paducah	20, 300	21	1 04			
Louisiana						
Alexandria	20, 100			24	1 20	
Baton Rouge	27, 000	38	1 41	22	82	1 7
Lake Charles	13, 800			14	1 01	
Maine						
Bangor	26, 500	50	1 89	26	98	1 9
Bath	17, 200			6	. 35	
Biddeford	18, 400			12	65	
Lewiston	34, 400	34	. 99	16	47	2 1
Portland	74, 200			42	. 57	
Sanford	11, 500	14	1. 22	6	52	2. 3
Waterville	14, 200			8	. 56	
Maryland						
Cumberland	33, 100	47	1. 42	26	79	1 8
Frederick	12, 000	27	2 26	12	1 00	2. 2
Massachusetts						
Adams	[1] 13, 000	19	1 47	6	46	3. 2
Amesbury	10, 100	9	. 89	5	50	1 8
Arlington	22, 100	41	1. 85	10	45	4 1
Athol	10, 400	6	58	0		
Attleboro	21, 400	. 74	3. 46	39	1 83	1. 9
Belmont	13, 200	14	1 06	11	84	1. 3
Beverly	24, 400	20	82	13	. 53	1 5
Brockton	70, 600	96	1 36	26	. 37	3 7
Brookline	42, 400	58	1 37	19	45	3. 1
Chelsea	48, 200	82	1 70	40	83	2 0
Chicopee	41, 200	74	1 80	48	1 16	1. 5
Clinton	[1] 13, 000	15	1 16	4	31	3 7
Danvers	11, 900			25	2 10	
Dedham	11, 500	11	96			
Easthampton	12, 500			10	. 80	
Everett	43, 200	68	1 57	16	. 37	4. 2
Framingham	18, 900	29	1 53	14	. 74	2. 1
Gardner	18, 000			6	. 33	

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued						
Greenfield	17,800			6	0 34	
Haverhill	58,400	57	0 98	27	46	2 1
Holyoke	61,300	82	1 34	54	88	1 5
Lawrence	98,200	131	1.33	54	55	2 4
Leominster	20,700	42	2 02	13	63	3 2
Malden	51,300	71	1 38	26	51	2 7
Marlboro	15,200	20	1 31	8	53	2 5
Medford	46,400	67	1 44	13	28	5 2
Melrose	19,400	19	98	3	15	6 3
Methuen	16,900	35	2 07	12	.71	2 9
Milford	13,700			14	1 02	
Milton	10,100	13	1 29	3	30	4.3
Natick	11,400	10	88			
Newburyport	15,900	8	50	5	31	1 6
Newton	48,900	43	88	18	37	2.4
North Adams	22,400	15	67	7	31	2.1
Northampton	23,100	32	1 38	10	43	3 2
Norwood	14,800	23	1 56			
Peabody	21,300	26	1 22	4	19	6 5
Pittsfield	46,200	65	1.41	27	.58	2.4
Quincy	54,900	108	1 97	24	44	4.5
Salem	[1]42,500	54	1 27	11	26	4 9
Saugus	12,200	8	66	3	25	2 7
Southbridge	15,000	12	80	5	33	2 4
Taunton	38,500	61	1 59	28	73	2 2
Wakefield	13,800	14	1 02	7	51	2 0
Waltham	32,300	50	1 55	24	74	2 1
Watertown	25,400	37	1 45	11	43	3 4
Webster	14,100	17	1 21	10	71	1 7
Westfield	19,800	14	.71			
Winchester	11,000	12	1 09			
Michigan						
Battle Creek	41,200	39	95			
Bay City	48,700	23	47	22	45	1 0
Cadillac	10,400			4	39	
Hamtramck	75,700	76	1 00	30	40	2 5
Highland Park	67,600	47	70	23	34	2.0
Holland	13,000	22	1 70	4	31	5 5
Ironwood	17,100	30	1 76	11	64	2 7
Jackson	56,200	66	1 17	28	50	2 4
Kalamazoo	52,700	40	76	25	47	1 6
Lansing	68,300	108	1 58	20	29	5.4
Marquette	13,300	16	1.20	8	60	2 0
Monroe	13,700	21	1 53			
Muskegon	41,900	37	.88	26	62	1.4
Muskegon Heights	13,100	5	38			
Pontiac	43,400	97	2 23	51	1 17	1 9
Port Huron	29,200	22	75	12	41	1 8
River Rouge	12,400	10	80	5	40	2 0
Saginaw	70,900	72	1 02	49	69	1 5
Minnesota						
Albert Lea	10,900	2	.18			
Faribault	12,100			19	1 58	
Hibbing	16,900			3	18	
Mississippi.						
Biloxi	12,300	16	1 30	9	73	1 8
Missouri						
Independence	12,500			19	1 52	
Moberly	13,700	6	44	4	29	1 5
St Joseph	78,300			66	84	
Springfield	41,700			36	86	
Montana						
Anaconda	12,400			9	73	
Butte	42,600			98	2 30	
Great Falls	28,800			14	49	
Nebraska						
Lincoln	59,900			27	45	
Nevada.						
Reno	12,500			2	.16	

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Hampshire						
Claremont	10,400	30	2.87	6	0.57	5.0
Concord	22,500			21	93	
Keene	11,700	15	1.28	8	68	1.9
Manchester	82,200			68	83	
Nashua	29,500	25	85	12	41	2.1
Portsmouth	14,600			7	48	
Rochester	10,600			5	50	
New Jersey						
Asbury Park	13,400	28	2.08	18	1.34	1.6
Bayonne	86,600	104	1.20	51	59	2.0
Belleville	18,300	27	1.47			
Bloomfield	25,200	18	71	6	24	3.0
Bridgeton	14,400			18	1.25	
Carteret	13,500	16	1.19	4	30	4.0
Clifton	33,200	58	1.74			
Collingswood	10,500			5	.47	
East Orange	58,300	78	1.34	33	57	2.4
Englewood	12,400	12	97	3	24	4.0
Garfield	23,600	31	1.31	19	80	1.6
Gloucester City	13,400	12	89	7	52	1.7
Hackensack	19,300	23	1.19	10	52	2.3
Harrison	16,300	37	2.27			
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	113	1.66	53	78	2.1
Irvington	31,800	42	1.32	19	.60	2.2
Kearny	30,500	29	95	8	26	3.6
Lodi	10,000	29	2.89	17	1.69	1.7
Long Branch	13,600	21	1.54	3	22	7.0
Morristown	12,600	23	1.83	6	48	3.8
New Brunswick	37,000	61	1.65	26	70	2.3
Orange	35,000	45	1.29	34	97	1.3
Passaic	68,000	52	76	31	.46	1.7
Perth Amboy	46,100	81	1.76	22	48	3.7
Plainfield	31,000	36	1.16	15	48	2.4
Rahway	11,800	26	2.20	6	51	4.3
Red Bank	10,100	14	1.38			
Rutherford	10,600			5	47	
Summit	11,400	12	1.05	9	79	1.3
Union	[1] 20,700	13	63			
West Hoboken	42,200			16	38	
West New York	37,500	38	1.01	11	29	3.5
West Orange	17,700	22	1.24			
Westfield	10,300			8	.78	
New York						
Amsterdam	34,600	72	2.08	20	58	3.6
Beacon	11,100	24	2.17			
Binghamton	75,300	104	1.38	14	.19	7.4
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	22	96	12	52	1.8
Cortland	14,100	19	1.35	6	42	3.2
Dunkirk	20,300	33	1.62	11	.34	3.0
Elmira	49,200			31	63	
Freeport	11,500	23	1.99			
Geneva	15,700	20	1.28	7	45	2.9
Glens Falls	17,300	25	1.45	10	58	2.5
Gloversville	22,700	20	88	10	.44	2.0
Herkimer	11,800			4	.34	
Hornell	15,700	15	96	4	26	3.7
Hudson	11,800	34	2.87	15	1.27	2.3
Ithaca	18,000	49	2.72	11	.61	4.5
Jamestown	42,400	75	1.77	18	.42	4.2
Johnson City	10,800	11	1.02	5	.46	2.2
Kingston	27,000	64	2.37	38	1.40	1.7
Lackawanna	19,500	72	3.70	4	21	18.0
Little Falls	13,400	16	1.20	5	37	3.2
Middletown	19,900			26	1.31	
Mount Vernon	48,200	37	77	19	.39	1.9
New Rochelle	39,600	35	.88	19	48	1.8
Newburgh	31,600	76	2.41	38	1.20	2.0
Niagara Falls	60,200	105	1.74	26	.43	4.0
North Tonawanda	17,100			9	.53	
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600			5	.34	
Olean	23,200	84	3.62	7	.30	12.0
Oneonta	12,600	12	.96	2	.16	6.0
Oswego	23,700	34	1.43	11	.46	3.1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New York—Continued						
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	19	1 74	5	0 46	3 8
Poughkeepsie	38,300	43	1 12	18	47	2 4
Rensselaer	10,900	25	2 30	--------	--------	--------
Rome	29,000	28	96	19	65	1 5
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	36	2 73	9	68	4 0
Troy	[1] 72,000	--------	--------	64	89	--------
Watertown	33,400	39	1 11	28	84	1 4
Watervliet	16,500	31	1 87	--------	--------	--------
White Plains	22,900	36	1 57	8	35	4 5
North Carolina						
Asheville	30,900	479	15 48	138	4 46	3 5
Greensboro	45,500	--------	--------	52	1 14	--------
New Bern	12,200	--------	--------	12	98	--------
Raleigh	29,800	--------	--------	55	1 85	--------
Rocky Mount	14,700	--------	--------	26	1 77	--------
Wilmington	36,400	--------	--------	31	85	--------
Winston-Salem	65,800	213	3 24	119	1 81	1 8
North Dakota						
Fargo	25,600	72	2 81	16	.62	4 5
Ohio						
Alliance	24,400	--------	--------	17	70	--------
Ashtabula	24,700	--------	--------	13	53	--------
Barberton	22,500	42	1 87	16	.71	2 6
Bucyrus	11,500	--------	--------	8	70	--------
Cambridge	13,900	14	1 01	9	65	1 6
Chillicothe	16,400	--------	--------	7	43	--------
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	38	2 91	10	77	3 8
East Cleveland	35,700	53	1 49	11	31	4 8
East Liverpool	21,900	--------	--------	35	1 60	--------
East Youngstown	15,300	--------	--------	9	59	--------
Elyria	23,300	--------	--------	20	.86	--------
Findlay	18,000	32	1 78	16	89	2 0
Fostoria	10,100	25	2 47	18	1 78	1 4
Fremont	13,600	--------	--------	11	81	--------
Hamilton	41,900	61	1 46	37	88	1 6
Kenmore	18,200	11	60	5	27	2 2
Lakewood	54,000	--------	--------	25	.46	--------
Lancaster	15,900	9	57	--------	--------	--------
Lima	45,700	--------	--------	28	61	--------
Lorain	41,400	25	60	--------	--------	--------
Mansfield	31,100	--------	--------	16	.51	--------
Martins Ferry	15,300	--------	--------	15	98	--------
Middletown	29,700	--------	--------	16	54	--------
New Philadelphia	11,800	6	51	5	42	1 2
Niles	16,100	--------	--------	2	12	--------
Sandusky	24,200	21	87	17	70	1 2
Steubenville	31,300	31	99	20	.64	1.5
Warren	33,300	14	42	11	33	1 3
Zanesville	30,300	47	1 55	25	83	1 9
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800	--------	--------	51	1 60	--------
Oregon						
Astoria	16,100	--------	--------	14	87	--------
Eugene	11,100	--------	--------	10	.90	--------
Pennsylvania						
Allentown	89,700	--------	--------	79	.88	--------
Altoona	65,300	21	32	--------	--------	--------
Beaver Falls	13,100	3	23	2	15	1 5
Bethlehem	61,200	53	87	21	34	2 5
Braddock	21,600	--------	--------	17	79	--------
Butler	25,000	--------	--------	11	44	--------
Carbondale	19,400	--------	--------	4	21	--------
Carlisle	11,300	--------	--------	2	18	--------
Carrick	12,500	3	24	1	08	3 0
Charleroi	12,400	8	65	2	16	4 0
Chester	66,600	--------	--------	47	71	--------
Clairton	13,700	10	73	3	22	3 3
Connellsville	14,200	--------	--------	7	49	--------
Duquesne	20,500	7	34	4	19	1.7
Farrell	18,100	2	.11	1	06	2 0
Harrisburg	82,300	--------	--------	35	.43	--------
Hazleton	35,400	4	11	0	--------	--------
Kingston	17,500	10	.57	--------	--------	--------
Lancaster	55,900	26	.47	21	.38	1.2

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Pennsylvania—Continued						
Lewistown	10,500	12	1 14	----	----	----
McKees Rocks	17,900	13	.73	5	0 28	2 6
McKeesport	48,700	----	----	30	.62	----
Nanticoke	24,300	----	----	15	62	----
New Castle	49,000	----	----	27	55	----
New Kensington	14,000	----	----	8	.57	----
Norristown	34,400	----	----	18	.52	----
Oil City	22,900	13	.57	----	----	----
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	----	----	8	.76	----
Plymouth	[1] 16,500	9	55	----	----	----
Pottstown	18,300	----	----	9	.49	----
Sharon	24,400	----	----	11	45	----
Steelton	[1] 13,400	5	37	4	.30	----
Sunbury	16,600	5	30	----	----	----
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	4	.25	----	----	----
Warren	15,000	68	4.54	8	53	8 5
Washington	22,700	----	----	27	1 19	----
West Chester	[1] 11,700	----	----	5	43	----
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	46	60	34	44	1 4
Woodlawn	17,700	----	----	8	45	----
York	48,800	----	----	30	61	----
Rhode Island						
Cranston	33,300	7	.21	5	15	1.4
Cumberland	[1] 10,100	----	----	4	40	----
Newport	31,700	----	----	23	73	----
Pawtucket	70,100	----	----	30	43	----
Warwick	[1] 13,500	----	----	18	1 34	----
Westerly	10,500	6	57	----	----	----
South Carolina						
Columbia	40,300	33	.82	----	----	----
Greenville	26,600	----	----	27	1.02	----
South Dakota						
Sioux Falls	30,400	----	----	12	.40	----
Tennessee						
Knoxville	92,200	----	----	124	1.35	----
Texas:						
Beaumont	48,700	----	----	29	.59	----
Denison	18,700	----	----	12	.64	----
Galveston	47,600	----	----	48	1.01	----
Port Arthur	30,000	----	----	6	.20	----
Texarkana	12,300	----	----	26	2 12	----
Waco	43,000	----	----	29	.67	----
Utah:						
Ogden	36,100	180	4.98	2	06	90 0
Vermont						
Barre	[1] 10,000	----	----	19	1.90	----
Burlington	23,900	----	----	8	34	----
Virginia.						
Alexandria	18,400	----	----	18	.98	----
Charlottesville	11,100	----	----	9	81	----
Danville	22,700	56	2.47	20	88	2 8
Lynchburg	30,300	43	1.43	29	96	1 5
Newport News	43,400	----	----	38	88	----
Petersburg	35,000	81	2 31	38	1 09	2 1
Portsmouth	58,200	----	----	59	1.01	----
Roanoke	56,900	----	----	48	84	----
Washington						
Aberdeen	16,000	----	----	1	06	----
Bellingham	26,000	----	----	20	77	----
Bremerton	11,700	11	94	5	43	2 2
Everett	29,000	26	.90	19	66	1.4
Vancouver	14,200	20	1 41	12	85	1 7
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	----	----	11	71	----
Yakima	22,200	162	7.30	35	1 58	4 6
West Virginia						
Charleston	47,300	----	----	51	1 08	----
Clarksburg	29,900	----	----	28	94	----
Fairmont	20,400	8	39	----	----	----
Martinsburg	13,400	----	----	15	1 12	----
Morgantown	13,500	12	89	9	67	1.3
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	99	1 76	41	.73	2.4

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Contınued

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Contınued

Cıty	Estımated populatıon, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 ınhabıtants	Deaths regıstered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 ınhabıtants	Cases reported for each death regıstered
Wısconsin.						
Beloıt	24, 100			12	0 50	
Eau Claıre	22, 100	11	0 50	6	27	1 8
Fond du Lac	25, 600	8	31	5	20	1 6
Green Bay	33, 700			15	45	
Janesvılle	20, 300	31	1 52	13	64	2. 4
Kenosha	48, 900	58	1 19	18	37	3 2
La Crosse	30, 400	44	1 45	18	59	2 4
Madıson	45, 200	57	1 26	22	49	2 6
Marınette	13, 600	18	1 32	10	73	1 8
Oshkosh	33, 200	40	1 20	18	54	2. 2
Racıne	66, 000	48	73	24	36	2 0
Sheboygan	33, 100	39	1 18	21	64	1 9
Wausau	19, 900	26	1 31	6	30	4 3
Wyomıng						
Casper	20, 000			9	45	

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)

Cıty	Estımated populatıon, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 ınhabıtants	Deaths regıstered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 ınhabıtants	Cases reported for each death regıstered
Alabama						
Annıston	20, 000			19	0 95	
Dothan	14, 000	9	0 64	5	36	1 8
Mobıle	65, 100			62	95	
Montgomery	45, 900			26	57	
Arızona						
Douglas	11, 500			20	1 74	
Phoenıx	35, 300			276	7 82	
Tucson	26, 000			287	11 04	
Arkansas						
Fort Smıth	31, 100			22	71	
Hot Sprıngs	11, 700	1	09	0		
Lıttle Rock	72, 600			97	1 34	
Calıfornıa						
Alameda	31, 300	28	89	10	32	2 8
Alhambra	11, 000	30	2 73	12	1 09	2 5
Bakersfield	22, 900	27	1 18			
Berkeley	64, 600	88	1 36	26	40	3 4
Chıco	11, 900	3	25			
Eureka	13, 400			23	1. 71	
Fresno	56, 700			20	35	
Glendale	20, 000			16	80	
Long Beach	83, 100	51	61	39	47	1 3
Modesto	11, 700			12	1 03	
Pasadena	55, 100			65	1 18	
Pomona	15, 000	26	1 73	11	73	2 4
Sacramento	71, 100	96	1 35	81	1. 14	1 2
San Bernardıno	22, 100			100	4. 53	
San Dıego	96, 400	285	2 96	146	1 51	2 0
San Jose	42, 900	34	79	21	49	1 6
Santa Ana	18, 800			16	85	
Santa Cruz	[1] 10, 900			6	55	
Santa Monıca	18, 700			18	96	
Vallejo	25, 600			7	27	
Venıce	13, 800			5	36	
Colorado						
Boulder	11 700	64	5 48			
Greeley	12, 200			8	65	
Pueblo	43, 700			30	69	
Trınidad	11, 000			15	1 36	
Connectıcut						
Bristol	23, 900	31	1 30	10	42	3 1
Faırfield	14, 000	20	1 43	8	57	2 5
Greenwıch	24, 700	39	1 58	12	48	3 2
Manchester	20, 600	19	92	12	58	1 6
Mılford	12, 900			2	16	
New Brıtaın	66, 500			30	45	
New London	28, 500	18	63	5	18	3 6
Norwıch	23, 000	38	1 65	32	1 39	1 2
Stonıngton	10, 700	6	56	2	19	3 0
West Hartford	10, 700	7	65	4	37	1 7
Florıda						
Tampa	67, 600			83	1 23	
West Palm Beach	12, 900	7	. 54	[illegible]	. 31	1. 7

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[1] Populatıon Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Georgia						
Albany	13,000			4	0 31	
Athens	18,600	101	5 43	20	1 08	5 0
Lagrange	22,300	53	2.37	29	1 30	1 8
Rome	13,800			14	1 02	
Savannah	91,200			134	1.47	
Valdosta	12,200	13	1 06			
Idaho:						
Pocatello	17,700	20	1 13	4	.23	5 0
Illinois						
Alton	26,400	57	2 16			
Berwyn	18,000	10	56	7	.39	1 4
Bloomington	30,100	65	2.16	14	46	4.6
Blue Island	12,900	4	.31	3	.23	1.3
Canton	11,000	4	36			
Centralia	13,800	8	.58			
Champaign	17,900			3	.17	
Collinsville	10,800	24	2 22	6	56	4.0
Danville	36,400			17	.47	
East Moline	11,200	5	.45	2	.18	2.5
East St Louis	70,600			49	69	
Elgin	28,100	32	1 14	4	14	8 0
Evanston	42,700	36	.84	7	16	5 1
Freeport	20,500	10	.40	9	.44	1 1
Herrin	12,900	14	1.09	11	85	1 3
Jacksonville	15,900	53	3 34	38	2.39	1 4
Kewanee	19,400	14	72	11	.57	1 3
La Salle	13,800	16	1 16	7	51	2 3
Mattoon	14,500	4	.28	0		
Maywood	13,900	11	79	4	.29	2.7
Murphysboro	12,200			9	.74	
Oak Park	49,300	33	67	21	.43	1 6
Pekin	13,100	24	1 83	2	.15	12 0
Peoria	80,600			40	.50	
Quincy	37,500	23	61	13	.35	1.8
Rock Island	39,200	25	64	5	13	5 0
Rockford	74,400			27	.36	
Streator	15,000			8	53	
Urbana	11,100	2	18			
Waukegan	20,700	1	.05	0		
Indiana:						
Anderson	33,100			15	.45	
Clinton	13,200			3	23	
Connersville	12,200	12	98	4	33	3 0
Crawfordsville	10,500			5	48	
Elkhart	26,600			11	41	
Elwood	[1]10,800			6	.56	
Fort Wayne	95,700			39	.41	
Hammond	48,500			16	33	
Huntington	15,600			3	19	
Jeffersonville	[1]10,100	4	.40			
Kokomo	35,700			22	62	
La Fayette	23,600			27	1 15	
Laporte	17,100			3	18	
Marion	25,800			7	27	
Michigan City	19,700			23	1 17	
Muncie	41,400			31	75	
New Albany	[1]23,000			23	1 00	
Newcastle	16,500			9	55	
Richmond	29,000			10	34	
Terre Haute	70,300	3	.04			
Wabash	10,400			1	10	
Whiting	11,800	2	17	0		
Iowa						
Boone	13,400			3	.22	
Cedar Rapids	51,500			8	16	
Council Bluffs	39,300			13	33	
Dubuque	39,400			24	61	
Marshalltown	16,800	1	06			
Mason City	24,000			4	.17	
Muscatine	16,100			3	.19	

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Kansas						
Coffeyville	13,800	47	3 40	0	-----	-----
Emporia	12,300	-----	-----	4	0 32	-----
Fort Scott	10,800	17	1 57	8	74	2 1
Lawrence	12,500	25	2 00	9	72	2 8
Pittsburg	19,500	32	1 64	4	21	8 0
Topeka	53,200	101	1 90	23	43	4 4
Wichita	81,200	-----	-----	16	20	-----
Kentucky						
Covington	58,100	-----	-----	77	1 33	-----
Henderson	12,500	5	40	0	-----	-----
Lexington	44,300	-----	-----	66	1 49	-----
Newport	[1] 29,300	-----	-----	31	1 06	-----
Louisiana						
Alexandria	20,100	-----	-----	23	1 15	-----
Baton Rouge	27,000	37	1 37	21	78	1 8
Lake Charles	13,800	-----	-----	12	87	-----
Shreveport	56,200	-----	-----	62	1 10	-----
Maine						
Auburn	17,900	-----	-----	7	39	-----
Bath	17,200	6	35	-----	-----	-----
Biddeford	18,400	13	71	10	54	1 3
Lewiston	34,400	31	90	13	38	2.4
Portland	74,200	71	96	35	47	2 0
Sanford	11,500	11	96	3	26	3 7
South Portland	10,100	2	20	-----	-----	-----
Waterville	14,200	-----	-----	7	49	-----
Maryland						
Frederick	12,000	8	67	6	50	1 3
Massachusetts						
Adams	[1] 13,000	17	1 31	5	39	3 4
Amesbury	10,100	6	.59	2	.20	3 0
Arlington	22,100	38	1 72	9	41	4 2
Athol	10,400	2	19	0	-----	-----
Attleboro	21,400	67	3 11	34	1 59	2 0
Belmont	13,200	13	99	9	68	1.4
Beverly	24,400	17	.70	13	.53	1 3
Braintree	11,700	-----	-----	51	4 34	-----
Brockton	70,600	88	1 25	22	.31	4 0
Brookline	42,400	45	1 06	12	.28	3 7
Chelsea	48,200	75	1 56	35	73	2 1
Chicopee	41,200	62	1 50	31	75	2 0
Clinton	[1] 13,000	11	85	1	08	11 0
Dedham	11,500	-----	-----	3	26	-----
Easthampton	12,500	-----	-----	9	72	-----
Everett	43,200	56	1 30	13	.30	4 3
Framingham	18,900	24	1 27	11	58	2.2
Gardner	18,000	38	2.11	0	-----	-----
Greenfield	17,800	13	73	5	28	2 6
Haverhill	58,400	45	77	23	.39	2 0
Holyoke	61,300	75	1 22	45	.73	1 7
Lawrence	98,200	104	1.06	43	.44	2 4
Leominster	20,700	41	1 98	11	53	3 7
Marlboro	15,000	18	1.18	6	39	3 0
Medford	46,400	56	1 21	0	-----	-----
Melrose	19,400	13	.67	3	.15	4 3
Methuen	16,900	30	1.77	11	.65	2 7
Milford	13,700	12	88	10	.73	1.2
Milton	10,100	12	1 19	2	.20	6 0
Newburyport	15,900	7	44	4	25	1 7
Newton	48,900	35	72	17	.35	2.1
North Adams	22,400	12	54	6	.27	2.0
Northampton	23,100	28	1 21	7	.30	4 0
Northbridge	10,800	-----	-----	7	.65	-----
Norwood	14,800	20	1 35	7	.47	3.0
Palmer	10,500	12	1.14	1	10	12 0
Peabody	21,300	19	89	3	14	6 3
Pittsfield	46,200	59	1 28	24	.52	2 5
Plymouth	13,500	11	.82	2	.15	5 5
Quincy	54,900	80	1 46	17	31	4.7
Salem	[1] 42,500	50	1 18	10	24	5.0
Saugus	12,200	7	57	3	25	2 3
Southbridge	15,000	11	73	3	.20	3.7
Taunton	38,500	55	1.43	22	.57	2 5
Wakefield	13,800	13	.94	6	.44	2.2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Massachusetts—Continued						
Waltham	32,300	40	1 24	17	0.53	2.4
Watertown	25,400	32	1 26	9	35	3.6
Webster	14,100	12	.85	9	.64	1.3
West Springfield	15,400	--------	--------	5	.32	--------
Westfield	19,800	13	66	1	05	13 0
Winchester	11,000	10	91	--------	--------	--------
Winthrop	17,900	10	56	0	--------	--------
Wolburn	17,200	--------	--------	13	76	--------
Michigan						
Bay City	48,700	23	47	21	.43	1 1
Benton Harbor	13,600	22	1 61	8	.59	2 7
Cadillac	10,400	--------	--------	3	29	--------
Hamtramck	75,700	--------	--------	26	34	--------
Holland	13,000	10	77	3	23	3 3
Ishpeming	[1] 10,500	7	.67	2	19	3 5
Jackson	56,200	65	1 16	26	46	2 5
Kalamazoo	52,700	33	63	22	42	1 5
Lansing	68,300	86	1 26	0	--------	--------
Marquette	13,300	14	1.05	7	53	2 0
Monroe	13 700	20	1 45	2	15	10 0
Mount Clemens	10,300	8	78	1	10	8 0
Muskegon Heights	13,100	4	.30	0	--------	--------
Port Huron	29,200	--------	--------	8	27	--------
Saginaw	70,900	--------	--------	44	62	--------
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12,100	13	1 07	4	33	3 2
Minnesota:						
Austin	11,600	1	09	--------	--------	--------
Brainerd	10,100	--------	--------	2	20	--------
Faribault	12,100	--------	--------	15	1.24	--------
Hibbing	16,900	--------	--------	2	.12	--------
Mankato	13,400	--------	--------	6	45	--------
St Cloud	18,300	--------	--------	6	33	--------
Virginia	15,700	--------	--------	5	.32	--------
Winona	19,400	12	62	6	31	2 0
Mississippi:						
Biloxi	12,300	15	1.22	9	73	1 7
Missouri						
Independence	12,500	--------	--------	17	1.36	--------
Moberly	13,700	--------	--------	2	15	--------
St. Joseph	78,300	--------	--------	44	56	--------
Springfield	41,700	--------	--------	32	77	--------
Montana:						
Anaconda	12,400	--------	--------	5	40	--------
Great Falls	28,800	11	38	7	.24	1.6
Helena	12,000	--------	--------	19	1 58	--------
Nebraska						
North Platte	13,100	--------	--------	6	.46	--------
Nevada:						
Reno	12,500	--------	--------	1	08	--------
New Hampshire:						
Concord	22,500	21	.93	17	.76	1 2
Dover	[1] 13,000	--------	--------	4	31	--------
Keene	11,700	7	60	--------	--------	--------
Manchester	82,200	--------	--------	36	44	--------
Nashua	29,500	--------	--------	4	.14	--------
Portsmouth	14,600	--------	--------	5	.34	[illegible]
Rochester	10,000	--------	--------	4	40	--------
New Jersey						
Bayonne	86,600	--------	--------	44	51	--------
Carteret	13,500	14	1 04	4	30	3 5
Clifton	33,200	55	1 65	18	57	3 1
Dover	10,900	5	46	4	37	1 2
East Orange	58,300	67	1 15	30	51	2 2
Garfield	23 600	26	1 10	14	.59	1 9
Gloucester City	13,400	10	75	5	37	2 0
Hackensack	19,300	20	1 03	6	31	3 3
Harrison	16,300	35	2 15	--------	--------	--------
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	18	26	--------	--------	--------
Irvington	31,800	41	1 29	17	53	2.4
Lodi	10,000	20	1 99	16	1 59	1 2
Long Branch	13,600	17	1 25	3	22	5.7
Montclair	32,200	65	2 02	25	.78	2 6
Morristown	12,600	10	80	0	--------	--------
Orange	35,004	34	97	26	.74	1.3

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Jersey—Continued						
Passaic	68,000	43	0.63	26	0.38	1.7
Phillipsburg	18,300	8	.44	3	.16	2.7
Plainfield	31,000	31	1.00	12	.39	2.6
Rahway	11,800	15	1.27	4	.34	3.7
Red Bank	10,100	7	.69	---	---	---
Ridgefield Park	10,500	17	1.63	7	.67	2.4
Rutherford	10,600	---	---	3	.28	---
Summit	11,400	---	---	9	.79	---
Union	20,700	4	.19	---	---	---
West Hoboken	42,200	51	1.21	10	.24	5.1
West New York	37,500	---	---	9	.24	---
West Orange	17,700	18	1.02	16	.90	1.1
New York						
Amsterdam	34,600	67	1.94	13	.38	5.2
Batavia	14,300	14	.98	8	.56	1.7
Beacon	11,100	22	1.99	4	.36	5.5
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	12	.52	8	.35	1.5
Corning	16,800	17	1.01	8	.48	2.1
Cortland	14,100	15	1.06	2	.14	7.5
Dunkirk	20,300	29	1.43	4	.20	7.2
Elmira	49,200	81	1.65	23	.47	3.5
Endicott	16,900	19	1.12	1	.06	19.0
Freeport	11,500	13	1.13	11	.95	1.2
Geneva	15,700	---	---	6	.38	---
Hornell	15,700	9	.57	---	---	---
Hudson	11,800	---	---	13	1.10	---
Ithaca	18,000	26	1.44	7	.39	3.7
Jamestown	42,400	49	1.15	14	.33	3.5
Johnson City	10,800	9	.83	2	.18	4.5
Lackawanna	19,500	60	3.08	0	---	---
Lockport	22,400	19	.85	7	.31	2.7
Mount Vernon	48,200	33	.68	15	.31	2.2
New Rochelle	39,600	34	.86	13	.33	2.6
Niagara Falls	60,200	95	1.58	17	.28	5.6
North Tonawanda	17,100	---	---	7	.41	---
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	7	.48	---	---	---
Olean	23,200	56	2.42	5	.22	11.2
Oneonta	12,600	7	.56	2	.16	3.5
Oswego	23,700	32	1.35	11	.46	2.9
Peekskill	16,100	33	2.05	12	.75	2.7
Plattsburg	[1] 10,900	19	1.74	3	.28	---
Poughkeepsie	38,300	40	1.05	15	.39	---
Rensselaer	10,900	21	1.93	0	---	---
Rome	29,000	22	.76	15	.52	1.5
Salamanca	10,600	---	---	7	.66	---
Troy	[1] 72,000	160	2.22	56	.78	2.9
Watertown	33,400	---	---	26	.78	---
Watervliet	16,500	30	1.81	---	---	---
White Plains	22,900	35	1.53	7	.31	5.0
North Carolina						
Greensboro	45,500	61	1.34	43	.94	1.4
New Bern	12,200	---	---	9	.74	---
Raleigh	29,800	---	---	50	1.68	---
Rocky Mount	14,700	---	---	21	1.43	---
Salisbury	17,000	---	---	13	.76	---
Winston-Salem	65,800	193	2.93	105	1.60	1.8
North Dakota						
Fargo	25,600	53	2.07	11	.43	4.8
Ohio:						
Alliance	24,400	---	---	14	.57	---
Ashtabula	24,700	---	---	12	.49	---
Bellaire	16,000	---	---	10	.62	---
Bucyrus	11,500	---	---	6	.52	---
Cambridge	13,900	12	.87	7	.51	1.7
Cleveland Heights	20,900	31	1.48	6	.29	5.2
Conneaut	10,400	12	1.15	6	.57	2.0
East Cleveland	35,700	53	1.49	9	.25	5.9
East Liverpool	21,900	---	---	26	1.19	---
Elyria	23,300	15	.64	14	.60	1.1
Fostoria	10,100	18	1.78	14	1.38	1.3
Fremont	13,600	---	---	8	.59	---
Hamilton	41,900	52	1.24	35	.84	1.5
Lakewood	54,000	---	---	20	.37	---
Lima	45,700	---	---	18	.39	---

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Ohio—Continued.						
Mansfield	31,100			14	0.45	
Marietta	15,200			9	59	
Martins Ferry	15,300			11	72	
Middletown	29,700	47	1.58			
New Philadelphia	11,800	3	.25	1	08	3.0
Newark	30,300			21	69	
Norwood	29,000	30	1.03	9	.31	3.3
Piqua	15,800			8	51	
Salem	10,900			3	.27	
Sandusky	24,200	20	82	16	66	1.2
Springfield	67,300			64	.95	
Steubenville	31,300			16	51	
Warren	33,300	14	42	9	27	1.6
Zanesville	30,300	47	1.55	20	.66	2.3
Oklahoma						
Muskogee	31,800			43	1.35	
Oregon						
Astoria	16,100	1	06			
Pennsylvania						
Ambridge	16,200			2	.12	
Berwick	14,000	4	29			
Bethlehem	61,200			15	24	
Braddock	21,600	21	97	13	60	1.6
Canonsburg	13,000			5	39	
Carbondale	19,400			3	15	
Carnegie	12,200	10	.82	2	16	5.0
Carrick	12,500	2	.16			
Charleroi	12,400			2	16	
Chester	66,600			37	56	
Clairton	13,700	4	29	3	22	1.3
Coatesville	16,100	28	1.74	9	56	3.1
Dickson	11,800	4	34	2	17	2.0
Donora	16,500			5	30	
Dubois	14,200	2	.14			
Duquesne	20,500			4	19	
Harrisburg	82,300			32	39	
Homestead	21,300	24	1.13			
Jeannette	11,500	7	.61	5	43	1.4
Lancaster	55,900			17	30	
Lebanon	25,100	10	40	0		
Lewistown	10,500			5	47	
KcKeesport	48,700	32	66	27	55	1.2
Monessen	20,700			12	58	
Mount Carmel	[1] 17,500	5	29			
North Braddock	16,400	13	.79	8	49	1.6
Olyphant	11,000	9	82			
Pottstown	18,300			6	33	
Swissvale	12,500			3	24	
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	2	13			
Vandergrift	10,600	6	.57	4	.38	1.5
Washington	22,700			25	1.10	
West Chester	[1] 11,700			3	.26	
Wilkes-Barre	77,000			20	.26	
Woodlawn	17,700			5	.28	
Rhode Island:						
Central Falls	24,800	14	.56			
Cumberland	[1] 10,000			1	10	
Newport	31,700			21	.66	
Pawtucket	70,100			24	.34	
Warwick	[1] 13,500			14	1.04	
South Carolina:						
Greenville	26,600			23	87	
South Dakota						
Sioux Falls	30,400			7	.23	
Tennessee:						
Knoxville	92,200			102	1.11	
Texas.						
Beaumont	48,700			22	45	
Cleburne	13,900			8	57	
Denison	18,700			5	27	
Galveston	47,600			39	82	
Port Arthur	30,000			3	.10	
San Angelo	[1] 10,000			82	8.16	
Texarkana	12,300			20	1.63	

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)—Continued

City	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Texas—Continued						
Tyler	12,900	---	---	9	0 70	---
Waco	43,000	---	---	17	40	---
Utah						
Provo	11,000	---	---	2	.18	---
Vermont						
Barre	[1] 10,000	---	---	13	1 30	---
Burlington	23,900	---	---	7	.29	---
Virginia						
Charlottesville	11,100	---	---	6	.54	---
Danville	22,700	56	2.47	19	.84	2 9
Lynchburg	30,300	43	1 42	20	.66	2 1
Petersburg	35,000	79	2 26	36	1.03	2.2
Portsmouth	58,200	---	---	53	.91	---
Roanoke	56,900	64	1 13	37	.65	1 7
Washington						
Bremerton	11,700	8	69	4	.34	2 0
Everett	29,000	---	---	7	.24	---
Vancouver	14,200	18	1 27	10	.71	1 8
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	32	2.06	10	.65	3 2
West Virginia						
Clarksburg	29,900	---	---	23	.77	---
Martinsburg	13,400	---	---	11	82	---
Morgantown	13,500	---	---	6	44	---
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	92	1 64	33	.59	2 8
Wisconsin						
Appleton	20,900	9	.43	2	10	4.5
Beloit	24,100	25	1 04	7	.29	3 6
Fond du Lac	25,600	---	---	5	.20	---
Green Bay	33,700	---	---	11	.33	---
Janesville	20,300	31	1.52	10	.49	3 1
Madison	45,200	---	---	13	.29	---
Manitowoc	19,700	---	---	16	.81	---
Sheboygan	33,100	---	---	12	.36	---
Superior	[1] 39,700	---	---	27	.68	---
Wausau	19,900	15	75	5	.25	3 0
West Allis	17,000	31	1 82	9	.53	3 4
Wyoming						
Casper	20,000	---	---	7	.35	---

TYPHOID FEVER

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Alabama								
Anniston	20,000	7	16	33	1 65	6	0 30	18 2
Dothan	14,000	1	3	19	1 35	4	28	21 1
Florence	12,300	---	---	11	89	1	08	9 1
Mobile	65,100	6	40	52	80	15	23	28 8
Montgomery	45,900	6	24	---	---	7	15	---
Arizona								
Phoenix	35,300	1	2	8	23	6	17	75 0
Tucson	26,000	6	10	---	---	2	08	---
Arkansas								
Fort Smith	31,100	4	43	28	90	6	19	21 4
Hot Springs	11,700	3	8	5	43	1	09	20 0
Little Rock	72,600	6	52	135	1.86	14	19	10 4
California								
Alameda	31,300	7	6	2	06	0	---	---
Alhambra	11,000	1	7	13	1 18	1	09	7 7
Bakersfield	22,900	6	1	---	---	1	04	---
Berkeley	64,600	7	15	14	22	0	---	---

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
California—Continued								
Chico	11,900	1	0	4	0 34	0	----	----
Eureka	13,400	6	2	6	45	1	0 07	16 7
Fresno	56,700	5	9	4	07	2	04	50 0
Glendale	20,000	3	4	5	25	0	----	----
Long Beach	83,100	7	15	35	42	2	.02	5 7
Modesto	11,700	1	2	3	26	1	09	33 3
Pasadena	55,100	7	8	11	20	1	.02	9 1
Richmond	21,500	4	2	2	.09	0	----	----
Riverside	21,300	6	11	7	33	1	05	14 3
Sacramento	71,100	7	47	38	53	4	.06	10.5
San Bernardino	22,100	6	7	13	59	1	05	7 7
San Diego	96,400	7	11	9	09	2	02	22 2
San Jose	42,900	5	6	2	05	0	----	----
Santa Ana	18,800	4	3	546	29 11	29	1 55	5 3
Santa Barbara	23,200	5	5	3	13	1	04	33 3
Santa Cruz	[1] 10,900	6	3	2	18	1	.09	50 0
Stockton	46,100	4	38	84	1 82	6	13	7 1
Venice	13,800	3	2	1	07	0	----	----
Colorado								
Boulder	11,700	3	7	14	1 20	0	----	----
Colorado Springs	[1] 30,100	7	15	22	73	3	10	13 6
Greeley	12,200	1	8	----	----	1	08	----
Pueblo	43,700	4	32	15	34	2	05	13 3
Trinidad	11,000	7	10	5	45	2	18	40 0
Connecticut:								
Bristol	23,900	7	4	3	13	1	04	33 3
Fairfield	14,000	3	2	2	14	0	----	----
Greenwich	24,700	7	3	11	44	1	04	9 1
Manchester	20,600	6	3	10	49	0	----	----
Meriden	36,000	5	5	14	39	----	----	----
Milford	12,900	4	3	2	16	0	----	----
New Britain	66,500	6	12	9	14	1	02	11 1
New London	28,500	7	5	2	07	0	----	----
Norwich	23,000	7	5	----	----	1	04	----
Stonington	10,700	----	----	3	28	1	09	33 3
West Hartford	10,700	1	2	1	09	0	----	----
Florida:								
Miami	40,700	4	17	24	59	10	25	41 7
Orlando	14,800	----	----	8	.54	----	----	----
St. Petersburg	26,500	1	8	4	15	1	04	25 0
Tampa	67,600	2	38	29	43	21	31	72 4
West Palm Beach	12,900	1	3	----	----	3	23	----
Georgia:								
Albany	13,000	3	11	9	.69	----	----	----
Athens	18,600	3	25	20	1 08	2	11	10 0
Brunswick	16,400	7	18	12	.73	2	.12	16 7
Lagrange	22,300	----	----	23	1 03	7	.31	30 4
Macon	57,300	7	51	36	63	6	10	16 7
Rome	13,800	5	21	29	2.10	4	29	13 8
Savannah	91,200	5	59	44	48	5	05	11 4
Valdosta	12,200	----	----	10	.82	----	----	----
Idaho								
Boise	22,900	6	5	4	17	----	----	----
Pocatello	17,700	6	5	----	----	1	06	----
Illinois:								
Alton	26,400	6	6	4	15	----	----	----
Bloomington	30,100	4	4	4	13	1	03	25 0
Blue Island	12,900	3	2	5	39	1	08	20 0
Centralia	13,800	6	9	4	29	0	----	----
Champaign	17,900	6	4	18	1 01	0	----	----
Cicero	59,100	7	3	3	05	0	----	----
Collinsville	10,800	----	----	8	74	1	09	12.5
Danville	36,400	4	15	8	22	7	19	87 5
Decatur	49,400	3	19	9	18	2	04	22 2
East St Louis	70,600	6	13	13	18	2	.03	15.4
Elgin	28,100	7	6	7	25	0	----	----
Evanston	42,700	7	4	5	.12	3	07	60.0
Freeport	20,500	4	2	2	.10	----	----	----
Galesburg	24,600	7	17	16	.65	1	.04	6.2
Herrin	12,900	1	9	6	47	0	----	----
Jacksonville	15,900	6	28	13	.82	2	.13	15.4

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Illinois—Continued								
Joliet	40,200	4	41	38	0 95	7	0 17	18 4
Kewanee	19,400	4	14	2	10	0	-------	-------
La Salle	13,800	5	4	1	07	0	-------	-------
Mattoon	14,500	5	9	2	14	0	-------	-------
Maywood	13,900	7	1	1	07	0	-------	-------
Moline	33,300	7	14	5	15	1	03	20 0
Murphysboro	12,200	2	5	6	49	2	.16	33 3
Oak Park	49,300	7	4	15	30	3	06	20 0
Ottawa	11,400	4	1	1	09	0	-------	-------
Pekin	13,100	7	3	3	23	0	-------	-------
Peoria	80,600	6	8	9	11	1	01	11 1
Quincy	37,500	7	15	14	37	0	-------	-------
Rock Island	39,200	6	10	7	18	3	08	42.9
Rockford	74,400	7	10	9	12	1	.01	11 1
Springfield	62,700	6	16	28	45	3	.05	10 7
Streator	15,000	4	3	4	27	0	-------	-------
Urbana	11,100	5	4	5	45	-------	-------	-------
Waukegan	20,700	4	19	7	34	3	15	42.9
West Frankfort	11,400	-------	-------	9	79	-------	-------	-------
Indiana								
Anderson	33,100	7	18	5	15	0	-------	-------
Connersville	12,200	-------	-------	2	16	0	-------	-------
East Chicago	43,800	4	14	7	.16	3	07	42 9
Elkhart	26,600	4	10	-------	-------	1	04	-------
Elwood	[1] 10 800	5	4	3	28	0	-------	-------
Fort Wayne	95,700	7	33	37	39	6	.06	16 2
Frankfort	12,800	6	2	-------	-------	2	16	-------
Hammond	48,500	5	23	49	1 01	4	08	8.2
Huntington	15,600	5	10	9	58	0	-------	-------
Kokomo	35,700	7	11	9	25	1	03	11 1
La Fayette	23,600	7	9	2	08	1	04	50 0
Logansport	22,900	7	7	15	66	0	-------	-------
Marion	25,800	5	3	3	12	0	-------	-------
Michigan City	19,700	4	3	5	.25	0	-------	-------
Mishawaka	16,400	5	2	5	.30	1	.06	20 0
Muncie	41,400	6	17	12	29	1	02	8 3
New Albany	[1] 23,000	5	4	-------	-------	1	04	-------
Richmond	29,000	7	5	3	10	0	-------	-------
South Bend	78,500	6	11	-------	-------	5	06	-------
Terre Haute	70,300	5	9	-------	-------	7	.10	-------
Iowa								
Boone	13,400	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	.01	-------
Burlington	[1] 24,100	5	5	3	12	1	.04	33.3
Clinton	[1] 24,200	-------	-------	2	08	-------	-------	-------
Davenport	62,600	6	6	1	02	-------	-------	-------
Dubuque	39,400	5	2	4	10	2	.05	50 0
Fort Madison	13,500	-------	-------	4	30	1	07	25.0
Iowa City	11,800	-------	-------	1	08	0	-------	-------
Keokuk	14,600	-------	-------	5	.34	-------	-------	-------
Marshalltown	16,800	-------	-------	1	.06	-------	-------	-------
Mason City	24,000	6	3	-------	-------	1	04	-------
Muscatine	16,100	4	5	2	.12	0	-------	-------
Waterloo	40,600	2	33	8	.20	0	-------	-------
Kansas								
Coffeyville	13,800	6	17	16	1 16	1	07	6 2
Eldorado	·14,600	4	13	7	48	0	-------	-------
Emporia	12,300	1	6	18	1 46	1	.08	5 6
Fort Scott	10,800	7	6	5	.46	1	.09	20 0
Hutchinson	26,500	5	13	13	.49	2	.08	15.4
Lawrence	12,500	6	10	3	.24	0	-------	-------
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	7	4	1	06	-------	-------	-------
Parsons	17,700	3	5	4	23	0	-------	-------
Pittsburg	19,500	5	12	13	67	2	10	15.4
Topeka	53,200	6	24	12	.23	2	.04	16 7
Wichita	81,200	7	50	28	.34	4	.05	14 3
Kentucky.								
Covington	58,100	5	30	5	.09	4	.07	80 0
Henderson	12,500	2	5	5	.40	1	.08	20.0
Lexington	44,300	7	50	4	09	3	.07	75.0
Newport	[1] 29,300	3	20	8	.27	2	.07	25.0
Ownesboro	21,800	4	22	22	1 01	6	27	27.3
Paducah	20,300	5	13	12	.59	-------	-------	-------

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Louisiana								
Alexandria	20,100	2	8	23	1 15	8	0.40	34.8
Baton Rouge	27,000	4	15	------	------	6	22	------
Lake Charles	13,800	2	5	8	58	1	.07	12 5
Shreveport	56,200	2	46	17	30	9	16	52 9
Maine								
Auburn	17,900	5	1	6	.34	0	------	------
Bangor	26,500	5	11	16	60	1	.04	6 2
Bath	17,200	4	3	64	3 72	5	.29	7 8
Biddeford	18,400	4	5	8	.43	1	05	12.5
Lewiston	34,400	4	10	8	.23	0	------	------
Portland	74,200	7	34	48	65	5	.07	10 4
Sanford	11,500	6	2	4	35	2	.17	50 0
South Portland	10,100	------	------	2	20	------	------	------
Waterville	14,200	6	5	5	35	1	.07	20 0
Maryland								
Cumberland	33,100	7	24	7	.21	1	.03	14 3
Frederick	12,000	------	------	5	42	0	------	------
Massachusetts.								
Adams	[1] 13,000	7	11	1	08	0	------	------
Amesbury	10,100	5	3	3	30	0	------	------
Arlington	22,100	7	5	5	23	0	------	------
Attleboro	21,400	7	4	2	09	0	------	------
Belmont	13,200	4	2	3	23	0	------	------
Beverly	24,400	7	8	2	.08	1	.04	50 0
Braintree	11,700	4	1	2	.17	0	------	------
Brockton	70,600	7	11	2	03	0	------	------
Brookline	42,400	7	5	5	.12	1	02	20 0
Chelsea	48,200	7	16	27	.56	0	------	------
Chicopee	41,200	7	3	7	.17	0	------	------
Clinton	[1] 13,000	7	2	1	.08	0	------	------
Dedham	11,500	5	1	2	17	------	------	------
Easthampton	12,500	6	0	1	08	0	------	------
Everett	43,200	7	10	12	28	1	02	8 3
Framingham	18,900	7	3	1	.05	0	------	------
Gardner	18,000	7	4	10	55	0	------	------
Greenfield	17,800	7	3	2	11	0	------	------
Haverhill	58,400	7	12	5	.09	2	.03	40 0
Holyok	61,300	7	6	7	11	0	------	------
Lawrence	98,200	7	37	17	17	2	.02	11 8
Leominster	20,700	6	3	5	24	0	------	------
Malden	51,300	7	8	12	23	0	------	------
Marlboro	15,200	6	5	5	33	1	.07	20.0
Medford	46,400	7	6	9	.19	0	------	------
Melrose	19,400	7	3	2	10	0	------	------
Methuen	16,900	6	2	3	18	0	------	------
Milford	13,700	7	1	3	.22	0	------	------
Natick	11,400	7	3	3	26	------	------	------
Newburyport	15,900	7	8	2	13	0	------	------
Newton	48,900	7	9	10	20	2	.04	20 0
North Adams	22,400	7	6	2	09	0	------	------
Northampton	23,100	7	5	8	35	0	------	------
Norwood	14,800	4	2	1	07	0	------	------
Palmer	10,500	1	0	7	67	0	------	------
Peabody	21,300	7	4	------	------	1	05	------
Pittsfield	46,200	7	9	32	69	1	02	3 1
Plymouth	13,500	5	7	5	37	2	.15	40 0
Quincy	54,900	7	9	7	13	0	------	------
Salem	[1] 42,500	7	3	4	09	0	------	------
Saugus	12,200	5	2	2	.16	0	------	------
Southbridge	15,000	7	8	2	13	0	------	------
Taunton	38,500	5	11	4	10	0	------	------
Wakefield	13,800	4	4	7	51	1	07	14 3
Waltham	32,300	7	10	5	15	1	03	20 0
Watertown	25,400	7	3	3	12	1	04	33 3
Webster	14,100	6	2	1	07	0	------	------
West Springfield	15,400	1	2	2	13	0	------	------
Westfield	19,800	7	3	2	.10	1	05	50 0
Winthrop	17,900	7	2	1	06	0	------	------
Woburn	17,200	7	5	1	06	0	------	------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Michigan								
Ann Arbor	21,700	7	14	2	0 09	1	0 05	50 0
Bay City	48,700	7	54	82	1 69	11	23	13 4
Benton Harbor	13,600	7	4	-------	-------	1	07	-------
Cadillac	10,400	3	4	2	19	0	-------	-------
Hamtramck	75,700	4	3	2	03	1	01	50 0
Highland Park	67,600	7	15	4	06	0	-------	-------
Ironwood	17,100	7	3	10	59	2	12	20 0
Jackson	56,200	7	11	6	11	3	05	50 0
Kalamazoo	52,700	7	20	9	17	3	06	33 3
Lansing	68,300	6	26	15	22	1	01	6 7
Marquette	13,300	6	10	3	23	1	08	33 3
Monroe	13,700	2	3	6	44	1	07	16 7
Muskegon	41,900	6	22	12	29	0	-------	-------
Muskegon Heights	13,100	1	2	2	15	0	-------	-------
Pontiac	43,400	7	12	6	14	1	.02	16 7
Port Huron	29,200	6	12	7	24	1	03	14 3
River Rouge	12,400	1	14	8	.64	0	-------	-------
Saginaw	70,900	5	44	33	47	13	18	39.4
Minnesota								
Austin	11,600	3	2	1	09	-------	-------	-------
Faribault	12,100	4	1	3	25	0	-------	-------
St. Cloud	18,300	3	1	2	11	1	05	50 0
Winona	19,400	6	1	2	10	0	-------	-------
Mississippi.								
Biloxi	12,300	3	7	28	2 28	4	33	14.3
Missouri								
Independence	12,500	1	4	-------	-------	1	08	-------
Joplin	[1] 29,900	6	18	11	37	-------	-------	-------
Moberly	13,700	2	10	6	44	0	-------	-------
St Joseph	78,300	7	15	11	14	1	.01	9 1
Springfield	41,700	4	27	17	41	6	.14	35 3
Montana								
Great Falls	28,800	7	20	12	42	1	.03	8 3
Nebraska								
Grand Island	15,300	6	3	12	78	-------	-------	-------
Lincoln	59,900	7	12	5	08	1	02	20 0
North Platte	13,100	-------	-------	3	23	0	-------	-------
Nevada								
Reno	12,500	7	12	5	40	0	-------	-------
New Hampshire.								
Claremont	10,400	1	3	3	29	1	.10	33 3
Concord	22,500	7	8	1	04	0	-------	-------
Dover	[1] 13,000	6	5	3	23	0	-------	-------
Keene	11,700	5	2	-------	-------	1	09	-------
Manchester	82,200	6	13	-------	-------	1	01	-------
Nashua	29,500	3	1	-------	-------	1	03	-------
Portsmouth	14,600	7	4	2	14	0	-------	-------
Rochester	10,000	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	10	-------
New Jersey								
Asbury Park	13,400	7	3	6	45	0	-------	-------
Bayonne	86,600	6	4	16	18	3	03	18 7
Belleville	18,300	7	2	5	27	-------	-------	-------
Bloomfield	25,200	6	3	4	16	0	-------	-------
Bridgeton	14,400	6	4	6	42	0	-------	-------
Carteret	13,500	1	3	-------	-------	1	07	-------
Clifton	33,200	4	3	15	45	0	-------	-------
Collingswood	10,500	-------	-------	2	19	1	.09	50 0
East Orange	58,300	7	9	19	33	2	03	10 5
Englewood	12,400	7	4	15	1 21	1	08	6 7
Garfield	23,600	3	0	4	17	0	-------	-------
Gloucester City	13,400	3	3	2	15	0	-------	-------
Hackensack	19,300	7	2	-------	-------	1	05	-------
Harrison	16,300	4	2	4	25	-------	-------	-------
Hoboken	[1] 68,200	5	4	7	10	3	04	42 9
Irvington	31,800	5	3	7	.22	1	03	14.3
Kearny	30,500	6	1	2	07	0	-------	-------
Lodi	10,000	-------	-------	2	.20	0	-------	-------
Long Branch	13,600	7	7	3	22	0	-------	-------
Montclair	32,200	7	4	7	.22	0	-------	-------
Morristown	12,600	7	5	7	.56	0	-------	-------
New Brunswick	37,000	7	5	4	11	3	.08	75.0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
New Jersey—Continued								
Orange	35,000	6	2	2	0 06	0	-------	-------
Passaic	68,000	7	5	8	12	3	0 04	37 5
Perth Amboy	46,100	7	6	16	35	1	02	6 2
Phillipsburg	18,300	4	3	4	.22	1	05	25 0
Plainfield	31,000	7	7	7	23	1	03	14.3
Rahway	11,800	7	6	6	.51	2	.17	33 3
Red Bank	10,100	-------	-------	1	10	-------	-------	-------
Ridgefield Park	10,500	1	0	6	57	0	-------	-------
Rutherford	10,600	1	1	5	47	2	.19	40 0
Summit	11,400	4	4	6	53	0	-------	-------
Union	[1] 20,700	4	2	4	19	-------	-------	-------
West Hoboken	42,200	6	3	3	07	0	-------	-------
West Orange	17,700	5	2	4	23	1	.06	25 0
New York								
Amsterdam	34,600	4	5	17	49	1	.03	5 9
Batavia	14,300	1	2	1	07	0	-------	-------
Beacon	11,100	3	4	1	09	0	-------	-------
Binghamton	75,300	7	12	38	50	5	07	13 2
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	6	4	6	26	1	04	16 7
Corning	16,800	5	6	9	54	0	-------	-------
Cortland	14,100	7	9	1	07	0	-------	-------
Dunkirk	20,300	7	3	6	30	2	10	33 3
Elmira	49,200	5	32	13	26	0	-------	-------
Endicott	16,900	1	0	2	12	0	-------	-------
Freeport	11,500	-------	-------	3	26	0	-------	-------
Geneva	15,700	5	5	6	38	1	.06	16.7
Glens Falls	17,300	6	3	4	.23	1	.06	25.0
Gloversville	22,700	7	1	6	.26	2	.09	33 3
Hornell	15,700	6	3	5	.32	1	06	20.0
Hudson	11,800	5	5	-------	-------	5	42	-------
Ithaca	18,000	7	11	11	61	2	.11	18 2
Jamestown	42,400	7	16	4	09	0	-------	-------
Johnson City	10,800	-------	-------	15	1.39	0	-------	-------
Kingston	27,000	6	25	20	74	0	-------	-------
Lackawanna	19,500	7	17	4	.21	0	-------	-------
Little Falls	13,400	7	2	-------	-------	1	.07	-------
Lockport	22,400	4	7	4	.18	2	09	50 0
Middletown	19,900	7	3	13	.65	0	-------	-------
Mount Vernon	48,200	7	6	21	.44	1	.02	4.8
New Rochelle	39,600	6	7	22	56	1	.03	4.5
Newburgh	31,600	7	12	4	13	0	-------	-------
Niagara Falls	60,200	7	15	15	.25	3	.05	20 0
North Tonawanda	17,100	7	13	6	.35	0	-------	-------
Ogdensburg	14,600	-------	-------	2	.14	1	07	50 0
Olean	23,200	7	8	7	.30	1	04	14.3
Oneonta	12,600	1	7	3	.24	2	16	66 7
Oswego	23,700	4	11	3	13	0	-------	-------
Peekskill	16,100	7	2	2	12	0	-------	-------
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	6	7	13	1 19	0	-------	-------
Poughkeepsie	38,300	7	6	17	44	4	10	23.5
Rensselaer	10,900	2	3	2	18	0	-------	-------
Rome	29,000	7	8	8	28	0	-------	-------
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	7	9	6	.46	1	.08	16.7
Troy	[1] 72,000	7	30	20	28	2	.03	10 0
Watertown	33,400	7	23	22	.66	1	.03	4.5
Watervliet	16,500	4	6	4	.24	0	-------	-------
White Plains	22,900	7	3	24	1.05	6	.26	25 0
North Carolina								
Asheville	30,900	7	19	19	61	5	.16	26 3
Greensboro	45,500	-------	-------	31	.68	2	.04	6.5
High Point	22,300	-------	-------	28	1.26	-------	-------	-------
New Bern	12,200	1	13	3	25	1	.08	33 3
Raleigh	29,800	7	12	14	.47	5	.17	35 7
Rocky Mount	14,700	4	9	3	.20	1	.07	33 3
Salisbury	17,000	-------	-------	3	.18	2	.12	66 7
Wilmington	36,400	7	39	16	.44	2	.05	12.5
Winston-Salem	65,800	6	79	28	.43	4	.06	14.3
North Dakota:								
Fargo	25,600	6	5	11	43	1	04	9 1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Ohio								
Alliance	24,400	3	4			1	0.04	
Ashtabula	24,700	7	17	2	0.08	0		
Barberton	22,500	6	4	9	40	1	04	11.1
Bellaire	16,000	4	16	9	56	1	06	11.1
Bucyrus	11,500	4	17	4	35	0		
Cambridge	13,900	5	7	6	43	1	07	16.7
Cleveland Heights	20,900	2	2	4	19	1	05	25.0
Conneaut	10,400	1	0	3	29	0		
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	3	7	10	77	1	08	10.0
East Cleveland	35,700	5	4	5	14	1	03	20.0
East Liverpool	21,900			7	32	1	05	14.3
East Youngstown	15,300	4	2	3	20	0		
Elyria	23,300	7	5	2	.09	1	04	50.0
Fostoria	10,100	3	14	3	30	1	10	33.3
Fremont	13,600	7	11	14	1.03	1	07	7.1
Hamilton	41,900	7	8	7	17	3	07	42.9
Lancaster	15,900	3	6	1	06			
Lima	45,700	7	22	16	35	2	04	12.5
Lorain	41,400	7	15	6	.14	0		
Mansfield	31,100	7	11	12	39	0		
Marietta	15,200					1	07	
Martins Ferry	15,300	5	3			1	07	
Middletown	29,700	7	10	39	1.31	2	07	5.1
Newark	30,300	6	16	3	10	2	07	66.7
Niles	16,100	4	8	3	19	0		
Norwood	29,000	7	2	3	10	0		
Piqua	15,800	7	12	4	25	0		
Salem	10,900	4	4	2	.18	0		
Sandusky	24,200	7	11	11	45	4	.16	36.4
Springfield	67,300	7	13	31	46	5	07	16.1
Steubenville	31,300	7	16	7	.22	1	03	14.3
Warren	33,300	7	21	7	21	0		
Zanesville	30,300	6	14	7	.23	1	03	14.3
Oklahoma								
Chickasha	[1] 10,200	3	13	4	39	0		
Muskogee	31,800	3	21	27	85	4	13	14.8
Sapulpa	13,900			5	36	0		
Oregon:								
Astoria	16,100	7	2			1	.06	
Eugene	11,100	7	7	25	2.25	4	.36	16.0
Pennsylvania								
Allentown	89,700	3	44	81	90	11	12	13.6
Altoona	65,300	7	15	11	17	0		
Ambridge	16,200	3	2	1	.06	0		
Beaver Falls	13,100	4	7	7	54	2	.15	28.6
Berwick	14,000	2	3	5	36			
Bethlehem	61,200	6	8	23	38	0		
Braddock	21,600	7	11	1	05	0		
Bradford	15,700	6	4	3	.19			
Butler	25,000	7	13	4	16	0		
Canonsburg	13,000	3	12	2	15	1	08	50.0
Carbondale	19,400	5	1	2	10	1	05	50.0
Carlisle	11,300	7	2	2	18	0		
Carnegie	12,200	4	6	3	25	0		
Carrick	12,500	4	2	1	08	0		
Chambersburg	13,800	6	6	10	72	1	07	10.0
Chester	66,600	5	27	14	21	3	05	21.4
Clairton	13,700	1	1	1	07	0		
Coatesville	16,100	7	12	2	.12	0		
Connellsville	14,200	6	4	29	2.04	3	.21	10.3
Dickson	11,800	3	0	1	08	0		
Dubois	14,200	4	5	3	21			
Duquesne	20,500	3	2	2	.10	0		
Harrisburg	82,300	7	20	19	23	3	04	15.8
Hazleton	35,400	5	5	6	17	1	03	16.7
Homestead	21,300	7	18	21	99			
Jeannette	11,500	4	6	17	1.47			
Kingston	17,500	1	2	1	06			
Lancaster	55,900	7	22	21	38	0		

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy: Number of years	Estimated expectancy: Cases	1924: Cases reported	1924: Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	1924: Deaths registered	1924: Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	1924: Fatalities per 100 cases
Pennsylvania—Continued								
Lebanon	25,100			6	0 24	2	0 08	33 3
Lewistown	10,500	3	5	6	.57	1	09	16 7
McKeesport	48,700	7	12	6	12	4	08	66 7
Nanticoke	24,300	4	1	7	29	1	04	14 3
New Castle	49,000	7	23			6	12	
New Kensington	14,000	2	9	2	14	0		
Norristown	34,400	7	11	16	47	4	12	25 0
Oil City	22,900	7	6	3	13			
Phoenixville	[1] 10 500	3	2			1	.10	
Pittston	19,500	5	2			1	05	
Pottstown	18,300	1	1	3	16	0		
Sharon	24,400	5	9	8	33	1	04	12.5
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	3	5	2	08	0		
Sunbury	16,600	6	5	3	18			
Swissvale	12,500	4	10	9	72	0		
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	5	9	15	96			
Vandergrift	10,000			1	09	0		
Warren	15,000	7	5	4	27	1	07	25 0
Washington	22,700	7	29			2	09	
West Chester	[1] 11,700	7	5			2	17	
Wilkes-Barre	77,000	3	20	11	14	1	01	9 1
Windber	10,100			1	10			
Woodlawn	17,700	4	5	1	06	0		
York	48,800	6	38	16	33	4	08	25 0
Rhode Island								
Central Falls	24,800	4	2	2	08	0		
Cranston	33,300	7	3			1	.03	
Newport	31,700	7	3	6	19	1	03	16 7
Pawtucket	70,100	6	11	4	.06	2	.03	50 0
Warwick	[1] 13,500					1	07	
South Carolina								
Columbia	40,300	5	35	57	1 41			
Greenville	26,600	6	16	16	60	3	11	18 7
Sumter	10,200	1	6	25	2 46			
South Dakota								
Aberdeen	16,200	3	8	1	.06			
Sioux Falls	30,400	7	7	4	13	2	.07	50 0
Watertown	10,500					1	10	
Tennessee								
Knoxville	92,200	5	46	276	2.99	32	35	11 6
Texas.								
Amarillo	17,400	6	12	6	.35			
Beaumont	48,700	5	10			3	06	
Cleburne	13,900	5	10	28	2 01	8	57	28 6
Denison	18,700					3	16	
Galveston	47,600	7	32	35	73	1	02	2 9
Paris	16,800	1	5	8	48	0		
Port Arthur	30,000			39	1 30	3	10	7 7
Tyler	12,900	6	6	6	47	1	08	16 7
Waco	43,000	6	18	12	28	1	02	8 3
Utah:								
Ogden	36,100	6	11	22	61	3	08	13 6
Vermont								
Bennington	10,600	1	2	2	19			
Burlington	23,900	6	6	1	04	0		
Virginia								
Alexandria	18,400	6	31	4	22	2	11	50.0
Danville	22,700	6	8	3	13	1	.04	33.3
Lynchburg	30,300	6	19	12	.40	3	.10	25 0
Newport News	43,400	6	18	6	.14	1	02	16 7
Petersburg	35,000	7	29	18	51	3	09	16 7
Portsmouth	58,200	7	35	55	.95	6	.10	10 9
Roanoke	56,900	6	42	39	69	9	16	23 1
Washington								
Aberdeen	16,000	6	3	5	31	0		
Bremerton	11,700	1	1	3	.26	0		
Everett	29,000	7	5	22	.76	2	.07	9.1
Vancouver	14,200	5	5	4	.28	1	.07	25.0
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	3	9	19	1.23	0		
Yakima	22,200	7	13	7	32	5	.23	71.4
West Virginia:								
Charleston	47,300	7	52	42	.89	12	.25	28.6
Clarksburg	29,900	2	12	9	30	2	.07	22.2

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy		1924				
		Number of years	Cases	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
West Virginia—Continued								
Fairmont	20,400	7	25	53	2.60			
Martinsburg	13,400	5	15	17	1 27	3	0 22	17 6
Morgantown	13,500			7	52	1	07	14 3
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	6	55	119	2 12	15	27	12 6
Wisconsin								
Appleton	20,900	3	4	10	48	0		
Eau Claire	22,100	7	7	3	14	0		
Fond du Lac	25,600	6	6	2	08	0		
Green Bay	33,700	7	7	3	09	1	03	33 3
Janesville	20,300	6	2			1	05	
Kenosha	48,900	7	6	1	02	0		
La Crosse	30,400	7	5	3	10	0		
Madison	45,200	7	1	8	18	2	.04	25 0
Manitowoc	19,700	5	2	1	05	0		
Marinette	13,600	7	3	4	29	0		
Oshkosh	33,200	7	6	4	12	0		
Racine	66,000	6	7	7	11	0		
Sheboygan	33,100	6	14	4	12	0		
Superior	[1] 39,700	6	18			2	05	
Wausau	19,900	7	3	9	45	0		
Wyoming:								
Casper	20,000			9	45	2	10	22.2

TYPHUS FEVER

Cases	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924	Cases	Cases reported, 1924	Deaths registered, 1924
Alabama			Georgia		
Mobile	2	1	Lagrange	4	0
California			Texas		
Alhambra	1	0	Waco	4	0

WHOOPING COUGH

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Alabama							
Anniston	20,000	14	11	0 55	3	0 15	3 7
Dothan	14,000		3	21	0		
Florence	12,300		10	16	2	16	5 0
Mobile	65,100				3	05	
Montgomery	45,900	45			5	11	
Arizona							
Phoenix	35,300		4	.11	0		
Tucson	26,000		14	54	5	19	2 8
Fort Smith	31,100	118	168	5 40	1	03	168.0
Arkansas							
Little Rock	72,600	11	30	41	3	04	10 0
California:							
Alameda	31,300	54	34	1 09	0		
Alhambra	11,000		24	2.18	2	.18	12.0
Berkeley	64,600	194	89	1 38	1	.02	89.0

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
California—Continued.							
Chico	11, 900		13	1 09			
Eureka	13, 400	45	27	2 01	0		
Fresno	56, 700		30	53	0		
Glendale	20, 000	42	52	2 61	0		
Long Beach	83, 100	55	133	1 60	1	0 01	133 0
Modesto	11, 700		12	1 03	0		
Pasadena	55, 100	273	121	2 20	0		
Riverside	21, 300	62	36	1 69	0		
Sacramento	71, 100	95	14	20	2	03	7 0
San Bernardino	22, 100	47	44	2 00	2	09	22 0
San Diego	96, 400	502	145	1 50	2	02	72 5
San Jose	42, 900	71	12	28	0		
Santa Ana	18, 800	2	57	3 04	1	05	57 0
Santa Barbara	23, 200		5	22	0		
Santa Cruz	[1] 10, 900		1	09	0		
Santa Monica	18, 700	26			1	05	
Stockton	46, 100	34	50	1 08	0		
Venice	13, 800	4	5	36	0		
Colorado							
Boulder	11, 700	30	147	12 58	0		
Colorado Springs	[1] 30 100	109	108	3 59	3	10	36 0
Greeley	12, 200		47	3 84	0		
Pueblo	43, 700	5	18	41	1	02	18 0
Connecticut·							
Bristol	23, 900	25	17	71	0		
Fairfield	14, 000	12	48	3 44	0		
Greenwich	24, 700	123	188	1 60	1	04	188 0
Manchester	20, 600	2	27	1 31	0		
Meriden	36, 000	51	99	2 75			
Milford	12, 900	31	17	1. 32	0		
New Britain	66, 500	114	60	90	7	11	8 6
New London	28, 500	108	131	4 60	0		
Norwich	23, 000	17	10	44	0		
Stonington	10, 700		50	4. 67	0		
West Hartford	10, 700		86	8 02	0		
Florida							
Miami	40, 700	16			1	02	
Orlando	14, 800		3	20	0		
Tampa	67, 600	14	12	18	3	04	4 0
West Palm Beach	12, 900		10	78	0		
Georgia							
Albany	13, 000		1	08	0		
Athens	18, 600	12	38	2 04	2	11	19 0
Brunswick	16, 400	22	26	1 59	1	06	26 0
Lagrange	22, 300		13	. 58	3	. 13	4 3
Macon	57, 300	130	675	11 78	1	02	675 0
Rome	13, 800	5	20	1 45	2	15	10 0
Savannah	91, 200	30	24	26	1	01	24 0
Idaho:							
Boise	22, 900		3	13			
Pocatello	17, 700	9	20	1 13	0		
Illinois.							
Alton	26, 400	79	30	1 14			
Berwyn	18, 000	23	40	2. 22	0		
Bloomington	30, 100	120	70	2 32	0		
Blue Island	12, 900	22	7	54	0		
Canton	11, 000		3	27			
Centralia	13, 800		32	2. 32	0		
Champaign	17, 900	51	36	2. 02	2	. 11	18 0
Chicago Heights	21, 700		1	. 05	0		
Cicero	59, 100	78	159	2. 69	1	02	159 0
Danville	36, 400		75	2. 06	1	03	75. 0
Decatur	49, 400		79	1 60	2	04	39 5
East Moline	11, 200		4	. 36	0		
East St Louis	70, 600	37	22	. 31	4	06	5 5
Elgin	28, 100	54	279	9 92	0		
Evanston	42, 700	346	222	5 20	2	05	111 0
Freeport	20, 500		11	54	0		
Galesburg	24, 600	135	75	3. 04	0		
Jacksonville	15, 900	20	22	1 38	0		
Joliet	46, 200		3	07			
Kewanee	19, 400		43	2. 21	0		
La Salle	13, 800	17	10	73	0		

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Illinois—Continued							
Mattoon	14,500	78	42	2.89	0	----------	----------
Maywood	13,900	63	11	.79	0	----------	----------
Moline	33,300	120	20	.60	0	----------	----------
Murphysboro	12,200	----------	2	.16	0	----------	----------
Oak Park	49,300	468	268	5.43	1	0.02	268.0
Ottawa	11,400	9	1	.09	0	----------	----------
Pekin	13,10[illegible]	15	29	2.21	0	----------	----------
Peoria	80,600	103	71	.88	0	----------	----------
Quincy	37,500	90	113	3.02	0	----------	----------
Rock Island	39,200	161	42	1.07	0	----------	----------
Rockford	74,400	158	161	2.17	2	.03	80.5
Springfield	62,700	269	87	1.39	1	.02	87.0
Streator	15,000	15	5	.33	0	----------	----------
Urbana	11,100	23	91	8.16	----------	----------	----------
Waukegan	20,700	----------	23	1.11	0	----------	----------
West Frankfort	11,400	----------	2	.18	----------	----------	----------
Indiana							
Anderson	33,100	----------	105	3.17	2	.06	52.5
Connersville	12,200	----------	----------	----------	1	.08	----------
Crawfordsville	10,500	5	20	1.91	0	----------	----------
East Chicago	43,800	22	22	.50	6	.14	3.7
Fort Wayne	95,700	114	127	1.33	1	.01	127.0
Frankfort	12,800	6	2	.16	0	----------	----------
Hammond	48,500	----------	15	.31	0	----------	----------
Kokomo	35,700	7	4	.11	1	.03	4.0
La Fayette	23,600	5	5	.21	0	----------	----------
Marion	25,800	20	3	.12	0	----------	----------
Mishawaka	16,400	17	6	.37	1	.06	6.0
Muncie	41,400	149	207	5.00	1	.02	207.0
New Albany	[1] 23,000	----------	----------	----------	1	.04	----------
Newcastle	16,500	2	6	.36	1	.06	6.0
Richmond	29,000	3	3	.10	1	.03	3.0
South Bend	78,500	68	53	.68	0	----------	----------
Terre Haute	70,300	----------	129	1.84	4	.06	32.2
Iowa							
Boone	13,400	----------	7	.52	0	----------	----------
Burlington	[1] 24,100	37	77	3.20	0	----------	----------
Cedar Rapids	51,500	----------	5	.10	0	----------	----------
Clinton	[1] 24,200	----------	14	.58	----------	----------	----------
Council Bluffs	39,300	7	28	.71	1	.03	28.0
Davenport	62,600	16	21	.34	0	----------	----------
Dubuque	39,400	6	29	.74	1	.03	29.0
Fort Madison	13,500	----------	15	1.11	2	.15	7.5
Iowa City	11,800	1	13	1.10	0	----------	----------
Keokuk	14,600	----------	30	2.05	----------	----------	----------
Marshalltown	16,800	----------	17	1.01	----------	----------	----------
Muscatine	16,100	35	15	.93	0	----------	----------
Sioux City	82,100	38	15	.18	----------	----------	----------
Waterloo	40,600	----------	159	3.91	0	----------	----------
Kansas							
Coffeyville	13,800	11	71	5.14	0	----------	----------
Eldorado	14,600	78	7	.48	0	----------	----------
Emporia	12,300	----------	2	.16	1	.08	2.0
Fort Scott	10,800	15	10	.92	1	.09	10.0
Hutchinson	26,500	----------	23	.87	0	----------	----------
Lawrence	12,500	27	5	.40	0	----------	----------
Leavenworth	[1] 16,900	17	21	1.24	----------	----------	----------
Parsons	17,700	8	21	1.19	0	----------	----------
Pittsburg	19,500	1	13	.67	4	.21	3.2
Topeka	53,200	500	162	3.04	0	----------	----------
Wichita	81,200	254	287	3.53	0	----------	----------
Kentucky							
Covington	58,100	26	10	.17	0	----------	----------
Henderson	12,500	9	24	1.92	0	----------	----------
Lexington	44,300	104	61	1.38	2	.05	30.5
Newport	[1] 29,300	12	20	.68	1	.03	20.0
Owensboro	21,800	----------	16	.73	5	.23	3.2
Paducah	20,300	55	21	1.04	----------	----------	----------
Louisiana							
Alexandria	20,100	----------	1	.05	0	----------	----------
Baton Rouge	27,000	----------	190	7.04	2	.07	95.0
Lake Charles	13,800	----------	2	.14	0	----------	----------
Shreveport	56,200	----------	1	.02	0	----------	----------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Maine.							
Auburn	17,900	90	39	2.18	0		
Bangor	26,500	91	5	.19	0		
Bath	17,200	32	16	93	0		
Biddeford	18,400	13	28	1.52	0		
Lewiston	34,400	160	48	1.40	1	0 03	48 0
Portland	74,200	149	162	2.18	3	04	54 0
South Portland	10,100		2	.20			
Waterville	14,200	34	39	2 74	0		
Maryland							
Cumberland	33,100	20	77	2.33	6	18	12 8
Frederick	12,000		8	67	1	.08	8 0
Massachusetts							
Amesbury	10,100		25	2 48	0		
Arlington	22,100	53	21	95	0		
Attleboro	21,400	21	67	3 14	3	14	22 3
Belmont	13,200	99	82	6 23	0		
Beverly	24,400	40	10	41	0		
Braintree	11,700	61	2	17	0		
Brockton	70,600	232	95	1 35	1	.01	95 0
Brookline	42,400	251	30	71	0		
Chelsea	48,200	48	49	1 02	0		
Chicopee	41,200	15	25	61	5	12	5 0
Clinton	[1] 13,000	18	3	23	0		
Danvers	11,900	9	10	84	1	08	10 0
Dedham	11,500	18	4	35			
Everett	43,200	133	20	46	0		
Framingham	18,900	60	4	.21	0		
Gardner	18,000	28	4	22	0		
Greenfield	17,800	65	22	1.24	0		
Haverhill	58,400	154	137	2.35	3	05	45 7
Holyoke	61,300	79	29	47	5	08	5 8
Lawrence	98,200	200	117	1 19	7	07	16 7
Leominster	20,700	45	27	1 30	0		
Malden	51,300	96	42	82	1	02	42.0
Marlboro	15,200		7	46	0		
Medford	46,400	84	28	.60	0		
Melrose	19,400	42	7	36	0		
Methuen	16,900	88	70	4 14	3	18	23 3
Milford	13,700	8	14	1 02	0		
Milton	10,100		6	60	0		
Natick	11,400	25	7	61			
Newburyport	15,900	31	27	1.70	0		
Newton	48,900	435	97	1.98	2	04	48 5
Northampton	23,000	48	5	.22	0		
Northbridge	10,800	16	16	1 48	0		
Norwood	14,800	22	3	20	0		
Palmer	10,500				1	10	
Pittsfield	46,200	29	64	1 38	4	.09	16 0
Quincy	54,900	205	86	1 57	2	04	43.0
Salem	42,500	94	15	35	0		
Saugus	12,200	43	2	.16	0		
Southbridge	15,000	12	4	27	0		
Taunton	38,500	44	1	03	0		
Wakefield	13,800	16	15	1 09	0		
Waltham	32,300	97	50	1.55	0		
Watertown	25,400	60	50	1.97	0		
Webster	14,100		2	14	0		
West Springfield	15,400		4	26	0		
Westfield	19,800	15	3	.15	0		
Winchester	11,000	40	16	1.45			
Winthrop	17,900	91	22	1.23	0		
Woburn	17,200	26	10	58	0		
Michigan.							
Ann Arbor	21,700	53	39	1 80	1	05	39.0
Battle Creek	41,200	152	108	2.62	0		
Bay City	48,700	95	62	1 27	0		
Benton Harbor	13,[illegible]00	6	7	51	1	07	7.0
Hamtramck	75,700	22	29	.38	2	03	14.5
Highland Park	67,000	219	85	1.26	0		
Holland	13,000	50	22	1 70	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922-23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Michigan—Continued							
Ironwood	17, 100	17	39	2. 28	0		
Ishpeming	[1] 10, 500	20	2	19	0		
Jackson	56, 200	175	63	1 12	0		
Kalamazoo	52, 700	144	262	4 97	1	0 02	262 0
Lansing	68, 300	261	105	1 54	0		
Marquette	13, 300		13	98	0		
Mount Clemens	10, 300		6	58	0		
Muskegon	41, 900	45	24	57	1	02	24 0
Muskegon Heights	13, 100		2	15	0		
Pontiac	43, 400	222	54	1 24	2	05	27 0
Port Huron	29, 200	168	41	1 40	1	.03	41 0
River Rouge	12, 400		2	16	0		
Saginaw	70, 900	125	184	2 59	2	.03	92 0
Sault Ste Marie	[1] 12, 100	5	18	1 49	0		
Minnesota							
Faribault	12, 100	2	2	17	0		
Winona	19, 400	59	127	6 55	4	21	31 7
Mississippi							
Biloxi	12, 300	10	14	1 14	1	08	14. 0
Missouri							
Hannibal	19, 800		4	20			
Independence	12, 500		30	2 39	1	08	30 0
Joplin	[1] 29, 900		17	57			
Moberly	13, 700	3	34	2. 49	1	07	34 0
St Joseph	78, 300	48	33	42	0		
Springfield	41, 700		16	38	10	24	1 6
Montana							
Great Falls	28, 800	18	101	3 50	12	42	8 4
Nebraska							
Grand Island	15, 300	1	5	33			
Lincoln	59, 900	222	154	2 57	4	07	38 5
North Platte	13, 100		14	1 07	1	08	14 0
Nevada							
Reno	12, 500	8	12	96	0		
New Hampshire							
Claremont	10, 400		25	2 39	1	.10	25.0
Concord	22, 500	5	6	.27	0		
Dover	[1] 13, 000	28	4	31	0		
Keene	11, 700	4	9	.77	0		
Manchester	82, 200	19			3	.04	
Nashua	29, 500	5	4	.14	2	.07	2.0
Portsmouth	14, 600	69	31	2. 12	0		
New Jersey							
Asbury Park	13, 400	30	38	2. 83	0		
Bayonne	86, 600		15	.17	10	.12	1 5
Belleville	18, 300	35	30	1 64			
Bloomfield	25, 200	122	145	5 75	0		
Bridgeton	14, 400	3	1	.07	0		
Clifton	33, 200	14	48	1. 44	4	.12	12 0
Collingswood	10, 500		33	3. 13	0		
Dover	10, 900		63	5. 79	0		
East Orange	58, 300	311	350	6 01	0		
Englewood	12, 400	69	143	11. 52	0		
Garfield	23, 600		17	.72	0		
Gloucester City	13, 400		11	.82	0		
Hackensack	19, 300	41	104	5 38	0		
Harrison	16, 300	30	19	1. 17			
Hoboken	[1] 68, 200	25	6	.09	0		
Irvington	31, 800		183	5 76	0		
Kearny	30, 500	163	96	3. 15	0		
Lodi	10, 000		14	1. 39	0		
Long Branch	13, 600	16	115	8. 44	1	.07	115 0
Montclair	32, 200	91	154	4. 79	0		
Morristown	12, 600	26	24	1 91	0		
Orange	35, 000	96	373	10. 66	1	03	373 0
Passaic	68, 000	97	91	1. 34	0		
Perth Amboy	46, 100	12	7	.15	0		
Plainfield	31, 000	70	34	1. 10	3	10	11. 3
Rahway	11, 800	4	9	.76	0		
Red Bank	10, 100		18	1. 78			
Ridgefield Park	10, 500		33	3. 16	0		

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
New Jersey—Continued							
Rutherford	10,600	----------	57	5.36	0	----------	----------
Summit	11,400	52	126	11.04	0	----------	----------
Union	[1] 20,700	2	2	.10	----------	----------	----------
West Hoboken	42,200	11	11	.26	1	0.02	11.0
West New York	37,500	1	8	.21	1	.03	8.0
West Orange	17,700	95	117	6.61	1	.06	117.0
New York							
Amsterdam	34,600	22	228	6.60	2	.06	114.0
Batavia	14,300	----------	50	3.49	0	----------	----------
Beacon	11,100	----------	26	2.35	0	----------	----------
Binghamton	75,300	423	144	1.91	3	.04	48.0
Cohoes	[1] 23,000	8	35	1.52	0	----------	----------
Corning	16,800	34	30	1.79	0	----------	----------
Cortland	14,100	14	7	.50	0	----------	----------
Dunkirk	20,300	54	87	4.28	1	.05	87.0
Elmira	49,200	----------	317	6.44	1	.02	317.0
Endicott	16,900	----------	76	4.50	1	.06	76.0
Freeport	11,500	----------	40	3.47	3	.26	13.3
Geneva	15,700	----------	39	2.49	0	----------	----------
Glens Falls	17,300	68	20	1.16	0	----------	----------
Gloversville	22,700	22	88	3.87	2	.09	44.0
Herkimer	11,800	60	32	2.71	1	.08	32.0
Hornell	15,700	189	39	2.49	0	----------	----------
Hudson	11,800	37	27	2.28	4	.34	6.7
Ilion	11,800	----------	15	1.27	----------	----------	----------
Ithaca	18,000	110	135	7.49	1	.06	135.0
Jamestown	42,400	194	311	7.33	2	.05	155.5
Johnson City	10,800	----------	9	.83	0	----------	----------
Kingston	27,000	----------	62	2.29	0	----------	----------
Lackawanna	19,500	46	113	5.80	0	----------	----------
Little Falls	13,400	25	5	.37	0	----------	----------
Lockport	22,400	43	41	1.83	1	.04	41.0
Middletown	19,900	55	125	6.29	0	----------	----------
Mount Vernon	48,200	85	269	5.58	5	.10	53.8
New Rochelle	39,600	62	147	3.71	2	.05	73.5
Newburgh	31,600	28	24	.76	0	----------	----------
Niagara Falls	60,200	96	170	2.83	6	.10	28.3
North Tonawanda	17,100	27	36	2.10	1	.06	36.0
Ogdensburg	[1] 14,600	----------	3	.21	1	.07	3.0
Olean	23,200	186	149	6.43	3	.13	49.7
Oneonta	12,600	----------	8	.64	1	.08	8.0
Oswego	23,700	85	80	3.37	0	----------	----------
Peekskill	16,100	36	102	6.35	1	.06	102.0
Plattsburgh	[1] 10,900	35	28	2.57	1	.09	28.0
Poughkeepsie	38,300	95	102	2.67	2	.05	51.0
Rensselaer	10,900	14	18	1.66	1	.09	18.0
Rome	29,000	19	30	1.03	1	.03	30.0
Saratoga Springs	[1] 13,200	103	23	1.74	0	----------	----------
Troy	[1] 72,000	76	90	1.25	1	.01	90.0
Watertown	33,400	178	112	3.35	1	.03	112.0
Watervliet	16,500	6	42	2.54	0	----------	----------
White Plains	22,900	103	179	7.83	1	.04	179.0
North Carolina.							
Asheville	30,900	131	70	2.26	0	----------	----------
Greensboro	45,500	167	362	7.95	8	.18	45.2
High Point	22,300	----------	229	10.28	----------	----------	----------
New Bern	12,200	----------	39	3.19	1	.08	39.0
Raleigh	29,800	283	167	5.61	1	.03	167.0
Rocky Mount	14,700	----------	370	25.20	4	.27	92.5
Salisbury	17,000	----------	240	14.12	2	.12	120.0
Wilmington	36,400	290	66	1.81	0	----------	----------
Winston-Salem	65,800	366	305	4.63	4	.06	76.2
North Dakota:							
Fargo	25,600	----------	53	2.07	0	----------	----------
Ohio:							
Alliance	24,400	----------	9	.37	1	.04	9.0
Ashtabula	24,700	77	2	.08	0	----------	----------
Barberton	22,500	----------	10	.44	0	----------	----------
Bellaire	16,000	51	9	.56	2	.12	4.5
Bucyrus	11,500	59	33	2.87	0	----------	----------
Cambridge	13,900	7	11	.79	2	.14	5.5
Chillicothe	16,400	9	5	.30	0	----------	----------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Ohio—Continued							
Cleveland Heights	20 900	108	258	12.33	1	0 05	258 0
Conneaut	10,400		1	10	0		
Cuyahoga Falls	13,100	42	22	1 68	0		
East Cleveland	35,700	87	180	5 04	0		
East Liverpool	21,900				1	05	
East Youngstown	15,300	14	32	2 09	1	07	32 0
Elyria	23,300	58	118	5 07	0		
Findlay	18,000	48	201	11 15	0		
Fostoria	10,100		2	20	0		
Fremont	13,600	14	11	81	0		
Hamilton	41,900		9	21	1	02	9 0
Kenmore	18,200	56	179	9 82	1	05	179 0
Lakewood	54,000		97	1 79	0		
Lancaster	15,900		2	13			
Lima	45,700	44	22	48	1	.02	22 0
Lorain	41,400	192	90	2.17	0		
Mansfield	31,100	116	124	3 99	0		
Marietta	15,200		74	4 86	3	20	24 7
Martins Ferry	15,300				1	07	
Middletown	29,700				5	17	
New Philadelphia	11,800		1	08	0		
Newark	30,300	78	58	1 91	1	03	58 0
Niles	16,100	30	13	81	1	06	13 0
Norwood	29,000	58	49	1 69	0		
Piqua	15,800	22	3	19	0		
Salem	10 900	120	24	2 13	1	09	24 0
Sandusky	24,200	72	64	2 64	1	04	64 0
Springfield	67,300	126	75	1 11	0		
Steubenville	31,300		9	29	3	10	3 0
Warren	33,300	23	100	3 00	1	03	100 0
Zanesville	30,300	5	18	59	8	26	2.2
Oklahoma							
Muskogee	31,800		18	57	1	03	18 0
Sapulpa	13,900		20	1.44	2	14	10 0
Pennsylvania							
Allentown	89,700		257	2 86	5	06	51 4
Altoona	65,300	98	76	1 16	0		
Ambridge	16,200	55	7	43	0		
Beaver Falls	13,100	8	18	1.38	0		
Bethlehem	61,200	48	132	2 16	0		
Braddock	21,600	30	83	3 85	8	37	10 4
Bradford	15,700		86	5.46			
Butler	25,000	71	17	68	0		
Canonsburg	13,000		3	23	0		
Carlisle	11,300	64	20	1.77	0		
Carnegie	12,200	23	8	.65	0		
Chambersburg	13,800		3	22	0		
Chester	66,600	83	42	63	0		
Clairton	13,700		15	1 09	0		
Coatesville	16,100	7	38	2.36	0		
Connellsville	14,200	9	8	.56	0		
Donora	16,500	5	53	3 21	5	30	10 6
Dubois	14,200		13	92			
Duquesne	20,500		16	78	3	15	5 3
Ellwood City	11,300		17	1.50	1	09	17 0
Farrell	18,100	12	87	4.80	2	11	43 5
Greensburg	15,900		7	44	0		
Harrisburg	82,300	225	116	1 41	5	06	23 2
Hazleton	35,400	40	44	1 24	0		
Homestead	21,300	13	66	3.10			
Jeannette	11,500	4	5	.43	0		
Kingston	17,500		2	.11			
Lancaster	55,900	144	129	2.31	0		
Lebanon	25,100		8	.32	0		
Lewistown	10,500		7	.66	0		
McKees Rocks	17,900		19	1.06	0		
McKeesport	48,700	48	51	1 05	0		
Monessen	20,700	38	52	2.52	2	.10	26 0
Nanticoke	24,300	3	3	.12	0		
New Castle	49,000	45	44	.90	1	02	44 0
New Kensington	14,000		1	.07	0		
Norristown	34,400	91	48	1.40	0		

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Pennsylvania—Continued							
North Braddock	16,400	46	38	2.32	3	0.18	12.7
Oil City	22,900	249	25	1.09			
Olyphant	11,000		2	.18			
Phoenixville	[1] 10,500	36	24	2.29	0		
Pottstown	18,300		45	2.46	1	.05	45.0
Sharon	24,400	22	24	.98	0		
Shenandoah	[1] 24,700	45	5	.20	0		
Steelton	[1] 13,400	24	8	.60	0		
Sunbury	16,600	11	74	4.45			
Swissvale	12,500	66	14	1.12	0		
Uniontown	[1] 15,700	20	16	1.02			
Vandergrift	10,600		6	.57	2	.19	3.0
Warren	15,000	58	4	.27	0		
Washington	22,700	87	60	2.64	0		
West Chester	[1] 11,700	15	73	6.23	0		
Wilkes-Barre	[1] 77,000		43	.56	0		
Windber	10,100		5	.49	0		
Woodlawn	17,700	21	33	1.86	1	.06	33.0
York	48,800		62	1.27	0		
Rhode Island							
Cranston	33,300	8	8	.24	0		
Cumberland	[1] 10,100				1	.10	
Newport	31,700	3			4	.13	
Pautucket	70,100		29	.41	2	.03	14.5
Warwick	[1] 13,500				2	.15	
Westerly	10,500		8	.76			
South Carolina							
Columbia	40,300	81	69	1.71			
Greenville	26,600	82	140	5.27	3	.11	46.7
Sumter	10,200		3	.30			
South Dakota.							
Aberdeen	16,200	23	45	2.78			
Sioux Falls	30,400	14	10	.33	0		
Tennessee							
Knoxville	92,200		22	.24	5	.05	4.4
Texas							
Amarillo	17,400	23	200	11.52			
Galveston	47,600		2	.04	0		
Waco	43,000				4	.09	
Utah							
Ogden	36,100	113	124	3.43	0		
Provo	11,000		21	1.90	1	.09	21.0
Vermont							
Barre	[1] 10,000	40	21	2.10	0		
Bennington	10,600		89	8.42	1	.09	89.0
Burlington	23,900	135	21	.88	1	.04	21.0
Virginia.							
Alexandria	18,400	11	15	.82	1	.05	15.0
Charlottesville	11,100		6	.54	3	.27	2.0
Danville	22,700	18	88	3.88	3	.13	29.3
Lynchburg	30,300	213	302	9.96	2	.07	151.0
Newport News	43,400	49	289	6.66	1	.02	289.0
Petersburg	35,000	25	135	3.86	3	.09	45.0
Portsmouth	58,200				6	.10	
Roanoke	56,900		89	1.57	18	.32	4.9
Washington:							
Bellingham	26,100	4	4	.15	0		
Bremerton	11,700		64	5.44	0		
Walla Walla	[1] 15,500	1	13	.84	0		
Yakima	22,200	148	12	.54	1	.05	12.0
West Virginia.							
Charleston	47,300	58	73	1.54	1	.02	73.0
Clarksburg	29,900	170	438	14.63	5	.17	87.6
Fairmont	20,400	35	23	1.13			
Martinsburg	13,400				1	.07	
Morgantown	13,500		12	.89	1	.07	12.0
Wheeling	[1] 56,200	64	54	.96	0		
Wisconsin							
Appleton	20,900	21	24	1.15	0		
Ashland	11,300		2	.18			
Beloit	24,100	118	100	4.14	0		
Eau Claire	22,100	26	135	6.11	2	.09	67.5

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Reported prevalence for the year 1924—Continued

WHOOPING COUGH—Continued

City	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23	1924				
			Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered
Wisconsin—Continued							
Fond du Lac	25,600	25	2	0 08	0		
Green Bay	33,700	25	38	1 13	0		
Janesville	20,300	47	142	6 98	2	0 10	71.0
Kenosha	48,900	334	106	2 17	0		
La Crosse	30 400	79	172	5 65	1	03	172 0
Madison	45,200	166	492	10 88	1	02	492 0
Manitowac	19,700		32	1.63	0		
Marinette	13,600	93	23	1 69	1	07	23 0
Oshkosh	33,200	76	8	24	0		
Racine	66,000	286	52	79	1	02	52 0
Sheboygan	33,100	19	6	.18	0		
Wausau	19,900	52	130	6 54	0		
West Allis	17,000	27	20	1.17	0		
Wyoming							
Casper	[1] 20,000		53	2.65	1	.05	53 0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 17, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 17, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 20, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Oct 17, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61,481,129	57,322,862
Number of death claims	9,300	8,719
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7 9	7.9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 17, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 20, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Oct 17, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 17, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Oct 17, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	6,610	11.9	11 3	859	735	[3] 70
Akron	45			9	4	100
Albany [4]	29	12 6	12.8	3	2	65
Atlanta	76			7	7	
Baltimore [4]	222	14.5	13 6	35	29	105
Birmingham	44	11.2	16.1	10	3	
Boston	186	12 4	14.0	22	27	58
Bridgeport	33			4	2	64
Buffalo	150	14.1	10 7	20	17	81
Cambridge	19	8 8	13.5	1	3	17

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 61 cities

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct 16, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 17, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended Oct 17, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Oct 17, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct 17, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Camden	25	10.1	13.2	4	4	64
Canton	17	8.3	12.7	5	1	105
Chicago [4]	587	10.2	10.1	83	70	73
Cincinnati	120	15.3	15.5	12	13	71
Cleveland	166	9.2	8.4	23	23	57
Columbus	76	14.2	13.2	8	5	73
Dallas	45	12.1	9.7	10	11	
Denver	65	12.1	14.3	5	12	
Des Moines	37	12.9	10.8	3	2	51
Detroit	276	11.6	9.9	53	26	91
Duluth	22	10.4	3.8	0	1	0
Erie	25			7	3	136
Fall River [4]	26	11.2	12.9	1	7	15
Flint	16	6.4	4.6	6	1	95
Fort Worth	37	12.7	10.9	5	5	
Grand Rapids	34	11.6	9.8	4	4	63
Houston	47	14.9	12.1	5	9	
Indianapolis	100	14.5	10.1	11	8	78
Jersey City	66	10.9	12.2	12	7	85
Kansas City, Kans	20	8.4	12.8	3	5	60
Kansas City, Mo	72	10.2	12.6	10	12	
Los Angeles	181			28	22	77
Louisville	70	14.1	15.7	7	17	59
Lowell	30	13.4	17.1	4	4	66
Lynn	22	11.0	12.1	5	1	129
Memphis	63	18.8	21.8	9	5	
Milwaukee	106	11.0	9.9	19	10	88
Minneapolis	89	10.9	9.5	8	6	43
Nashville [4]	39	14.9	16.9	4	5	
New Bedford	31	12.0	7.9	8	2	132
New Haven	44	12.8	11.9	1	8	13
New Orleans	131	16.5	16.8	20	17	
New York	1,323	11.3	10.3	160	130	64
Bronx borough	150	8.7	7.8	8	13	28
Brooklyn borough	424	9.9	9.8	63	55	65
Manhattan borough	589	13.6	11.9	74	49	77
Queens borough	117	10.6	8.7	13	10	60
Richmond borough	43	16.8	15.2	2	3	36
Newark, N. J	96	11.1	10.4	9	10	41
Norfolk	34			3	0	55
Oakland	37	7.6	8.0	2	3	23
Oklahoma City	20			1	2	
Omaha	48	11.8	10.5	5	6	51
Paterson	34	12.5	7.8	3	3	50
Philadelphia	478	12.6	11.2	60	55	75
Pittsburgh	165	13.6	14.7	19	20	63
Portland, Oreg	51	9.4	10.9	3	4	30
Providence	52	11.1	10.5	6	4	48
Richmond	43	12.0	15.6	4	7	48
Rochester	74	11.6	12.7	13	7	104
St. Louis	195	12.4	11.4	25	16	
St Paul	60	12.7	12.6	6	2	51
Salt Lake City [4]	34	13.5	9.7	6	4	90
San Antonio	56	14.7	12.8	9	7	
San Diego	37	18.2	15.7	5	3	117
San Francisco	131	12.3	12.5	10	11	58
Schenectady	18	9.2	6.2	2	2	56
Seattle	55			6	3	58
Somerville	21	10.7	10.9	3	4	79
Spokane	30	14.4	10.0	2	0	45
Springfield, Mass	34	11.6	7.0	4	1	59
Syracuse	46	12.5	11.9	4	5	50
Tacoma	22	11.0	8.1	3	2	70
Toledo	74	13.4	10.8	11	8	99
Trenton	43	17.0	12.9	4	7	66
Washington, D C	160	16.8	12.8	18	17	101
Waterbury	25			5	3	107
Wilmington, Del	31	13.2	12.6	6	5	136
Worcester	43	11.3	10.1	5	1	57
Yonkers	18	8.4	10.9	2	3	44
Youngstown	27	8.8	11.4	11	6	135

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[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 16, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended October 24, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Dengue	20
Diphtheria	65
Influenza	21
Malaria	57
Measles	8
Mumps	16
Pellagra	12
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	14

ARIZONA

Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Scarlet fever	7
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	3

ARKANSAS

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	12
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	23
Malaria	68
Measles	3
Mumps	4
Pellagra	5
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	6

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Anthrax—San Joaquin County	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Glendale	1
Los Angeles	1
San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	87
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis	
Oakland	1
Los Angeles	1
Measles	13
Poliomyelitis	
Alameda	1
Fresno	1
Oakland	1
Rio Vista	3
Sacramento	1
San Diego	1
Venice	1
Scarlet fever	93
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	14
Oakland	10
Sacramento	5
Scattering	6
Typhoid fever	14

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	30
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Influenza	1
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	10
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	11

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	36
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Measles	29
Mumps	54
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	17
Pneumonia (lobar)	30
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	26
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	32
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	37

DELAWARE

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	1
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA

	Cases
Diphtheria	30
Influenza	1
Malaria	6
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	25

GEORGIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Conjunctivitis	7
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	35
Dysentery	30
Hookworm disease	7
Influenza	42
Malaria	40
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	14
Septic sore throat	28
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	35
Typhus fever	3
Whooping cough	18

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Franklin County	1
Stark County	1
Diphtheria	
Cook County	56
St Clair County	5
Scattering	43
Influenza	80
Lethargic encephalitis	
Macoupin County	1
St Clair County	1
Vermilion	1
Measles	116
Pneumonia	180
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	2
Fulton County	1
La Salle County	1
Livingston County	1
McDonough County	1
Rock Island County	2
Tazewell County	1
Winnebago County	6
Scarlet fever	198
Tuberculosis	282
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	2
Clay County	5
Crawford County	21
Marion County	7
Washington County	5
Scattering	55
Whooping cough	83

INDIANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	88
Influenza	46
Measles	27
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	115
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	33

IOWA

	Cases
Actinomycosis	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	39
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Measles	4
Mumps	[illegible]
Pneumonia	[illegible]
Poliomyelitis	9
Scabies	2
Scarlet fever	41
Smallpox	8
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	9

KANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	39
Diphtheria	58
German measles	2
Lethargic encephalitis—Lawrence	1
Measles	2

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	
Alma	1
Decatur County	1
Harveyville	1
Moline	1
Wathena	1
Scarlet fever	35
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	32

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	17
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	8
Pneumonia	39
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	37

MAINE

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	9
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	30
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	18

MARYLAND[1]

Chicken pox	29
Diphtheria	34
Dysentery	9
German measles	1
Influenza	20
Malaria	2
Measles	17
Mumps	17
Paratyphoid fever	12
Pneumonia (broncho)	24
Pneumonia (lobar)	36
Poliomyelitis	19
Scarlet fever	30
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	63
Vincent's angina	3
Whooping cough	53

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	79
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	9
Diphtheria	78
German measles	15
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	8
Malaria	1
Measles	331

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

	Cases
Mumps	27
Ophthalmia neonatorum	23
Pneumonia (lobar)	65
Poliomyelitis	10
Scarlet fever	133
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	96
Tuberculosis (other forms)	35
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	167

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	130
Measles	53
Pneumonia	81
Scarlet fever	176
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	195
Typhoid fever	54
Whooping cough	89

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	69
Diphtheria	72
Measles	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	17
Scarlet fever	149
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	23

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	34
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	17

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	86
Influenza	7
Measles	2
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	97
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	16

MONTANA

Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	44
Poliomyelitis:	
Anaconda	1
Great Falls	1
Westby	1
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	3

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	21
Measles	4
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	16
Scarlet fever	23
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	15

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	108
Diphtheria	116
Influenza	8
Measles	43
Pneumonia	92
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	104
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	47

NEW MEXICO

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	3
Diphtheria	4
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	11
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	
Albuquerque	3
Scattering	9
Vincent's angina	2
Whooping cough	4

NEW YORK
(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	91
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	153
Pneumonia	178
Poliomyelitis	21
Scarlet fever	113
Typhoid fever	48
Whooping cough	135

NORTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	241
German measles	2
Measles	12
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	101
Septic sore throat	3
Smallpox	7
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	34

OKLAHOMA
(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	54
Influenza	59
Malaria	49
Measles	2
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis—Pittsburgh	1
Scarlet fever	30
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	83
Whooping cough	11

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	
Portland	17
Scattering	15
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	14
Pneumonia	[2] 5
Scarlet fever	41
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	12

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	5

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	28
Mumps	5
Paratyphoid fever	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	[illegible]
Typhoid fever	[illegible]
Whooping cough	[illegible]

UTAH

	Cases
Chicken pox	[illegible]
Diphtheria	[illegible]
Measles	2
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis—Salt Lake City	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	13

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	47
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	5
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	51

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[2] Deaths

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Middlesex County	1

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	84
Diphtheria	33
German measles	5
Mumps	14
Poliomyelitis	
Pierce County	2
Seattle	1
Tacoma	4
Scarlet fever	44
Smallpox	25
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	14

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	52
Diphtheria	33
Influenza	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	10
Whooping cough	16
Scattering	
Chicken pox	37
Diphtheria	29
German measles	4
Influenza	15
Measles	48
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	50
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	65

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	1
Pneumonia	2
Scabies	3
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	1

Reports for Week Ended October 17, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	12
Measles	3
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	23
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	3

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	12
German measles	1
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	32
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	4

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	6
German measles	1
Measles	3
Mumps	20
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	6
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	17

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
September, 1925										
Alabama	3	144	18	508	--------	32	8	90	25	281
Arkansas	3	23	72	547	2	41	3	10	1	197
Delaware	--------	11	--------	1	2	--------	--------	1	--------	18
Idaho	1	16	--------	0	--------	0	2	11	--------	22
Illinois	5	273	62	6	151	3	77	377	20	297
Indiana	0	102	64	0	--------	0	8	125	--------	176
Iowa	5	69	--------	1	7	--------	61	48	19	32
Louisiana	1	75	36	118	0	44	3	20	4	242
Maryland	3	119	32	11	47	1	10	55	--------	286
Michigan	--------	224	8	1	71	--------	20	353	17	153
Minnesota	3	358	4	--------	8	--------	299	360	8	47
New York	18	571	76	37	288	--------	191	347	1	426
Ohio	13	369	17	7	100	--------	77	387	41	436
Oklahoma	--------	66	57	347	10	17	5	54	10	459
Rhode Island	0	25	0	--------	21	0	9	22	11	17
Vermont	--------	19	0	0	11	0	15	34	0	4
West Virginia	1	93	34	--------	17	--------	1	127	9	256
Wisconsin	5	160	81	0	197	0	109	202	25	60

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of August, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	--------	91	--------	--------	76	80	--------	527	--------
Arizona	5	--------	2	1	8	--------	20	21	13
Arkansas	33	10	18	43	17	7	[1] 59	281	50
California	127	289	64	212	179	135	748	150	605
Colorado [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	16	64	47	7	71	--------	218	43	323
Delaware	--------	7	8	--------	--------	--------	8	16	--------
District of Columbia [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Florida	1	57	2	15	5	5	108	75	36
Georgia	15	72	2	37	22	18	109	430	87
Idaho	--------	6	--------	--------	14	--------	--------	9	--------
Illinois	84	266	169	60	261	29	825	298	767
Indiana	--------	97	--------	--------	103	--------	--------	219	--------
Iowa	7	21	1	9	28	12	--------	--------	11
Kansas	13	35	11	35	91	8	158	171	272
Kentucky [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	1	47	3	2	25	12	[1] 137	262	68
Maine	7	31	22	26	27	--------	[1] 37	26	45
Maryland	15	66	65	39	30	--------	260	256	373
Massachusetts	62	200	338	34	179	--------	496	69	600
Michigan	93	200	109	30	269	29	--------	114	788
Minnesota	124	306	13	--------	285	11	225	45	145
Mississippi	251	124	108	564	40	67	362	737	510
Missouri	7	137	25	37	223	3	224	242	179
Montana	9	13	3	26	34	13	48	40	53
Nebraska	--------	13	--------	--------	20	--------	--------	10	--------
Nevada [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	55	211	138	--------	116	2	371	101	390
New Mexico [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New York	244	570	469	141	273	1	1,519	355	1,051
North Carolina [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
North Dakota	7	11	8	10	76	2	17	6	162
Ohio	113	246	117	43	232	88	493	357	863
Oklahoma	2	34	4	6	52	5	89	543	98
Oregon	15	62	5	12	30	11	80	48	51
Pennsylvania	141	551	540	72	465	1	491	330	1,208
Rhode Island	--------	14	--------	--------	15	4	--------	23	--------
South Carolina	--------	221	5	7	29	15	[1] 217	393	250

[1] Pulmonary only

[2] Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Reports received weekly

[4] Reports received annually.

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of August, 1925 by State Health Officers—Continued

State	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
South Dakota	20	18	7	1	84	1	9	31	15
Tennessee[2]									
Texas[3]									
Utah	42	34	23	8	18		[1]6	41	353
Vermont	22	5	21	25	15		20	8	52
Virginia	25	158	111		71	7	[1]211	394	373
Washington	31	65	4	49	33	37	117	48	135
West Virginia	15	57	21		84	30	36	294	49
Wisconsin	96	166	310	96	171	41	155	22	690
Wyoming	3	6	2	8	23	1	1	9	12

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of August, 1925

State	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama		0.43			0.36	0.38		2.51	
Arizona	0.14		0.06	0.03	23		0.58	61	0.38
Arkansas	21	06	11	27	11	04	[1]37	1.79	32
California	37	85	19	62	52	40	2.19	44	1.77
Colorado[2]									
Connecticut	.12	49	36	05	55		1.68	33	2.48
Delaware		35	40				40	80	
District of Columbia[2]									
Florida	01	61	02	16	05	05	1.17	81	39
Georgia	06	28	01	14	08	07	42	1.66	33
Idaho		14			33			22	
Illinois	14	45	29	10	44	05	1.39	50	1.30
Indiana		37			40			84	
Iowa	03	10	00	04	13	06			05
Kansas	08	23	07	23	59	05	1.03	1.11	1.77
Kentucky[3]									
Louisiana	01	29	02	01	16	08	[1]86	1.64	43
Maine	11	47	33	39	41		[1]56	39	68
Maryland	11	51	50	30	23		1.99	1.96	2.86
Massachusetts	18	57	96	10	51		1.42	20	1,71
Michigan	26	57	31	09	76	08		.32	2.23
Minnesota	57	1.41	06		1.31	05	1.03	21	67
Mississippi	1.65	82	71	3.71	26	44	2.38	4.85	3.35
Missouri	02	47	08	13	76	01	76	82	.61
Montana	16	24	05	47	62	.24	.87	73	.96
Nebraska		11			17			09	
Nevada[2]									
New Hampshire[4]									
New Jersey	18	.71	0.46		39	01	1.25	34	1.31
New Mexico									
New York	26	60	50	15	29	00	1.61	38	1.11
North Carolina[2]									
North Dakota	12	19	14	17	1.30	03	.29	10	2.78
Ohio	21	46	22	08	43	16	92	67	1.61
Oklahoma	01	18	02	03	27	03	47	2.86	52
Oregon	21	86	07	17	42	15	1.11	67	71
Pennsylvania	18	70	68	09	59	00	62	42	1.53
Rhode Island		26			28	07		42	
South Carolina		1.46	03	05	19	10	[1]1.44	2.60	1.65
South Dakota	35	32	12	02	1.48	02	16	55	27
Tennessee[2]									
Texas[3]									
Utah	1.00	81	55	19	43		[1]14	98	8.44
Vermont	73	17	70	84	50		67	27	1.74
Virginia	12	76	53		34	03	[1]1.01	1.89	1.79
Washington	25	52	03	39	26	29	93	38	1.08
West Virginia	11	42	15		62	22	26	2.16	36
Wisconsin	40	70	1.30	40	72	17	65	09	2.90
Wyoming	16	32	11	42	1.22	05	05	48	64

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[1] Pulmonary only

[2] Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Reports received weekly

[4] Reports received annually.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Oct 10, 1925.

Number of rats trapped	2, 787
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	693
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	4, 393
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Oct 2, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Oct. 10, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	717
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Oct 10, 1925	70, 830
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of September, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping cough
Connecticut		1			1		
Illinois		2		2	11	1	1
Massachusetts				1	3		
Minnesota					8	34	
New York	1	3	3		10		
Rhode Island					2		

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended October 10, 1925, 36 States reported 1,619 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended October 11, 1924, the same States reported 1,922 cases of this disease One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 23,000,000, reported 675 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 10, 1925 Last year for the corresponding week they reported 770 cases The estimated expectancy for these cities was 931 cases The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles —Thirty-three States reported 468 cases of measles for the week ended October 10, 1925, and 509 cases of this disease for the week ended October 11, 1924 One hundred and two cities reported 231 cases of measles for the week this year, and 113 cases last year

Poliomyelitis —The health officers of 36 States reported 215 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 10, 1925. The same States reported 254 cases for the week ended October 11, 1924.

Scarlet fever —Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 1,256 cases, last year, 1,900 cases. One hundred and two cities—this year, 497 cases, last year, 724 cases, estimated expectancy, 500 cases

Smallpox.—For the week ended October 10, 1925, 36 States reported 92 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 242 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 30 cases; 1924, 72 cases, estimated expectancy, 20 cases.

Typhoid fever —One thousand and one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 10, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 693 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities reported 168 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 200 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 167 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia —Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported by 102 cities for the week as follows: 1925, 296; 1924, 371.

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland	73,129	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nashua	29,234	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	0	44	15	0	0	21	5	11
Fall River	120,912	1	4	10	0	0	22	0	1
Springfield	144,227	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191,927	5	6	6	0	0	94	0	2
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	8	3	0	0	4	0	2
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	8	3	0	0	12	0	1
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
New Haven	172,967	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	5	21	6	0	0	2	1	8
New York	5,927,625	------	122	------	------	------	------	------	------
Rochester	317,867	8	5	16	0	0	1	0	2
Syracuse	184,511	1	8	3	0	0	0	3	6
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	438,699	6	12	11	1	0	5	1	7
Trenton	127,390	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	2
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	12	44	75	0	0	7	2	32
Pittsburgh	613,442	0	27	13	0	------	2	0	------
Reading	110,917	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Scranton	140,636	0	4	0	0	------	2	0	------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	5	14	9	0	0	1	0	7
Cleveland	888,519	12	40	61	0	0	8	0	8
Columbus	261,082	2	7	6	0	0	1	0	2
Toledo	268,338	16	12	15	0	0	0	0	5
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	342,718	2	20	10	0	0	2	0	5
South Bend	76,709	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	2
Terre Haute	68,939	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	15	136	53	4	3	9	2	23
Springfield	61,833	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	995,668	9	62	40	4	0	9	2	21
Flint	117,968	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	2

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42, 519	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee	484 595	8	18	27	2	1	1	4	12
Racine	64, 393	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409, 125	4	27	25	0	0	0	0	4
St Paul	241, 891	2	18	18	0	0	0	1	5
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	1	2	10	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79 662	1	2	3	0	--------	0	1	--------
Waterloo	39, 667	--------	0	0	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	6	13	8	3	2	1	1	4
St Joseph	78, 232	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
St Louis	803, 853	0	49	39	0	0	0	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Forks	14, 547	1	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	6	--------
Sioux Falls	29, 206	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58, 761	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204, 382	0	14	2	0	0	1	0	4
Kansas									
Topeka	52, 555	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wichita	79, 261	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	4	23	18	2	1	7	8	15
Cumberland	32, 361	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11, 301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	4
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30 277	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159 089	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Richmond	181, 044	0	17	29	0	0	0	0	3
Roanoke	55, 502	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Huntington	57, 918	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29, 171	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35, 719	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56, 230	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	71, 245	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39, 688	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25, 789	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222, 963	1	8	3	9	0	0	0	4
Brunswick	15, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89, 448	0	3	1	5	0	1	0	2
Florida									
St Petersburg	24, 403	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	56, 050	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3
Louisville	257, 671	1	11	2	2	0	0	0	6

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—continued									
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	3
Nashville	121,128	0	4	7	0	0	2	0	2
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	7
Mobile	63,858	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	2	1	2	0	0	18	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	10	5	2	2	0	0	7
Shreveport	54,590	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	9	5	0	1	0	0	3
Galveston	46,877	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	--------	3	4	0	0	0	--------	2
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	2	1	0	0	0	1	31	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	[1] 12,668	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	7	13	6	0	1	2	2	4
Pueblo	43,519	--------	4	9	0	0	0	--------	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	--------	--------	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	6	3	6	0	0	1	4	5
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	10	7	2	0	--------	1	9	--------
Spokane	104,573	5	4	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	5	6	21	0	0	0	3	5
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	9	34	20	6	0	1	4	5
Sacramento	69,950	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
San Francisco	539,038	25	17	9	0	0	2	3	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	19
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Nashua	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Burlington	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Massachusetts											
Boston	19	18	0	0	0	11	4	5	2	53	214
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	26
Springfield	4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	32
Worcester	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	41
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27
Providence	4	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	55
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
Hartford	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	34
New Haven	3	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	46
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	12	13	0	0	0	9	2	5	2	14	131
New York	50	-------	0	-------	-------	(1)	34	-------	-------	-------	-------
Rochester	5	3	1	0	0	3	1	7	0	5	52
Syracuse	5	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	37
New Jersey											
Camden	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	25
Newark	7	6	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	12	90
Trenton	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	37
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	31	36	1	0	0	30	14	7	1	28	426
Pittsburgh	21	26	0	0	-------	-------	4	1	-------	0	-------
Reading	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	12	29
Scranton	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	9	9	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	6	122
Cleveland	18	11	0	0	0	10	4	3	0	25	150
Columbus	6	4	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	3	70
Toledo	8	8	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	64
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	25
Indianapolis	6	2	0	1	0	9	2	5	2	13	85
South Bend	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
Terre Haute	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21
Illinois											
Chicago	64	47	1	1	0	32	7	4	0	36	528
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	15
Michigan											
Detroit	39	51	3	0	0	22	6	4	2	50	265
Flint	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	15
Grand Rapids	5	12	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	17	30
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Milwaukee	19	5	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	30	102
Racine	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	10
Superior	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	23
Minneapolis	18	19	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	73
St. Paul	9	9	3	1	0	3	2	1	0	6	53

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd											
Iowa											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	2	1	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	2	1	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	6	2	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	16	90
St Joseph	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
St Louis	23	8	0	0	0	11	5	5	0	5	176
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	0	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	3	0	0	--------	-------	0	0	--------	2	--------
Sioux Falls	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22
Omaha	3	2	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	51
Kansas											
Topeka	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	14
Wichita	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	19
Maryland											
Baltimore	9	3	0	--------	--------	9	10	11	0	28	173
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	17
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia											
Washington	9	11	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	15	100
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	--------
Richmond	6	7	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	43
Roanoke	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	16
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	19
Huntington	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	18
Wheeling	2	7	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	14
North Carolina											
Raleigh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Wilmington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Winston-Salem	2	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	25
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	2	0	18
Columbia	0	0	0	0	--------	-------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Greenville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Georgia											
Atlanta	7	1	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	1	63
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	29
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	--------	0	--------	--------	-------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Louisville	3	9	1	0	0	6	4	7	3	6	68
Tennessee											
Memphis	3	2	1	0	0	2	3	17	3	2	49
Nashville	4	3	0	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	28
Alabama											
Birmingham	5	6	0	1	0	3	4	2	1	2	47
Mobile	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	13
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	2	0	0	--------	-------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	--------	-------	1	1	--------	0	--------

City reports for week ended October 10, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—contd											
Louisiana											
New Orleans	3	8	0	0	0	14	5	7	2	14	158
Shreveport	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	16
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	17
Texas											
Dallas	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	13	42
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	13
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	--------	37
San Antonio	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	50
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Great Falls	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	6
Helena	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado											
Denver	5	7	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	11	73
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	--------	7
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	12
Arizona											
Phoenix	--------	0	--------	0	0	2	--------	0	0	--------	12
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	8	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	7	32
Nevada											
Reno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	6	4	1	0	--------	--------	2	1	--------	3	--------
Spokane	5	3	2	1	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Tacoma	2	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	30
Oregon											
Portland	5	5	2	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	--------
California											
Los Angeles	9	16	0	8	0	21	5	2	0	6	182
Sacramento	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	20
San Francisco	6	14	1	2	0	13	2	0	0	13	133

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Case	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	1
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut									
Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Haven	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
New Jersey									
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

City reports for week ended October 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indiana									
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Michigan									
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Iowa									
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
North Dakota									
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Kansas									
Topeka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
District of Columbia.									
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1
Virginia									
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	[illegible]
North Carolina									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Georgia.									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Savannah [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky·									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Alabama· [1]									
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Texas.									
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon									
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California·									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1
San Francisco	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	2	0

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[1] *Dengue* —Savannah, Ga , 1 case, 1 death, Birmingham, Ala , 1 case

The following table gives the rates per hundred-thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended October 10 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 2 to October 10, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26	Oct 3	Oct 10
104 cities	[2] 87	80	70	[3] 75	[4] 72	96	99	[2] 102	[5] 121	[9] 154
New England	82	92	52	42	45	77	144	84	77	99
Middle Atlantic	83	78	73	63	62	89	83	81	[6] 84	[10] 155
East North Central	101	72	55	72	61	75	81	113	[7] 140	164
West North Central	107	113	102	118	102	145	149	155	195	207
South Atlantic	55	73	63	[3] 72	112	127	94	116	[8] 225	[11] 191
East South Central	29	34	63	40	34	80	80	63	69	97
West South Central	23	51	60	97	32	125	60	79	65	83
Mountain	[2] 68	162	76	172	315	200	224	[2] 195	134	200
Pacific	148	84	104	110	[4] 80	78	136	107	107	107

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26	Oct 3	Oct 10
104 cities	[2] 53	48	31	[3] 28	[4] 22	23	30	[2] 36	[5] 40	[9] 53
New England	132	129	97	89	52	94	112	184	250	385
Middle Atlantic	69	57	38	34	25	25	34	32	[6] 32	[10] 24
East North Central	47	37	19	22	21	17	24	24	[7] 26	26
West North Central	11	30	6	4	6	4	10	6	8	6
South Atlantic	45	43	35	[3] 25	24	23	16	30	[8] 25	[11] 16
East South Central	11	17	6	11	0	0	6	11	11	11
West South Central	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Mountain	[2] 20	19	29	29	0	10	10	[2] 29	10	38
Pacific	29	20	12	6	[4] 28	9	15	20	3	12

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26	Oct 3	Oct 10
104 cities	[2] 53	59	53	[3] 40	[4] 56	54	63	[2] 66	[5] 87	[9] 113
New England	102	84	92	70	47	65	62	47	89	109
Middle Atlantic	33	36	23	27	30	31	47	49	[6] 49	[10] 111
East North Central	52	58	58	48	62	61	62	70	[7] 104	117
West North Central	120	137	147	112	125	114	151	147	195	135
South Atlantic	22	41	43	[3] 41	59	57	39	65	[8] 69	[11] 98
East South Central	63	40	34	29	143	120	57	80	80	132
West South Central	56	70	51	19	37	32	42	14	51	65
Mountain	[2] 39	95	67	29	76	38	166	[2] 88	181	153
Pacific	64	87	44	70	[4] 52	38	67	81	93	107

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Helena, Mont , not included

[3] Greenville, S C , not included

[4] Spokane, Wash , not included

[5] Pittsburgh, Pa , Superior, Wis , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[6] Pittsburgh, Pa , not included

[7] Superior, Wis , not included.

[8] St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[9] New York, N Y , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included

[10] New York, N Y , not included.

[11] St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 2 to October 10, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10
104 cities	[2] 9	7	6	[3] 8	[4] 5	6	7	[2] 6	[5] 2	[9] 7
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[6] 0	[10] 0
East North Central	6	3	2	8	5	2	2	2	[7] 0	1
West North Central	9	11	6	4	4	4	4	2	2	10
South Atlantic	2	2	4	[3] 12	2	12	12	6	[8] 0	[11] 6
East South Central	51	23	40	57	11	23	40	34	0	17
West South Central	14	9	5	14	5	5	5	0	0	0
Mountain	[2] 20	10	10	10	10	19	0	[2] 39	10	10
Pacific	67	67	44	29	[4] 40	44	49	41	26	46

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

104 cities	[2] 41	48	57	[3] 47	[4] 40	42	51	[2] 45	[5] 40	[9] 38
New England	27	40	32	27	30	35	30	22	47	17
Middle Atlantic	23	33	45	30	29	27	35	34	[6] 33	[10] 33
East North Central	21	19	31	28	19	22	19	31	[7] 18	22
West North Central	43	58	48	35	21	62	58	17	35	33
South Atlantic	59	91	110	[3] 94	61	51	110	93	[8] 54	[11] 55
East South Central	274	217	183	177	183	246	212	217	143	177
West South Central	130	102	134	111	176	74	157	102	97	60
Mountain	[2] 107	105	105	115	29	133	88	[2] 38	115	124
Pacific	17	44	64	55	[4] 31	29	29	23	29	9

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	[2] 3	2	2	[3] 4	[4] 3	5	5	[2] 3	[5] 5	[9] 3
New England	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	[6] 3	[10] 1
East North Central	3	3	1	4	3	7	4	5	[7] 7	3
West North Central	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	4	7	4
South Atlantic	6	0	0	[3] 2	2	0	2	2	[8] 4	[11] 2
East South Central	6	6	11	6	0	6	6	0	17	0
West South Central	5	0	10	15	5	5	10	0	20	15
Mountain	[2] 0	10	10	10	19	29	20	[2] 10	0	10
Pacific	0	0	8	0	[4] 0	4	0	4	0	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	[2] 56	63	55	[3] 64	[4] 73	64	62	[2] 57	[5] 62	[9] 67
New England	37	30	40	42	55	52	70	55	32	60
Middle Atlantic	65	73	65	65	84	68	62	66	[6] 63	[10] 68
East North Central	38	51	43	54	64	49	47	42	[7] 47	65
West North Central	53	44	31	53	33	37	46	28	37	46
South Atlantic	73	81	63	[3] 84	57	64	86	91	[8] 87	[11] 76
East South Central	69	63	80	69	143	154	86	46	109	120
West South Central	71	87	82	112	76	87	82	51	66	66
Mountain	[2] 29	57	67	76	86	38	117	[2] 78	143	95
Pacific	78	90	53	69	[4] 106	102	69	57	98	57

[2] Helena, Mont , not included

[3] Greenville, S C , not included

[4] Spokane, Wash , not included

[5] Pittsburgh, Pa , Superior, Wis , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included.

[6] Pittsburgh, Pa , not included

[7] Superior, Wis , not included

[8] St. Petersburg, Fla , not included

[9] New York, N. Y , and St Petersburg, Fla , not included

[10] New York, N Y , not included

[11] St. Petersburg, Fla , not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	104	96	28,842,382	28,084,966
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	6,976,567	6,976,567
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Reports for two weeks ended October 3, 1925.—The following reports were transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva.

WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	0	--------	4	2	0
Bombay	--------	0	--------	0	1	--------
Madras	--------	0	--------	1	7	6
Rangoon	--------	14	--------	1	0	0
Karachi	--------	1	--------	0	4	1
Negapatam	--------	0	--------	1	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	4	3
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	13	1
Bangkok	1	1	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	6	4	0	0
Manila	0	0	73	19	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	3	------	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	0	--------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	2	--------	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1925

Calcutta	--------	0	--------	6	0	0
Bombay	--------	1	--------	0	1	--------
Madras	--------	0	--------	0	12	3
Rangoon	--------	8	--------	0	0	0
Karachi	--------	1	--------	0	4	1
Negapatam	--------	0	--------	0	0	0

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1925—Continued

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	5	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	3	3	0	0
Manila	0	0	64	26	0	0
Colombo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	2	--------	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	4	--------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	1	--------	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Habana—September, 1925.—During September, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1925	Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1925
Dengue	3	--------	3	Measles	40	--------	15
Diphtheria	14	1	3	Scarlet fever	17	--------	8
Leprosy	--------	--------	10	Paratyphoid fever	1	--------	--------
Malaria [1]	87	2	16	Typhoid fever [1]	30	6	21

[1] Many cases were from the interior.

ESTHONIA

Communicable diseases—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Esthonia as follows Diphtheria, 33 cases, scarlet fever, 20, tuberculosis, 127; typhoid fever, 70, with paratyphoid fever 11 cases. One case of leprosy was reported.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

Reports Received During Week Ended October 30, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon	July 12-Aug 8	8	6	
China				
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
India				Aug 16-29, 1925 Cases, 3,636; deaths, 2,012
Calcutta	Sept 6-12	5	5	
Madras	Sept 6-19	13	5	
Rangoon	Aug 30-Sept 5	1		
Siam				
Bangkok	Aug 23-29	1	1	

PLAGUE

Brazil				
Bahia	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Uganda—				
Entebbe	June 1-30	63	59	
Ceylon				
Colombo	Aug 30-Sept 5	3	3	
China				
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Prevalent
Greece				
Athens	Sept. 1-30	19	5	
India				Aug 16-29, 1925 Cases, 2,676, deaths, 1,717
Bombay	Aug 16-Sept. 12	7	6	
Karachi	Sept 6-19	2	2	
Madras Presidency	Aug. 16-29	53	11	
Rangoon	Aug 30-Sept. 12	43	35	
Java				
Batavia	Aug 29-Sept 4	24	34	
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-12			Epidemic in capital, and in five native villages
Cheribon	Aug 10-22	1	1	
Soerabaya	do	1	1	
Soerakarta Residency	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Nigeria	June 1-30		2	

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers	Sept 1-10	4		
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Aug 9-Sept 5	16	6	
Tanganyika Territory	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Uganda—				
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Sept 28-Oct 4	1		
Ontario—				
Toronto	Oct 4-10	1		

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended October 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Antung	Sept 7-13	4		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Aug 24-30	1		
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Present
Chosen	May 1-31	596	143	
Egypt	July 2-Aug 4	45	15	
France	July 1-31	49		
Germany				
Stuttgart	Sept 13-19	1		For the State of Baden
Gold Coast	June 1-30	742	70	
Do	July 1-31	159	36	
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Sept 27-Oct 3	28		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do	2		
Greece	July 1-31	2		
Athens	Sept 1-30	8		
India				Aug 16-29, 1925 Cases, 3,124, deaths, 772
Bombay	Aug 16-Sept 5	7	6	
Calcutta	Sept 6-12	2	2	
Karachi	Sept 6-19	2	5	
Madras	do	33	8	
Rangoon	Aug 30-Sept 12	1	1	
Indo-China				
Saigon	Aug 24-30	12	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Italy	July 5-Aug 1	20		
Japan				
Taiwan	July 1-31	1		
Java				
Rembang Residency	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong.
Soerabaya	Aug 16-22	69	13	
Mexico	June 1-30		507	
Torreon	Sept 1-30		2	
Nigeria	June 1-30	3	37	
Portugal				
Lisbon	Sept 8-Oct 3	22		Sept 7-20, 1925 Deaths, 6.
Spain				
Malaga	Sept 27-Oct 3		3	
Tunis				
Tunis	Sept 23-29	5	7	
Uruguay	May 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bulgaria	July 1-31	27	3	
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Valparaiso	Sept 6-12		1	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	Sept 2-8	2		
Chosen	Jan-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia	July 1-31	3		
Egypt	July 2-Aug 4	107	19	
Alexandria	Sept 11-17	1		
Cairo	July 16-29	3	1	
Great Britain				
Glasgow	Oct 2-8	1		
Greece	July 1-31	3		
Athens	Sept 1-30	12	1	Including Piraeus
Mexico	June 1-30		16	
Mexico City	Sept 13-19	8		Including municipalities in Federal district
Morocco	July 1-31	59		
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28-July 11, 1925 Cases, 19, deaths, 15
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-29			Present
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
Do				Aug 22, 1925 Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 12,827, deaths, 7,227
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	76	61	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	34	12	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	6	6	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	Do
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
——		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai

PLAGUE

Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 4	78	73	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129, deaths, 118
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	16	13	
China.				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present.
Nanking	July 25-Aug 22			Do
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1–15	1	1	May 16–June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1–Sept 15, 1925 Rats taken, 43,298, rats found infected, 160
Do	Sept 1–15		1	
Egypt				Jan 1–Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111 Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 354
City—				
Alexandria	June 17–24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17–18	1	1	
Do	June 28–Sept 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14–27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10–16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6–12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6–8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6–17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13–18	3		
Gold Coast	March–April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1–Aug 14	26		
Piræus	July 18–Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3	1		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925. Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28–Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 2,291, deaths, 1,548.
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28–Aug 25	16	11	
Calcutta	May 30–June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18–June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31–Aug 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10–June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28–Aug 15	55	30	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	113	95	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28–July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12–Aug 29	150	126	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24–June 6	9		
Do	June 21–27	5	1	
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2–6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6–June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5–31	65	65	In Province
Do	Aug 8–14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22–28	30	23	Do
Cheribon	Apr 1–June 27		102	
Do	June 28–July 25		65	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7–May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9–June 27		96	
Do	June 28–July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7–27	3	3	
Do	June 28–Aug. 15	20	5	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Tegal	Apr 2–May 16		36	
Do	May 24–June 13		16	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1-31	19	19	Bubonic, 5, pneumonic, 8, septicemic, 6
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925. One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-May	25	18	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports.
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports.
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk.
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	5	4	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept. 9, 1925

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil—Continued				
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Sept 19	86	50	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Aug 8	56	9	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgery	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Sept 13	15	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept 30, 1925 Cases, 52; deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept 15			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug 22			Present.
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 25	4	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Aug 29			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Sept 12			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-29	1		
Egypt				January-July, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-May, 1925 Cases, 379, deaths, 29
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28-Sept 26, 1925 Cases, 600
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Sept 19	11	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47; deaths, 8
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 15,848, deaths, 3,840
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	25	17	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	62	51	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 5	4	2	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Sept 5	89	35	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Aug 29	27	12	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-23	1	1	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 16
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-July 4	9		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110, June 28-Sept 26, 1925 Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Do	June 28-Sept 26	59		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-10	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-22	5		Province.
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-18	1		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 2,160
Durango	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept. 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-26			Outbreak
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico—Continued				
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16–Sept 19	3	2	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1–31	2	2	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths 16
Do				January-May, 1925 Cases, 1,538, deaths, 132
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21–May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	
Poland				Mar 1–June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5–12, 1925 Cases, 2
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26–June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28–Sept 12	78	14	
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Do	July 19–Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925 Cases, 22, deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000 January-April, 1925 Cases, 5,753
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26–June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28–July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24–June 20		15	
Do	July 5–Sept 26		40	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12–25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Lucerne	June 14–20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21–30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3–Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6–June 30		46	
Do	July 1–Sept. 22		72	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16–22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24–Aug 8			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18–25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9–15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district
Transvaal	May 3–June 6			Outbreak
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-April, 1925 Cases, 10

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11–20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Do	July 1–Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1–10	17		District
Do	July 21–31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1–June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1–31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7.
Sofia	May 28–June 3	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Sept 5		9	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 9	2		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-12	1		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	July 1-31	3		
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26 July, 1925 Cases, 6
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				January-May, 1925 Deaths, 108
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Sept 26	48		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421.
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	3		From Ramleh district.
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 10-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1 195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 146, deaths, 13
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 23, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Do	Aug 9-15			Outbreaks
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	May-June	17	4	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Sanitary Control of Milk—A Municipal Pasteurizing Plant
A Brief Review of Public Health Nursing

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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B. J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain. (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of diesase (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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A Demonstration at Tarboro, North Carolina, of a System for Sanitary Control of Milk Supplies of Towns and Small Cities

With Special Reference to Operation of a Municipal Pasteurizing Plant

By K E MILLER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

In January, 1917, the United States Public Health Service, at the request of the North Carolina State Board of Health, inaugurated a practical study of the principles of rural health administration in Edgecombe County, N C. The writer was assigned to this duty, and in performing it he served two years and three months as the full-time health officer for the county.

Edgecombe County is a fairly typical southern rural county, approximately 600 square miles in area, situated on the western coastal plain. In 1917 it had a population of about 32,000, about 60 per cent of whom were colored and 40 per cent white. The only incorporated town of considerable size wholly within the county is Tarboro, the county seat, which in 1917 had a population of about 4,500

Health activities had to be organized *de novo,* as there had been no intensive health work done in the county previously. Among the many urgently needed safeguards to health, a sanitary milk supply for the town of Tarboro was early recognized to be of critical importance. After having disposed of the danger from human filth by doing away with all the open surface privies and replacing them with either sanitary privies or sewer connections, the problem considered next in magnitude was that of obtaining for the town a safe milk supply.

Methods of municipal milk control requiring a dairy inspector, laboratory equipment, and laboratory technician for the laboratory check on milk samples, are ordinarily beyond the economic means of the town or city with less than 10,000 population. These items were impracticable for Tarboro, and were promptly ruled out of consideration.

The procedure that was adopted in providing Tarboro with a safe milk supply is here recounted because the milk situation there was typical of that in the two or three thousand other towns or small cities in the United States which are yet in serious need of sanitary milk supplies. The experience is valuable to other towns or small cities because there is nothing unusual about this particular town by reason of which the plan of milk control adopted should not succeed elsewhere.

Before entering upon a description of the Tarboro milk plant, certain principles should be discussed. In appraising the elements of a milk supply, quantity as well as quality should be given a value The nutritional requirements of children especially demand milk. We must, therefore, be guarded against throwing obstacles in the way of milk production. Every means of increasing milk production and milk consumption must be studiously fostered. This is especially significant in connection with the milk supplies of the small towns. The milk producer for the small town is, with rare exceptions, conducting the business in conjunction with some other means of livelihood

To set up requirements calling upon the small-town producer for extensive equipment, and imposing rigid restrictions, leads to one of two results (1) The overhead expense is increased out of proportion to the volume of business to such an extent that the retail price of milk must be unduly advanced, so that milk consumption is cut down on account of the increased cost; or (2) the small producer is unwilling to go to the trouble and expense called for and consequently gives up the business.

In either case the purpose of getting more milk in the dietary is frustrated. Any successful plan for improving the milk supply, therefore, must make the milk business more attractive to the farmer, instead of loading him down with such burdens as to drive him out of the business. The plan that was devised for Tarboro had this factor in view as one of its guiding principles, and second in importance only to that of safety.

In the summer of 1918, the active study of the problem was begun. The milk supply was found to be derived from a variety of sources. None of the producers contributing to the milk supply was engaged exclusively in the dairy business. The total milk supply in October, 1918, for the entire town was approximately 100 quarts per day. Up to July, 1918, it had been about 160 quarts per day; but at that time the largest milk producer in the list discontinued his dairy business, on the ground that it did not pay. The retail price of milk was then 16 cents a quart, but as the experience just cited shows, milk production did not hold out sufficient attractions to the farmer.

The difficulty was found to be not so much with the expense of production itself, but rather with the expense of distribution. Each dairyman had to maintain his own delivery system, which involved an expense for a man, a horse, and a delivery wagon. Each dairyman also suffered a shrinkage in his earnings, due to the breakage and loss of bottles, bad accounts, surplus stock of milk at times, bookkeeping, and cost of collection. For these reasons the dairymen gladly welcomed a plan which would relieve them of all expenses and losses associated with the distribution of the product. Their interest was directed to a proposal for a central municipal plant at which their output would be received in bulk, the municipality thereafter assuming all the responsibilities for distribution. The dairymen agreed in principle to this proposal, pending suitable adjustments as to the price they should receive for their product.

While the writer was taking steps to secure the interest and cooperation of the milk producers, he was laying plans for improving the quality of the milk and increasing the production. The idea of pooling the milk supply under one central and responsible agency introduced the feasibility of a pasteurizing plant.

The town council, was, therefore, approached on the subject and requested to install a municipal pasteurizing plant, where the milk delivered by the dairyman would be received, and thence distributed to the retail trade. In brief, the proposition was for the town to go into the retail milk business. A study of the situation led to the conclusion that a price of 12 cents a quart to the producers was fair and satisfactory. The retail price was fixed at 17 cents a quart. This was an advance of only 1 cent above the price for raw milk, and allowed a margin of 5 cents a quart for the expense of operation.

The proposition as outlined was approved by the council, as was a draft of an ordinance presented to govern the operation of the system. (See Appendix, pages 2469–2470.)

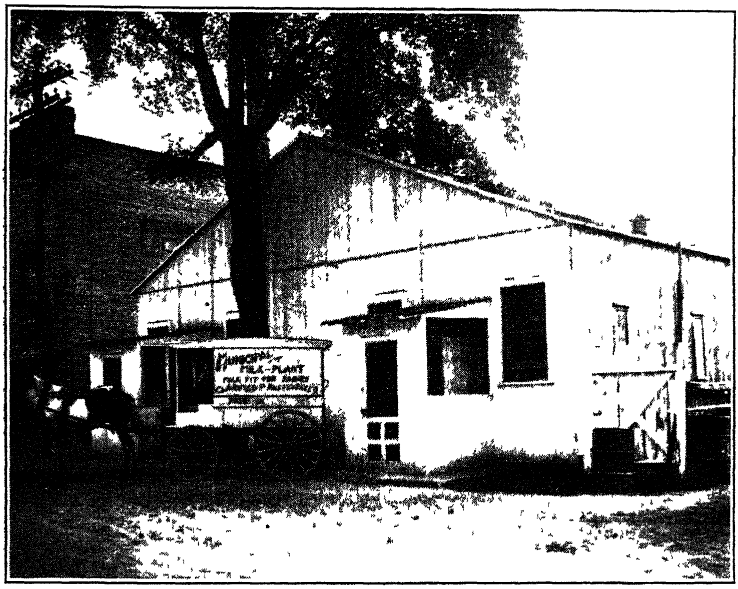
It should be noted that the local health establishment at that time consisted of the writer alone, and his interests and responsibilities extended to all health matters in the entire county. Therefore, it was necessary to draft the ordinance in such a way as to call for a minimum of inspection service.

In accordance with the resolution of the council approving the project, space was alloted in the water plant for installation of the milk plant equipment. (See Pl. I.) The equipment, exclusive of the delivery wagon and horse, which were already owned by the town, was obtained and put into operation at a total cost of $1,800. On account of the small amount of milk to be handled, a machine for pasteurizing it in the bottle was installed. The bottle pasteurizer, furthermore, had the theoretical advantage of eliminating all possibilities of contamination of the milk after pasteurization. Pasteurization in the bottle, however, calls for an unnecessary expense in heating and cooling a considerable mass of glass, which is a poor conductor of heat. Moreover, there is doubt as to the uniformity of heating that takes place within the bottle. These factors, coupled with the fact that the supply, after a time, outgrew the capacity of the original bottle-pasteurizer, brought about the change to a vat pasteurizer, which is now in use. (See Pl. I.) The other important elements of the equipment consist of (1) a turbine bottle-washer and sterilizing vat; (2) a bottling machine; (3) a milk cooler; (4) a turbine-driven clarifier; (5) a separator; and (6) a refrigerator.

Some authorities on milk favor the use of clarifiers, while others do not. The ground for objection against them is that they have a tendency to increase the bacterial count by reason of the fact that they break up the colonies into smaller groups, and consequently give a larger number of colonies when samples are plated out. However this may be, this objection appears difficult to defend when one sees the mass of slime, mucus, black sediment, and other objectionable matter that is removed by clarification. The installation of the clarifier was decided upon, not only for the purpose of removing the macroscopic dirt, but for the psychological advantage gained thereby. It was contemplated that in making a change so radical as the system here described there would inevitably be some persons who might create dissension. It means nothing to the average man to say that the pasteurization process kills the bulk of the germ life in the milk, as the proof of that is not visible to him. But the removal of visible dirt from the milk by clarification is something he can not dispute. One of the important motives, therefore, in installing the clarifier, was to use it to silence the enemies of the plant. Subsequent experience has amply justified the wisdom of this action.

The original procedure at the plant was as follows A credit slip was given each day to the dairyman for as many quarts of milk as he delivered to the plant. At the end of the month these slips were turned in to the city clerk's office for collection. The milk was run through the clarifier, then over the cooler by gravity, and then into the bottling machine, from which it was bottled and capped. The steel crates containing the filled and capped bottles were then stacked in the pasteurizing machine, with the distributing pans in place over the bottle caps. The water circulating system of the pasteurizer was then set in operation, steam being turned in cautiously, so as to raise the temperature of the water 5° per minute until the temperature reached 145° F., after which it was allowed to drop back to 140°, where it was held for 30 minutes.

A record of each pasteurization was made by a recording thermometer. At the end of the pasteurizing period, the temperature was reduced at the rate of 5° per minute by turning cold (tap) water into the circulating system, until the temperature of tap water was reached. Ice was then introduced in the collecting tank at the bottom of the pasteurizing machine, and circulation was continued until 50° F. was reached, when the milk was removed and stored in the



Municipal Pasteurizing plant, Tarboro, N C

A corner of the Pasteurizing room The wash room is seen through the open door in the left background

refrigerator until delivered. Morning and evening deliveries were made

The present routine is the same as the original, with the exception that the vat pasteurizer has replaced the bottle pasteurizer Also a refrigerating machine has been installed to replace ice refrigeration originally used.

The plant was put into operation on October 1, 1918. This report, therefore, is based on nearly seven years of practical experience The standing of the plant with the public is fairly well indicated by the fact that it has not only successfully weathered all storms and continued to operate throughout four changes of municipal administration, but the volume of business handled at the plant continuously increased up to about eight months ago, when one of the producers established his own private plant, which has been operated in accordance with the pasteurizing ordinance under the supervision and control of the health department. Not a single case of disease reasonably attributable to milk-borne infection has occurred in Tarboro since the establishment of the plant, and the incidence of summer diarrhea of infants among the white population has been reduced to insignificance.

From the standpoint of the town's investment, it should be explained that the plan was never intended to be a source of revenue. It was planned, however, to pay operating expenses and return the original cost of installation. The records of the town show that this object has been accomplished. Not only that, but in 1921 the plant was housed in a new steel building costing $6,000, and new equipment throughout was installed. This building is shared between the milk plant and an electrical supply depot. It is understood that the milk plant has paid for its share of this building. Within the same year, 1921, the retail price of milk was reduced from 17 cents a quart to 15 cents.

Recent statements have been received setting forth some of the financial aspects of the plant during the past two years:

Gross profits for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924	$773 01
Less water and electric current furnished by town	350 00
Net profit	423 01
For 10 months ending March 31, 1925:	
Receipts	19, 208 92
Expenditures	18, 741. 79
Gross profits	567. 13
Less water and electric current	250 00
Net profit	317. 13

The average price of milk during the last 22 months was 17 cents a quart, ranging from 16 to 18 cents. The price of unpasteurized milk in the nearby town of Rocky Mount during the same period averaged 20 cents a quart.

From the standpoint of the milk producers, we find a most significant condition. The supply used in October, 1918, 100 quarts per day, has been built up to a daily average of 500 quarts. The dairyman who was mentioned as having quit the milk business in July, 1918, because it was not profitable, again stocked his dairy in 1919, and now stands at the head of the list of producers in volume of production. It is interesting to note, also, that in December, 1918, the dairyman who was then the largest producer opposed certain requirements of the ordinance and tried to stop the operation of the plant by withholding his milk supply. Strict injunctions were enforced by the town authorities against the sale of unpasteurized milk in Tarboro. There was a temporary milk famine, but the people stood by the plant solidly, with the result that this dairyman was entirely eliminated from the business. The growth of the local milk business is such as to show conclusively that the system has been of unqualified advantage to all producers with it who were disposed to deal fairly

The story of the Tarboro milk plant would not be complete without frank discussion of its faults and shortcomings. From the public have come occasional murmurings, which, when analyzed, have been found to be due to some one of the following causes. (1) The delivery system. The hours of delivery have been the source of some complaint, though it is obviously impossible to place the milk at each customer's door at the exact time when the milk is desired. In some instances patrons have had to eat their breakfast without milk for their coffee and cereal. (2) In certain seasons of the year there is a shortage of milk. In order to reach each customer in times of shortage, it is sometimes necessary to cut down the individual allotment somewhat by deducting a pint here and there from the larger customers. However, preference is always shown for those families having young children or sick persons. At such times the separation of milk is suspended, which gives rise to dissatisfaction on the part of patrons who may happen to want cream for special occasions. In all fairness, however, it must be admitted that complaint based on these grounds is unjustified. (3) Sour milk. There have been a few instances in which the milk is said to have soured early. Investigation usually shows the fault to have been that of the customer himself in leaving the bottle exposed to the hot sun for a considerable length of time before taking into the house. Also, insufficient home refrigeration in extremely hot weather has been the cause in some instances. On two occasions the complaint was general, and in each instance the milk was found to have been watered before delivery was made at the plant.

Among the dairymen there have been two factors offering difficulty of control The most troublesome one is that of ineffective cooling. Coolers are cheap and very little trouble to operate, but a faithful observance of proper cooling has not been accomplished with satisfaction. The second difficulty is lack of prompt delivery at the plant. The pasteurization can not, of course, proceed until the milk is received. Frequently the tardiness of one dairyman will hold up the pasteurization an hour or more, resulting in complaints from the consumers on account of not receiving their milk as early as they would like.

From some of the milk producers who have invested in high-grade cows to furnish milk with a high butter fat content there has come a protest against the purchase of all milk at the same price. This complaint is considered to be well founded. The more equable procedure is undoubtedly to fix the price paid to the producers on the basis of butter fat content of the milk. This in turn would call for a separation of the milk at the plant and adjustment of the butter fat content to a uniform standard. While this makes extra work for the plant, the surplus cream gained in this way would doubtless more than pay for the trouble.

The greatest difficulty that the town has had to contend with is the handling of the surplus milk without undue loss. There are times in the year when the supply exceeds the demand. Demand tends to be more or less constant, while the supply undergoes seasonal fluctuations. There have been no restrictions upon the amount of milk that would be purchased from the dairyman. The town has felt morally obligated to take all that might be offered. Milk purchased at 12 cents per quart can not be economically converted into butter and sweet cream. Buttermilk and skim milk need hardly be considered in the economic return on surplus milk in a plant of this kind, as the experience in Tarboro has shown them to be almost a dead loss. There has been no other provision at the plant for disposal of the surplus supply.

There are four possible ways of solving this difficulty· (1) Rejecting all milk offered beyond the needed quota. The amount to be turned back to each producer would have to be governed by his proportion of the total offerings. This method should be avoided if possible, as it would discourage production. (2) The adoption of some method for realizing a better financial return on the surplus product. Although it has not been tried in the Tarboro plant, the investigations that have been made of the subject seem to justify the belief that this object could be accomplished by converting the surplus into ice cream. The season of surplus milk coincides very nearly with that of greatest ice cream demand. The output would have to be disposed of among the milk customers, but the price fixed from the standpoint of avoiding loss, rather than making profit, could be made such as to call forth a demand that would rapidly absorb the output. The procedure that would appear to be indicated would be to leave a notice with each customer, announcing the fact that ice cream could be secured from the plant at a certain price, while the supply lasted. Delivery would then be made on order. (3) A small equipment for making dried milk powder is an attractive possibility which deserves investigation as an efficient and profitable means for handling milk surplus. (4) The fourth method suggested for caring for the surplus milk production is one which seems to offer the best solution of all. It is proposed that the pasteurization plant would become a nucleus around which to develop a local creamery industry, with possibly an ice cream factory added. As much milk as is required to meet the demands of the retail whole-milk trade would be purchased by the plant at a price that might be justified by the retail price received in the whole-milk trade; the surplus milk would be diverted to the creamery at a lower price which should be such as to enable the creamery to operate at a financial advantage

To determine the amount of milk to be received by the pasteurizing plant at the higher price level from any given dairyman, the ratio between the quantity of milk supplied by that dairyman during the preceding month and the total amount supplied by all dairymen during that period should be established. Say, for instance, this is 10 per cent. That dairyman would thus be entitled to supply 10 per cent of the demand of the plant each day during the current month. All he might produce in excess of this amount would go to the creamery at the lower rate.

Instead of curtailing production, the plan would be to expand the business without limit, so as to provide working material for the creamery enterprise. If a sure market were provided for all the milk that might be produced, it would be found worth while for the farmer to go into the business on a larger scale. In some instances a creamery of this kind could become the feeder to a nearby city supply. In others the milk would have to be converted into creamery products. But a creamery with an established market can make profitable use of all milk products, thereby eliminating waste. An arrangement of this kind would stabilize the retail milk supply in two ways, namely, by guaranteeing an adequate amount at all times, and by guarding against loss from oversupply at times when the milk flow is greatest. From the standpoint of community prosperity the development of a dairy industry has uniformly proved to be a pronounced asset.

The pasteurizing plant in Tarboro is a municipally owned plant. Aside from the fact that the town operates the plant without profit, there is no reason why a plant of this kind should not be operated by a dairymen's mutual stock company, or some other kind of private company. In fact, it may be stated as a principle that the entrance of a municipality into this field should be only to perform a service which private interests decline to undertake. The release of the pasteurizing business to private interests should be welcomed as soon as the industry is ready to take it over without loss to the municipality, and to submit to supervision and control by the municipality over the product of the plant.

Appendix

AN ORDNINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR A SAFE MILK SUPPLY IN TARBORO, N. C.

Section 1 The terms "milk" and "cream" used in this ordinance, unless otherwise designated, shall be taken to mean fresh, whole milk and sweet cream, respectively

Sec 2 After ____________ (Date) it shall be unlawful for any milk or cream to be sold for human consumption in the town of Tarboro which shall not have been previously pasteurized in accordance with the standards set forth in this ordinance

Sec 3 For the purpose of aiding in the requirements of this ordinance the town of Tarboro shall at once establish a municipal milk plant, where milk may be sold by the producers and where said milk shall be bottled, pasteurized, and then distributed to consumers in the town of Tarboro

Sec 4 No milk may be sold in the town of Tarboro except by persons having a license for this purpose, which license shall have been obtained from the county health officer Such license must be renewed yearly and is subject to cancellation at any time in case of violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance by the licensee

Sec 5 The licensee shall furnish monthly, on forms provided for this purpose, a signed statement setting forth the fact that so far as applicable to him or her all the provisions of this ordinance have been faithfully complied with Failure to supply such statement, or any reason to doubt the accuracy thereof, shall constitute sufficient cause for temporary or permanent suspension of the privileges of said license, in accordance with the gravity of the case.

Sec. 6 No cow may be kept within the limits of the town of Tarboro without a permit from the county health officer, which permit shall remain in force during the time said cow is in the possession of said owner, provided no cause shall have arisen to justify the revoking of said permit

Sec 7. The processes of production and handling of milk on the part of the producers must conform to the principles of common cleanliness throughout and must be such that milk delivered at the pasteurizing plant shall be free of any gross evidence of dirt, as shown by the cotton filter test

Sec 8 Immediately after milking the milk must be cooled to a temperature of 60° F. or lower, unless delivered at the plant within two hours from the time of milking.

Sec. 9 It shall be unlawful either to add to or subtract from milk or cream any substance which would alter the chemical or bacteriological character of said milk, when offered as such for sale or barter in the town of Tarboro.

Sec. 10 It shall be unlawful to offer for sale or barter in the town of Tarboro any milk or milk products derived from any cow known or suspected to be suffering from any diseased or unhealthy condition, or from any cow before nine days days after calving.

SEC. 11. No milk or cream which shows any signs whatsoever of deterioration shall be marketable for human consumption in the town of Tarboro *Provided,* Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the sale of the following milk products Skim milk, sour milk, sour cream, buttermilk, whey and clabber In each case these products must undergo pasteurization as prescribed for sweet milk and cream, and when delivered the container must bear a label stating the contents thereof

SEC 12. The price of milk delivered to the pasteurizing plant shall be determined by the town council Also, the price of milk delivered by the plant to the consumer shall be determined by said town council

SEC 13 Upon receipt of milk at the pasteurizing plant it shall be immediately transferred to bottles whose interior is clean and sterile

SEC 14 All milk having been bottled as in section 13 shall be pasteurized in the bottle by raising the temperature of the milk to 145° F and holding it at or near this point for 30 minutes, after which it shall be immediately cooled down to 55° F or lower, and held at or near this point until delivery

SEC 15 The sanitary management of the pasteurizing plant and the process of pasteurization shall be under the supervision and control of the county health officer.

SEC 16 The floors and walls of the pasteurizing plant and the machinery and utensils used in the plant shall be kept at all times in a state of cleanliness. The plant and the operation of the same shall be at all times open to inspection by the citizens of Tarboro

SEC. 17 A temperature record shall be made throughout each pasteurization by means of a chart placed upon the dial of recording thermometer. These charts shall be dated, certified as to their correctness, and submitted to the county health officer daily. They shall then be preserved as permanent records by the county health officer.

SEC 18. One delivery daily shall be made, which shall endeavor to reach customer at or near the same hour of each day.

SEC. 19. No milk will be delivered except in return for coupons, which shall have been previously purchased for this purpose.

SEC. 20. Customers shall be held responsible for bottles in their possession, and for the loss of same by breakage, or, otherwise, shall be required to reimburse the town at the current price for such bottles.

SEC 21 Bottles left by the deliveryman on any certain day shall be properly washed and returned to the deliveryman within two days

SEC 22. The town of Tarboro reserves the right to refuse to buy milk not produced and handled in accordance with the rules prescribed herein for the production and handling of milk. The town of Tarboro likewise reserves the right to refuse to sell milk, except to customers who conform to the rules herein prescribed for milk consumers.

SEC. 23. Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a misdemeanor, and a fine of $5 shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of such violation.

The foregoing ordinance governed the operations of the Tarboro milk plant up to the early part of 1925, when it was replaced by another ordinance based on the "Standard Ordinance" developed by Associate Sanitary Engineer L. C. Frank, of the United States Public Health Service.[1] The ordinance of Mr. Frank has been adopted by the North Carolina State Board of Health as its standard. It has many points of value, chief among which is the principle of milk grading. Its operation virtually assures a substantial improvement in the quality of milk when delivered at the plant This ordinance, moreover, does not alter the requirement for pasteurization of all milk sold in the town of Tarboro.

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[1] A State-wide Milk Sanitation Program. By Leslie C. Frank Pub Health Reports, vol 39, No 45, Nov. 7, 1924 (Reprint No 971)

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING[1]

By J G TOWNSEND, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

Public health nursing, as a specialized branch of general nursing, has been a natural development of the early work of ministration carried on by the bishops, priests, and deacons of the early church. In reviewing the history of the early church and its work of visitation among the poor, we find what might be called "visiting nursing work," in the third century, as a part of the church duty, with the following instructions:

> He is to minister to the infirm, to strangers and widows, to be a father to orphans, to go about into the houses of the poor to see if there is anyone in need, sickness, or any other adversity; he is to care for and give information to strangers; he is to wash the paralytic and infirm that they may have refreshment in their pains * * * He is also to visit inns and see if any poor or sick have entered or *any dead are in them*

For some reason or other, however, this work was abandoned by the church, and from 600 to 1600 A. D. there was no organized care of the sick in their homes

Prior to the time of Vincent de Paul (1580–1660), visitations to the sick, and their relief, were on a basis of pure charity, rich and prosperous individuals contributing to the wants and needs of the so-called poor, there being no methods of determination as to what really constituted poverty. Vincent de Paul was the first to introduce the aspect of social service in home visits. He saw that charity had been carried too far in that pauperizing was somewhat encouraged. He believed that promiscuous giving was harmful, and rightfully insisted that the condition of the poor should be investigated to learn the cause of their poverty, whether or not it was possible to get them employment, and, briefly, to put them in such a condition that they could help themselves He did not believe in sending the individual member to the various asylums or hospitals, but thought instead that the family unit should be kept intact, even if it was necessary at times to pay the rent or lend home furnishings.

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[1] Read at the annual convention of the State nurses and health officers of West Virginia, Clarksburg, W Va, Sept 25, 1925.

This was indeed a modern step for those times and is practically what social service in connection with public health nursing does at the present time.

In the meantime, the standards of the nursing profession, through the wonderful efforts of Florence Nightingale, were being raised to a point never before thought of. Miss Nightingale's work in the Crimea fortunately brought to her attention the dire need for trained nurses, with the proper interpretation of what the word "trained" means. As a result, in 1860 the first school for nurses was opened with an enrollment of 15 students. They were to have one year's training in the wards of the hospital, after which they were expected to remain for one or two years as full-fledged nurses. It was these 15 nurses, disciples of Miss Nightingale, who, in their turn, acted as teachers and from whose efforts the nursing profession as we know it to-day had its real beginning.

With the nursing personnel as it was in those times, it was possible to extend better scientific care, in the matter of district and home nursing, to the poor. William Rathbone of Liverpool, England, has been credited with being the first to inaugurate district nursing. At an early age he was always interested in the problems of the poor; and in a practical way he learned their needs, by making personal visits through the courts and alleys, calling from house to house, learning something of their habits and difficulties and, with it all, seeing their great need for medical attention, visioning, I suppose, in his own mind how much could be accomplished with systematic visitations by a trained personnel to advise them regarding general and personal hygiene.

In order to try out his theories in a practical way and to see whether the suffering and misery of the sick could not be alleviated by proper nursing and home conditions improved by instructions in hygiene, he employed a nurse who had been attending his wife, and at his own expense, obtained her cooperation in making these visits.

The reports of these visits are most interesting. We learn that the nurse was instructed not only to give nursing care to the sick, but to teach the families how to take care of themselves and of their own sick and how to lead the proper kind of lives. So here again we find social service work inevitably bound up with visiting nursing, the public health nurse becoming the social service worker as well.

The results of this feeble beginning were so satisfactory that, in 1859, with the aid of Miss Nightingale, other nurses were put on duty and of course the work grew.

In reviewing an account of this work, we have found a tendency, and a right one, to get away as far as possible from actual medication and to emphasize to the limit public health hygiene and prophylaxis, even though the knowledge of the prevention of infectious diseases in that day and time was meager. We read that, in those times, nurses were "urged over and over again" not to pauperize the patient by giving medical comforts unless they were actually necessary. Florence Nightingale also saw this danger and said: "If district nurses begin by giving relief they will end by doing nothing but giving relief."

In modern public health nursing of to-day we are, in the same way, cautioning the public health nurse not to fall into the error of practicing, to a great extent at least, bedside treatment—to remember that her duty is to preach prevention and to leave the treatment end of the disease to the practical nurse or practitioner.

Public health nursing in this country was rather slow in developing. In 1828 Doctor Warrington, of Philadelphia, only 23 years of age, inaugurated the society of district nursing. At first it was merely for the purpose of qualified nursing attendance to poor women in childbirth, but the work was gradually extended to take care of all classes of cases. The first charter of this organization read. [to] "Provide, sustain, and cause to be instructed, as far as possible, pious and prudent women as nurses, it being understood that the association does not confine itself to the supply of monthly nurses only, but for every variety of sickness of patients."

A district nursing organization was started in Boston in 1886, and in 1888 the association was incorporated under the name "Instructive District Nursing Association," with the purpose not only of caring for the sick but for giving them instruction in home nursing and public health. The objects of the association were stated to be—

> 1 To provide and support thoroughly trained nurses who, acting under the immediate direction of the out-patient physicians of the Boston Dispensary, shall care for the sick poor in their own homes instead of in hospitals.
>
> 2. By precept and example to give such instruction to the families which they are called upon to visit as shall enable them henceforth to take better care of themselves and their neighbors by observing the rules of wholesome living and by practicing the simple arts of domestic nursing.

So, again, we see that the idea of public-health instruction as a fundamental and most important duty of public health nursing was all-prominent. This phase was being gradually accepted by all as the most sensible way of carrying on public health nursing, the nurse thinking more of the community as a patient than of the individual sick.

In 1893 Isabel Hampton, in an address to the International Congress of Nurses, said·

> In district nursing we are confronted with conditions which require the highest order of work, but the actual nursing of the patient is the least part of what her

work and influence should be among the class which the nurse will meet with. To this branch of nursing no more appropriate name can be given than "Instructive nursing," for educational, in the best sense of the word, it should be

The first special work in district nursing was undertaken in London in 1892, when a staff of visiting nurses was organized to visit the schools and inspect school children. However, the honor of inaugurating school nursing in American is due to Miss Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement, who in 1902 suggested the use of nurses to supplement the work of doctors in the schools of New York. Medical inspection of school children had been in vogue in the schools before that time, but it was merely a perfunctory examination by a physician, the only thing accomplished being the exclusion of the child, nothing being done to prevent the cause of the illness, or a visitation at the homes of the school children to carry the principle and gospel of prevention of disabling illnesses.

During these times of demonstrations in public health nursing and the arousing of public interest in these demonstrations, gradual progress was being made in the requirements of those who wished to enter the nursing and medical professions While nursing was reaching the plane which it has now attained as a profession, wonderful strides were being made in the medical profession toward the prevention of diseases, such as the use of antitoxin against diphtheria, inoculation to prevent typhoid fever, and the valuable work now being carried on toward the standardization of antitoxin against scarlet fever. The dangers of neglected teeth, the tonsil and adenoid evil, and the value of scientific baby care began to be considered by the laity along with their previous ideas of safeguarding the health of cattle and hogs.

Dental prophylaxis, the outline of programs for prenatal hygiene, and the development of intensive school programs are all accomplishments which demand highly trained nurses in the public-health field for service in all recognized full-time health departments.

In the early history of public-health nursing we find that it had its inception in centers of population—the cities. Those who lived in the country and in rural districts were indeed deemed fortunate. Living in the country (and the same idea has held to the present day) was thought to be a protection against sickness. For this reason public health of rural communities has been, and still is, greatly neglected. Thirteen years ago there was not one full-time county health department in the United States among the three thousand and odd counties composing this country.

We finally awoke to the fact that a real health problem existed in the country, and one of even greater importance than the urban health question. The death rate was higher, the morbidity index was higher, and the rural dweller did not have a protected water supply, a protected milk supply, or proper methods of sewage disposal, as provided by ordinances in cities. Therefore, he drifted along by himself, contracting typhoid fever from his own water supply, polluted by his own sewage, and blaming the causation of the disease on God, the devil, tin cans, weeds, or whatever came to his mind.

It took us a long time to realize these things, but since that realization full-time county health units have been organized and are in operation in over 280 counties in the country, with new ones developing every year through the financial cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, the International Health Board, and the State boards of heath.

I know of no greater service in public-health nursing than is given by nurses working in full-time county health units. Nor do I know of any better way in which a nurse can produce real service in virgin fields than in this branch of nursing work, which in itself is a *specialized* branch of the profession.

Just because an individual has M. D. after his name is no index at all that he will make a health officer; just because an individual has R. N. after her name is no index that she will make a good public-health nurse. In both instances it is absolutely essential that certain periods of training and practical experience be undertaken before the proper qualifications can be attained in this special field. The great difficulty experienced in the development of full-time county health departments is to find properly qualified public-health officers and properly qualified public health nurses.

The part which the public-health nurse of to-day plays in the general scheme of full-time health service—municipal or rural—is elaborated very much in detail in a report of the "Committee to Study Visiting Nursing," instigated by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, with the assistance of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

This committee, in an effort to valuate the present status of visiting nurse associations and learn their cost, made a study of public health nursing in 14 communities in various localities of the United States, including rural nursing as well as work in large and small cities. The various types of nursing work carried out in the various cities were as follows:

- Maternity nursing:
  - Prenatal.
  - Delivery.
  - Postpartum.
- Infant welfare
- Child welfare (preschool):
  - Orthopedica.
  - Nutrition.
- School nursing.
- General medical and surgical nursing.
- Acute communicable disease nursing:
  - Tuberculosis nursing.
  - Venereal disease nursing.
  - Health education.
  - Industrial nursing.
  - Nursing of chronics.
  - Mental hygiene.

In the summary of conclusions and recommendations in this exhaustive report it is recommended that—

1. Every agency should have an established routine for introducing new nurses into the work of the agency
2. In addition to the initial period, there should be a more or less continuous staff educational program.
3. Adequate supervision is essential to the efficient administration of every public health nursing agency.

Of course there are other recommendations regarding the cost of nursing and routine methods of operation, but I mention the above to emphasize that, in present-day programs, there is a continual cry for well-trained personnel, in realization of the fact that public-health nursing is indeed a separate and distinct specialty of your profession.

Last year the United States Public Health Service, through Miss Lucy Minnigerode, superintendent of nurses, sent a questionnaire to all State departments of health, in order to obtain information as to the status of public-health nursing as it is carried on by the several States.

It was learned that 17 States and the Philippine Islands have separate divisions or bureaus of public-health nursing; 8 States have bureaus of public-health nursing and child hygiene combined; 10 States have only bureaus of child hygiene, and 11 States and Alaska have no bureau of nursing of any description. A few States were not heard from.

The duties performed by the nurses in these State health departments included the following:

1. Child health conferences and demonstrations.
2. Organization of volunteer services.
3. Classes for midwives and mothers, with prenatal instructions.
4. School nursing, physical examination of school children, inspections.
5. Health educational work and health talks.
6. Follow up of clinic and school cases.
7. Maternal and infant hygiene under the Sheppard-Towner Act.

It might not be amiss to give verbatim a few quotations from some of the State health officers regarding their ideas of public-health nursing as an aid in the State health program. One health officer said:

"Public-health nursing is an indispensable aid, since the success of the entire program depends upon education of the public, and the public-health nurse is the best teaching agent we have yet found for dealing with individuals and families in the home."

Another said:

"Next to an efficient director, an efficient public-health nurse is the most important part of any public-health unit."

Still another:

"It would take a manuscript to answer such a question as this."

And another:

"Much of the program of the State board of health is made possible through the cooperation of local public health nursing services."

With the need for public-health nurses, which we all can appreciate to-day, it is hoped that the time is not far distant when theoretical and practical teaching in the public-health field will be a part of the nurse's training. At least the problem can be given to the probationer; and if she feels the call of the public-health field, provision should be made to have her located with successfully functioning units, in order to get practical training to supplement her lectures.

A start has been made in courses in public-health nursing which are in vogue at certain universities in the country, but the number offering these facilities is certainly all too few to supply the demand now existing for this type of health endeavor

In the work of a State board of health, the fundamental problem is the rural one. For that reason much concentration and labor are being expended in the development of new full-time county health projects and the standardization of those now in operation. No rural health unit is complete without a nurse or nurses on the staff. The duties of these nurses are familiar to all of you—visits to schools, assisting in the inoculation and vaccination of school children, visits to contagious-disease cases, assistance in the keeping of records, giving health talks, and the like. With these duties it is all-imperative that the rural health nurse develop an attitude of social service.

Social service has been a much misused term because its practical application has not been conducive to the best results, at least in some places. Certainly social service has a place in the public-health nursing program. But all too often we are prone to think of social service in terms of social uplift. The average person visited resents any attitude on the part of the visiting agency implying that he needs to be uplifted socially, and we can hardly blame him. Social service should carry with it a neighborly and friendly advice which will help the family out of their difficulties. For example, a visiting nurse finds a case of tuberculosis in a family. The wage earner in the family goes to work every day in the factory and is in such a condition that tuberculosis might easily develop. It is not enough merely to say that the individual should seek another line of work where he would not be subjected to the stifling atmosphere of the factory. Real social service goes a step farther and tries to find for that man a position which would be best applicable to his case.

It is not meant that real social-service work should be the crowning duty of the public-health nurse, but a part of her duty which is so interwoven and so cemented with her work that she can not escape it. This is especially so in the communities in which we are laboring.

In our enthusiasm for better rural health work, there is always the danger of overdeveloping specialized health service. I have been in counties where I have found a nurse attached to the county health unit doing routine work; a nurse on duty with the tuberculosis association, looking up tuberculosis cases for specific diagnosis; a nurse placed on duty especially by the public schools of the county for the purpose of school inspection; a nurse representing the Red Cross; and, in some places the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is doing most valuable work in the public-health units among the policyholders of its company.

The result of this specialized, officially uncorrelated service is confusing and overlapping, and, in my own mind, there is a question as to whether the maximum results can be obtained by such service. Only recently I was talking to the health officer of a large city where various agencies were carrying on public-health work in this way. I was told by him that, in one day, a home which occupied a rather strategic position just outside of the city was visited by five different nurses. I can imagine the feeling of the householder when the fifth nurse arrived. One visit should have been enough to obtain all of the information that all of these different agencies wished to learn.

It is not desired that the individuality of these different organizations be taken away, but it is essential at least that they report their findings to the county health board or the county health officer as the case may be. If the health officer wishes a case of tuberculosis investigated, there does not seem to be any valid reason why he should not call upon the tuberculosis nurse or the Red Cross nurse to assist in the work, and no valid reason why the nurse placed on duty by the school board should not assist in the school examinations.

If this correlation existed, we would find, in many counties, smoothly working machines with an adequate nursing force to take care of all their needs. As a matter of fact, in one of our Western States last year the county tuberculosis association actually amalgamated with the county health unit in the support of its program and for the better attainment of the purposes of both the county health unit and the county tuberculosis association.

As yet public health nursing is in its infancy. The future holds unlimited service for this branch of your profession. The difficulty is to find the workers; and it is our duty as public-health workers to present this problem before the nursing profession with a plea for the "trained" worker. This plea has been continuous from the days of the early church; it is urgent now and will be ever sounding in the future.

(NOTE: An abstract of "Evolution of Public Health Nursing," by Annie M. Brainard, furnished some of the historical data used in this article.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 24, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 24, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 28, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Oct 24, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61, 666, 572	57, 441, 567
Number of death claims	11, 350	10, 450
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.6	9.5

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 24, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, October 28, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Oct 24, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 24, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Oct 24, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (65 cities)	6, 599	12.0	10.9	758	689	[3] 63
Akron	34			1	8	11
Albany[4]	29	12.6	15.4	3	2	65
Atlanta	68			7	9	
Baltimore[4]	215	14.1	13.5	24	21	72
Birmingham	50	12.7	15.3	8	10	
Boston	185	12.3	12.4	24	21	63
Bridgeport	22			3	2	48
Buffalo	167	15.7	11.9	10	15	40
Cambridge	23	10.7	10.2	3	1	50
Camden	34	13.8	12.4	6	7	95
Chicago[4]	599	10.4	9.1	73	64	65
Cincinnati	124	15.8	15.6	10	14	59
Cleveland	182	10.1	6.6	18	17	45
Columbus	73	13.6	15.7	2	10	18
Dallas	48	12.9	11.9	11	6	
Denver	92	17.1	17.0	12	11	
Des Moines	29	10.1	7.9	1	1	17
Detroit	259	10.8	8.5	47	35	81
Duluth	25	11.8	5.8	7	1	151
Erie	23			5	2	97
Fall River[4]	22	9.5	13.8	5	4	73
Flint	20	8.0	8.0	4	4	63
Fort Worth	18	6.2	6.7	3	4	
Grand Rapids	41	14.0	8.8	4	3	63
Houston	47	14.9	12.4	5	4	
Indianapolis	101	14.7	14.1	12	5	85
Jersey City	67	11.1	11.2	14	3	99
Kansas City, Kans	34	14.3	12.8	6	1	119
Kansas City, Mo.[4]	78	11.1	11.6	8	8	
Los Angeles	193			24	12	60
Louisville	90	18.1	13.9	11	9	92
Lowell	15	6.7	12.6	0	5	0
Lynn	15	7.5	5.0	2	0	50
Memphis	50	14.9	15.4	4	7	
Milwaukee	98	10.2	8.1	17	1	78
Minneapolis	77	9.4	10.0	3	4	16
Nashville[4]	43	16.5	22.8	8	14	
New Bedford	28	10.8	10.6	3	4	49
New Haven	42	12.2	11.6	4	3	52
New Orleans	151	19.0	14.3	9	12	

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 60 cities

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct 23, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 24, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 28, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Oct 24, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 24, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct 24, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,247	10 7	10 2	145	125	58
Bronx Borough	154	8 9	7.7	14	7	48
Brooklyn Borough	418	9 7	8 8	40	47	41
Manhattan Borough	554	12 8	12 2	76	58	79
Queens Borough	98	8 9	9 8	12	9	56
Richmond Borough	23	9 0	17 2	3	4	54
Newark, N J	97	11.2	10 9	11	13	50
Norfolk	28	--------	--------	5	2	92
Oakland	51	10 5	8 9	5	2	57
Oklahoma City	20	--------	--------	6	3	--------
Omaha	68	16 8	10 8	5	4	51
Paterson	28	10 3	11 1	2	4	34
Philadelphia	498	13 1	11 3	59	52	74
Pittsburgh	166	13 7	16 1	24	29	80
Portland, Oreg	71	13 1	9 6	6	9	60
Providence	63	13 4	9 6	8	8	63
Richmond	37	10 4	12.5	8	3	96
Rochester	77	12 1	10 1	12	6	96
St. Louis	192	12 2	12 4	13	19	--------
St Paul	52	11 0	12 2	4	6	34
Salt Lake City [4]	23	9 2	15 0	1	3	15
San Antonio	51	13 4	10 6	5	7	--------
San Diego	29	14 3	16 8	0	4	0
San Francisco	150	14.0	10 6	9	6	52
Schenectady	19	9 7	4.2	2	2	56
Seattle	59	--------	--------	2	4	19
Somerville	26	13 3	6 7	4	0	106
Spokane	30	14 4	10 5	2	2	45
Springfield, Mass	32	10 9	12.3	3	5	44
Syracuse	42	11 4	10 5	6	5	75
Tacoma	22	11 0	10 1	1	1	23
Toledo	75	13 6	10 2	11	7	99
Trenton	28	11 1	16 1	5	4	82
Washington, D C	134	14 0	12 6	11	13	62
Waterbury	22	--------	--------	5	5	107
Wilmington, Del	28	12 0	10 4	3	4	68
Worcester	51	13 4	12 3	7	3	80
Yonkers	16	7 5	6 2	1	3	22
Youngstown	25	8 2	9 7	4	9	49

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 23, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended October 31, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	68
Influenza	23
Malaria	50
Measles	8
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5
Pellagra	8
Pneumonia	21
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	20
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	68
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	9

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Scarlet fever	16
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	29
Whooping cough	7

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	16
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	65
Malaria	36
Pellagra	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	4

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Anthrax—Fresno County	1
Diphtheria	108
Influenza	14
Lethargic encephalitis	
San Francisco	1
San Mateo	1
Measles	12
Poliomyelitis	
Glendale	1
Los Angeles County	1
Marysville	1
Shasta County	1
Scarlet fever	70
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	5
Oakland	5
Richmond	8
Sacramento	6
Scattering	6
Typhoid fever	12

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	11
Measles	2
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	13

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	51
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	1
Diphtheria	38
German measles	3

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Influenza	5
Malaria	1
Measles	49
Mumps	7
Pneumonia (broncho)	12
Pneumonia (lobar)	38
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	4
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	29
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	30

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	9
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	9

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	14
Influenza	1
Malaria	14
Measles	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	3

GEORGIA

Chicken pox	2
Conjunctivitis (acute)	2
Diphtheria	37
Dysentery	7
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	41
Malaria	26
Mumps	14
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	13
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	36
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	46

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Cook County	2
Mercer County	1
Winnebago County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	92
Scattering	37
Influenza	15
Measles	61
Pneumonia	216
Poliomyelitis	
Christian County	1
Coles County	2
Cook County	1
Henry County	1
McLean County	1
Tazewell County	1
Scarlet fever	240
Smallpox	
Cook County	1
McLean County	25
Scattering	1
Tuberculosis	212
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	3
Massac County	5
Scattering	48
Whooping cough	142

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	89
Influenza	60
Measles	3
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	121
Smallpox	25
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	59

KANSAS

Botulism	1
Chicken pox	69
Diphtheria	43
Influenza	4
Measles	5
Mumps	8
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	
Florence	1
Jamestown	1
Kingman	1
Republic City	1
Robinson	1
Wichita	1
Rabies	1
Scabies	3
Scarlet fever	56
Smallpox	16
Tuberculosis	119
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	26

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	42
Influenza	25
Leprosy	1
Malaria	25
Pneumonia	24
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	16

MAINE

	Cases
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	4
Dysentery	3
German measles	2
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	30
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	32

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	54
Diphtheria	39
Dysentery	6
German measles	1
Influenza	18
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	3
Measles	28
Mumps	31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	30
Pneumonia (lobar)	8
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	27
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	36
Typhoid fever	40
Typhus fever	1
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	54

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	138
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	24
Diphtheria	112
Dysentery	1
German measles	12
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	414
Mumps	26
Ophthalmia neonatorum	19
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	95
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	179
Septic sore throat	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	102
Tuberculosis (other forms)	11
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	173

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	106
Measles	49
Pneumonia	109
Scarlet fever	173
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	108

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	71
Diphtheria	84
Influenza	1
Measles	5
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	18
Scarlet fever	162
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	90
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	36

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Diphtheria	35
Scarlet fever	13
Typhoid fever	20

MISSOURI

	Cases
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	78
Influenza	19
Measles	4
Mumps	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	127
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	73
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	40

MONTANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	87
Scarlet fever	37
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	1

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	111
Diphtheria	107
Influenza	3
Measles	67
Pneumonia	113

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	74
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	47

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	4
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	15

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	124
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	290
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	170
Scarlet fever	145
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	58
Whooping cough	137

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	159
German measles	2
Measles	12
Scarlet fever	77
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	26

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	37
Influenza	104
Malaria	56
Measles	4
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	12
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox—Kay	1
Typhoid fever:	
Leflore	8
Pittsburg	8
Scattering	83
Whooping cough	17

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	21
Influenza	13
Measles	2
Mumps	19
Pneumonia	[1] 6
Scarlet fever	35
Septic sore throat	3
Smallpox	17
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	10

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	12
Mumps	29
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	11

TEXAS

Dengue	1
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	3
Measles	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	16
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	10

UTAH

Chicken pox	48
Diphtheria	7
Measles	5
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	20

VERMONT

Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	4
Measles	4
Mumps	19
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	9
Whooping cough	53

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Spokane	1
Chicken pox	97
Diphtheria	20
German measles	2
Measles	3

[1] Deaths.

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Mumps	23
Poliomyelitis	
King County	1
Kitsap County	1
Pierce County	1
Seattle	2
Tacoma	3
Vancouver	1
Scarlet fever	93
Smallpox	29
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	19

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	55
Diphtheria	25
Influenza	1
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	23
Scarlet fever	18
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	32

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	72
Diphtheria	27
German measles	7
Influenza	24
Measles	110
Mumps	36
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	14
Scarlet fever	100
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	63

WYOMING

Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	1
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	2

Reports for Week Ended October 24, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	17
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	1
Pneumonia	27
Scarlet fever	26
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	8

NORTH DAKOTA

Diphtheria	11
German measles	1
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	4
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	3

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	18
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	6

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	11
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	171
Malaria	234
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	10
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	34
Whooping cough	37

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
June, 1925										
Hawaii Territory	2	25	21	--------	59	--------	1	0	--------	16
July, 1925										
District of Columbia	0	19	0	--------	68	1	2	18	0	9
September, 1925										
California	11	376	35	21	74	4	104	225	91	120
District of Columbia	0	31	0	--------	8	0	4	32	0	16
Georgia	5	83	39	238	10	16	2	19	3	243
Kansas	14	56	8	2	25	3	38	114	0	166
Maine	1	14	1	0	4	0	3	36	0	49
Mississippi	--------	151	181	10,152	180	520	7	37	48	516
Montana	--------	19	--------	1	5	--------	7	66	5	81
Oregon	8	54	3	--------	8	--------	7	66	16	33
South Dakota	--------	23	4	--------	3	--------	3	108	5	23
Washington	3	101	--------	--------	7	--------	30	98	63	82
Wyoming	1	15	3	--------	1	--------	2	25	1	8

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Oct. 17, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2,493
Number of rats found plague infected	3
Number of squirrels examined	461
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	4,213
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Oct. 12, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Oct. 17, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	878
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Oct. 17, 1925	71,708
Number of rats found plague infected	21

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended October 17, 1925, 37 States reported 1,742 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended October 18, 1924, the same States reported 2,253 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 855 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 17, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 924 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,151 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 765 cases of measles for the week ended October 17, 1925, and 519 cases of this disease for the week ended October 18, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 386 cases of measles for the week this year and 193 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 37 States reported 179 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 17, 1925. The same States reported 203 cases for the week ended October 18, 1924.

Scarlet fever —Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 1,589 cases; last year, 1,953 cases. One hundred and two cities—this year, 694 cases; last year, 786 cases; estimated expectancy, 606 cases.

Smallpox —For the week ended October 17, 1925, 37 States reported 109 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 328 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 45 cases; 1924, 99 cases; estimated expectancy, 23 cases.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and sixty-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 17, 1925, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 640 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities reported 196 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 159 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 179 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported by 95 cities for the week as follows: 1925, 537; 1924, 513.

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine.									
Portland	73,129	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire.									
Concord	22,408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashua	29,234	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	7	47	25	2	0	25	5	12
Fall River	120,912	0	4	4	0	0	36	0	2
Springfield	144,227	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Worcester	191,927	9	6	7	0	0	98	0	3
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	9	3	0	0	4	0	7
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	9	5	0	0	11	0	3
Hartford	[1] 138,036	2	7	3	1	0	1	0	5
New Haven	172,967	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	10	22	9	0	0	4	0	11
New York	5,927,625	20	129	109	3	7	97	0	124
Rochester	317,867	8	6	18	0	1	6	0	4
Syracuse	184,511	1	9	2	0	0	1	0	2
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	--------	7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Newark	438,699	7	13	12	4	0	6	5	6
Trenton	127,390	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	2
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	34	49	85	0	0	10	6	34
Pittsburgh	613,442	0	31	15	0	--------	4	0	--------
Reading	110,917	11	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Scranton	140,636	0	4	2	0	--------	1	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	2	14	9	0	1	1	0	7
Cleveland	888,519	6	46	61	5	1	12	1	19
Columbus	261,082	4	7	4	0	1	1	0	9
Toledo	268,338	7	12	16	0	2	0	0	4
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	3	22	20	0	0	3	2	11
South Bend	76,709	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	3
Terre Haute	68,939	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	17	154	58	4	2	7	5	39
Springfield	61,833	0	3	0	2	2	1	3	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Michigan:									
Detroit	1,155,000	14	68	51	4	3	7	2	23
Flint	117,968	0	12	2	0	0	1	0	0
Grand Rapids	145,947	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	1
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	16	21	24	0	0	1	5	11
Racine	64,393	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
Superior	[1] 39,671	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	8	29	31	0	2	3	0	6
St Paul	241,891	9	20	19	0	0	0	0	8
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	2	13	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	0	2	2	0	--------	1	1	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	1	1	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	6	14	7	1	1	1	1	3
St Joseph	78,232	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	803,853	3	56	45	1	0	0	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	2	0	0	0	--------	0	7	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Omaha	204,382	3	13	4	0	0	0	0	6
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wichita	79,261	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	23	23	13	2	1	17	9	25
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	4	14	12	0	0	3	0	11
Virginia.									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159,089	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	1
Richmond	181,044	0	16	28	0	0	1	0	4
Roanoke	55,502	2	4	17	0	0	1	0	1
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
South Carolina·									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Columbia	39,688	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia·									
Atlanta	222,963	0	10	6	5	0	3	0	7
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	4
Florida.									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa	56,050	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257,671	2	12	2	1	0	0	1	8
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	15	3	0	1	0	0	7
Nashville	121,128	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	1	7	6	1	0	0	1	0
Mobile	63,858	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	11	7	3	1	0	0	8
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	101,150	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	2
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
San Antonio	184,727	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Great Falls	27,787	11	1	0	0	0	0	37	1
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	0	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	13	14	2	0	0	1	2	4
Pueblo	43,519	1	3	8	0	0	0	2	3
New Mexico.									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	--------	--------	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	10	3	5	0	0	1	12	5
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	3	6	1	0	--------	1	8	--------
Spokane	104,573	2	5	4	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	4	7	23	0	0	2	5	2
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	14	38	12	6	2	3	6	12
Sacramento	69,950	2	2	2	0	0	3	0	3
San Francisco	539,038	11	17	12	2	1	3	5	4

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	19
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
Manchester	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nashua	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Massachusetts											
Boston	24	22	0	0	0	12	4	3	1	21	186
Fall River	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	5	26
Springfield	5	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	30
Worcester	7	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	13	43
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Providence	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	52
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	33
Hartford	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	44
New Haven	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	44
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	13	10	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	11	142
New York	56	51	0	0	0	[1] 94	29	28	6	49	1,323
Rochester	6	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	71
Syracuse	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	14	46
New Jersey											
Camden	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Newark	7	5	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	13	103
Trenton	6	2	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	43
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	34	40	0	0	0	39	13	12	1	32	478
Pittsburgh	25	22	0	0	--------	--------	4	4	--------	0	--------
Reading	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	21
Scranton	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	10	7	0	0	0	4	1	21	0	12	120
Cleveland	18	14	0	0	0	12	4	2	0	55	166
Columbus	7	6	1	0	0	3	2	4	0	1	76
Toledo	8	8	0	0	0	8	4	6	1	5	74
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	23
Indianapolis	7	0	1	8	0	2	2	4	1	3	103
South Bend	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
Terre Haute	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	21
Illinois											
Chicago	72	64	1	0	0	39	7	5	3	39	587
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23
Michigan											
Detroit	44	72	3	1	0	20	5	5	0	30	276
Flint	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	16
Grand Rapids	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	34
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Milwaukee	19	7	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	40	106
Racine	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15
Superior	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	11	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	17	22
Minneapolis	20	27	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	89
St Paul	9	21	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	16	62
Iowa											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------
Sioux City	2	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	2	--------
Waterloo	2	6	0	0	--------	--------	1	1	--------	4	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	7	5	0	0	0	6	3	1	1	14	74
St Joseph	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33
St Louis	24	32	0	0	0	14	4	5	1	10	195
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	5	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux Falls	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	20
Omaha	3	12	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	48
Kansas											
Topeka	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13
Wichita	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	27
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	31
Maryland											
Baltimore	10	7	0	--------	--------	15	9	9	0	26	222
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia											
Washington	10	23	0	0	0	9	4	3	1	0	160
Virginia											
Lynchburg	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	--------
Richmond	6	13	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	46
Roanoke	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	13
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	0	20
Huntington	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	21
Wheeling	2	5	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	24
North Carolina											
Raleigh	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	12
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Winston-Salem	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	13
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	25
Columbia	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Greenville	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	8
Georgia:											
Atlanta	6	2	1	0	0	7	2	0	2	0	76
Brunswick	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Savannah	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	39
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Tampa	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	28
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	27
Louisville	4	8	0	0	0	6	3	3	2	1	70
Tennessee:											
Memphis	4	8	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	3	63
Nashville	4	3	0	0	0	3	3	12	2	0	39
Alabama											
Birmingham	6	7	0	7	0	3	4	2	1	0	44
Mobile	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	19
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Little Rock	2	2	0	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	3	2	0	0	0	10	5	4	1	8	131
Shreveport	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	20
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	20
Texas											
Dallas	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	45
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	47
San Antonio	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	56
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Great Falls	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Helena	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------	2
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Idaho											
Boise	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado											
Denver	5	2	1	0	0	8	3	1	1	8	65
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	-------	12
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	9	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	11
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	0	-------	0	0	7	-------	0	0	-------	16
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	1	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	1	34
Nevada											
Reno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	9	2	1	-------	-------	2	2	-------	0	-------
Spokane	5	4	3	2	-------	-------	1	0	-------	0	-------
Tacoma	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	22
Oregon											
Portland	6	12	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	-------
California											
Los Angeles	10	19	1	8	0	15	5	4	0	17	181
Sacramento	2	3	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	23
San Francisco	6	12	0	3	0	9	2	0	0	8	132

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Massachusetts											
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Fall River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island											
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Connecticut											
Hartford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended October 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
New York City	2	3	12	3	0	0	15	15	6	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cleveland	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0
Indiana											
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin											
Milwaukee	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa											
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri											
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Nebraska.											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia											
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Tennessee											
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama:[1]											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas											
Dallas[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Great Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado											
Denver	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Utah											
Salt Lake City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

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[1] Dengue—Mobile, Ala , 1 case, Dallas, Tex , 1 case.

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended October 17, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 9 to October 17, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct. 17
103 cities	80	70	[2] 75	[3] 72	96	99	[4] 102	[5] 121	[6] 154	[7] 155
New England	92	52	42	45	77	144	84	77	99	124
Middle Atlantic	78	73	63	62	89	83	81	[8] 84	[6] 155	[7] 129
East North Central	72	55	72	61	75	81	113	[9] 140	164	174
West North Central	113	102	118	102	145	149	155	195	207	236
South Atlantic	74	64	[2] 73	113	127	94	117	225	191	224
East South Central	34	63	40	34	80	80	63	69	97	97
West South Central	51	60	97	32	125	60	79	65	83	93
Mountain	162	76	172	315	200	224	[4] 195	134	200	162
Pacific	84	104	110	[3] 80	78	136	107	107	107	110

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities	48	31	[2] 28	[3] 22	23	30	[4] 36	[5] 40	[6] 53	[7] 70
New England	129	97	89	52	94	112	184	250	385	447
Middle Atlantic	57	38	34	25	25	34	32	[8] 32	[6] 24	[7] 66
East North Central	37	19	22	21	17	24	24	[9] 26	26	25
West North Central	30	6	4	6	4	10	6	8	6	10
South Atlantic	43	35	[2] 25	25	23	16	31	25	16	55
East South Central	17	6	11	0	0	6	11	11	11	6
West South Central	9	9	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Mountain	19	29	29	0	10	10	[4] 29	10	38	10
Pacific	20	12	6	[3] 28	9	15	20	3	12	29

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	59	53	[2] 40	[3] 56	54	63	[4] 66	[5] 87	[6] 113	[7] 125
New England	84	92	70	47	65	62	47	89	109	132
Middle Atlantic	36	23	27	30	31	47	49	[8] 49	[6] 111	[7] 73
East North Central	58	58	48	62	61	62	70	[9] 104	117	151
West North Central	137	147	112	125	114	151	147	195	135	276
South Atlantic	41	43	[2] 41	59	57	39	66	69	98	137
East South Central	40	34	29	143	120	57	80	80	132	154
West South Central	70	51	19	37	32	42	14	51	65	56
Mountain	95	67	29	76	38	166	[4] 88	181	153	48
Pacific	87	44	70	[3] 52	38	67	81	93	107	142

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Greenville, S C, not included.

[3] Spokane, Wash, not included

[4] Helena, Mont, not included

[5] Pittsburgh, Pa and Superior, Wis, not included.

[6] New York, N. Y, not included

[7] Camden, N. J., not included.

[8] Pittsburgh, Pa., not included.

[9] Superior, Wis, not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 9 to October 17, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17
103 cities	7	6	[2] 8	[3] 5	6	7	[4] 6	[5] 2	[6] 7	[7] 8
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[8] 0	[6] 0	[7] 0
East North Central	3	2	8	5	2	2	2	[9] 0	1	8
West North Central	11	6	4	4	4	4	2	2	10	0
South Atlantic	2	4	[2] 12	2	12	12	6	0	6	6
East South Central	23	40	57	11	23	40	34	0	17	46
West South Central	9	5	14	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Mountain	10	10	10	10	19	0	[4] 39	10	10	29
Pacific	67	44	29	[3] 40	44	49	41	26	40	58

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17
103 cities	48	57	[2] 47	[3] 40	42	51	[4] 45	[5] 40	[6] 38	[7] 35
New England	40	32	27	30	35	30	22	47	17	25
Middle Atlantic	33	45	30	20	27	35	34	[8] 33	[6] 33	[7] 27
East North Central	19	31	28	19	22	19	31	[9] 18	22	32
West North Central	58	48	35	21	62	58	17	35	33	21
South Atlantic	92	111	[2] 95	62	51	111	94	54	55	70
East South Central	217	183	177	183	246	212	217	143	177	132
West South Central	102	134	111	176	74	167	102	97	60	46
Mountain	105	105	115	29	133	88	[4] 98	115	124	48
Pacific	44	64	55	[3] 31	29	29	23	29	9	20

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17
96 cities	2	2	[2] 4	[3] 3	5	5	[4] 3	[5] 5	[6] 3	[7] 6
New England	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	[8] 3	[6] 1	[7] 5
East North Central	3	1	4	3	7	4	5	[9] 7	3	8
West North Central	0	0	2	2	0	7	4	7	4	7
South Atlantic	0	0	[2] 2	2	0	2	2	4	2	2
East South Central	6	11	6	0	6	6	0	17	0	17
West South Central	0	10	15	5	5	10	0	20	15	10
Mountain	10	10	10	19	29	20	[4] 10	0	10	0
Pacific	0	8	0	[3] 0	4	0	4	0	0	11

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Aug 15	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17
96 cities	63	55	[2] 64	[3] 73	64	62	[4] 57	[5] 62	[6] 67	[7] 93
New England	30	40	42	55	52	70	55	32	60	97
Middle Atlantic	73	65	65	84	68	62	66	[8] 63	[6] 68	[7] 94
East North Central	51	43	54	64	49	47	42	[9] 47	65	94
West North Central	44	31	53	33	37	46	28	37	46	61
South Atlantic	78	64	[2] 85	57	64	86	92	87	76	129
East South Central	63	80	69	143	154	86	46	109	120	103
West South Central	87	82	112	76	87	82	51	66	66	56
Mountain	57	67	76	86	38	117	[4] 78	143	95	124
Pacific	90	53	69	[3] 106	102	69	57	98	57	83

[2] Greenville, S C , not included
[3] Spokane, Wash , not included.
[4] Helena, Mont , not included
[5] Pittsburgh,, Pa , and Superior, Wis , not included.
[6] New York, N Y , not included
[7] Camden, N. J , not included
[8] Pittsburgh, Pa , not included
[9] Superior, Wis , not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CHINA

Cholera—Foochow—September, 1925.—An outbreak of cholera has been reported at Foochow, China, with a total of 19 cases with 9 deaths reported from September 6 to 19, 1925. The disease was stated not to be epidemic, but to be unusually virulent in form. In a fatal case, which was stated to be typical, death occurred within 12 hours after onset of the disease.

Cholera—Shanghai—July-September, 1925.—Information received under date of September 30, 1925, shows an estimated occurrence of cholera at Shanghai from the date of outbreak in July to September 30, 1925, of 2,000 cases occurring in the native population and 58 in the foreign population The reported mortality was 203 deaths of natives and 15 of foreigners. It was stated that complete statistics of occurrence of cholera among natives were not available.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—April-June, 1925.—During the period April 1 to June 30, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Provinces showing greatest number of cases and deaths
Anthrax	11	--------	Slovakia Cases, 6
Cerebrospinal meningitis	45	22	Bohemia Cases, 15, deaths, 12
Diphtheria	814	63	Bohemia Cases, 370, deaths, 34
Dysentery	146	12	Russinia Cases, 67, deaths, 10.
Malaria	94	--------	Russinia Cases, 81
Paratyphoid fever A	1	--------	Bohemia
Paratyphoid fever B	12	1	Bohemia Cases, 11, death, 1
Scarlet fever	2, 396	73	Bohemia Cases, 1,369, deaths, 37
Smallpox	3	1	Slovakia
Trachoma	1, 001	--------	Slovakia Cases, 463
Typhoid fever	1, 187	123	Bohemia Cases, 457, deaths, 56.
Typhus fever	1	--------	Russinia Case, 1.

Population, 13,611,349 Largest areas of population, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia

Rabies.—During the period under report a fatal case of rabies, occurring in Bohemia, was reported in Czechoslovakia.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—September 16-30, 1925.—During the period September 16 to 30, 1925, four cases of plague with two deaths were reported at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Plague-infected rodents.—During the same period, out of 11,155 rats taken at Guayaquil, 55 rats were found plague infected.

ESTHONIA

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Esthonia, as follows: Diphtheria, 27 cases, measles, 1; scarlet fever, 47; tuberculosis, 78, typhoid fever, 85, typhus fever, 1.

Leprosy.—During the same period, two cases of leprosy were reported in Esthonia. Population, 1922, 1,110,538.

GIBRALTAR

Mortality and communicable diseases, 1924.—During the year 1924, 254 deaths were registered at Gibraltar, in addition to 44 deaths of persons landed from ships or brought into the town for treatment. The population was estimated at 17,324. Communicable diseases were reported during the year as follows: Influenza, 955 cases; typhoid fever, 17; measles, 147; diphtheria, 19, smallpox, 6; Malta fever, 4; poliomyelitis, 2; paratyphoid fever, 5.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the period August 1 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia, as follows: Diphtheria, 40 cases; dysentery, 64; measles 68; mumps, 10; paratyphoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 110; typhoid fever, 136; typhus fever, 3; whooping cough, 45.

Leprosy.—During the same period two cases of leprosy were reported in Latvia. Population, estimated, 1,850,000.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—Tananarive Province—August, 1925—During the month of August, 1925, 51 cases of plague with 47 deaths were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar, of which five cases with five deaths occurred in the town of Tananarive. The occurrence was distributed by type, as follows: Bubonic, 20 cases; pneumonic, 20; septicemic, 11.

MEXICO

Antimosquito measures—Smallpox—Yucatan.—A report dated October 16, 1925, shows continued active application of antimosquito measures in Yucatan during the latter part of September and to October 10.

The smallpox outbreak previously reported in Yucatan was stated to be under control. Up to the date of the above report but two cases had been notified in Merida, where control measures had been promptly instituted.[1]

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[1] Public Health Reports, Oct. 16, 1925, p. 2243.

Foot-and-mouth disease—Tabasco.—On October 17, 1925, foot-and-mouth disease was reported still present[1] in the State of Tabasco. The reports were at variance with regard to the extent and severity of the disease.

Fumigation of vessels discontinued at Tampico.—The chief sanitary officer has ordered discontinued the fumigation of vessels at Tampico, stating that six months had elapsed since the discovery of a plague-infected rat at that place

Unidentified disease—Mexico City.—According to the Mexican press dated October 15 and 17, an unidentified contagious disease with rapidly fatal termination had appeared in Mexico City. The later report stated that it had been diagnosed as influenza.

SWITZERLAND

Law providing for measures against tuberculosis.—According to information furnished by the American consul at Zurich, the Federal Council of Switzerland has recently passed a law providing for antituberculosis measures, the cost of which is estimated to be from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 francs annually for actual antituberculosis work and 500,000 francs to be devoted to insurance against the disease.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended November 6, 1925[2]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Foochow	Sept 6-19	19	9	Stated to be severe in type.
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Shanghai				July-Sept, 1925 Cases, native, 2,000, foreign, 58 Deaths—native, 203; foreign, 15.
Philippine Islands				
Manila	Sept. 7-20	8	6	
Rizal Province	Aug. 16-22	3	3	

PLAGUE

Ceylon:				
Colombo				Sept 18, 1925 Plague in rats
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	Sept 16-30	4	2	Rats taken, 11,155; found infected, 55
Indo-China (French)				
Saigon	Aug 31-Sept 13	2	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Java.				
Batavia	Sept 5-11	46	44	Province
Soerabaya	Aug. 23-29	1	1	
Madagascar:				
Tananarive Province				August, 1925. Cases, 51; deaths, 47. Type—bubonic, 20 cases, pneumonic, 20, septicemic, 11.
Tananarive Town	Aug. 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found.
Siam:				
Bangkok				Sept 18, 1925. Plague-infected rats found.

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[1] Public Health Reports, Oct 16, 1925, p 2243

[2] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended November 6, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	Sept 19-26	2		
Rio de Janeiro	Sept 19-26	30	14	
Canada				
Ontario—				
Toronto	Oct 11-17	2		
China				
Amoy	Sept 13-19			Present
Nanking	Sept 13-26			Do
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925. Cases, 3, deaths, 1 Occurring in State of Slovakia
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6.
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Oct 4-10	34		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct 4-10	1		
Sheffield	Oct 4-10	8		
Indo-China (French)				
Saigon	Aug 31-Sept 6	2	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Java				
Soerabaya	Aug 23-29	104	23	
Mexico				
Merida	Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		Including municipalities in Federal District.
San Luis Potosi	Oct 11-17		2	
Spain				
Malaga	Oct 4-10		1	
Tunis.				
Tunis	Sept 30-Oct 6		12	

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chile				
Valparaiso	Sept 20-26		1	
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925: Cases, 1; occurring in province of Russinia
Esthonia				Aug. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 1.
Latvia				Aug 1-31, 1925 Cases, 2
Mexico				
Mexico City	Sept. 27-Oct 10	15		Including municipalities in Federal District
Palestine.				
Haifa	Sept 22-28	1		

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 21
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases.
Shanghai	July 26-Aug 15	82	39	
Do				Aug 22, 1925 Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily
Swatow	Oct 8			Present

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 16,453, deaths, 9,239
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	81	66	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Sept 19	47	17	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	7	6	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands.				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug. 2-8	2		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug. 23-29	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
——		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept. 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln.		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai.

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129; deaths, 118
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	16	13	
Do	Aug 30-Sept. 5	3	3	
China:				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug. 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Sept 12			Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Sept 15, 1925. Rats taken, 43,298, rats found infected, 160.
Do	Sept 1-15		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				Jan 1-Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111. Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 354
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug. 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Aug 14	26		
Do	Sept 1-30	19	5	
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3	1		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 4,967, deaths, 3,265
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Aug 25	16	11	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6-19	2	2	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	108	41	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925: Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Sept 12	193	161	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java.				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22-Sept 4	54	57	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-12			Epidemic in capital and in five native villages
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Aug 22		66	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr. 9-June 27		96	
Do	June 28-July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	21	6	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalrdgambe.
Do	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1-31	19	19	Bubonic, 5, pneumonic, 8, septicemic, 6
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925, One case
Nigeria	December 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present. Press reports.
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Russia:				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locality, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam:				
Bankok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	5	4	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infested house mouse
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives.
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis.	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr. 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925

SMALLPOX

Algeria.				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-10	4		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Sept 19	86	50	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	72	15	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct 4	16	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept 30, 1925. Cases, 52, deaths, 1
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 4-10	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept 15			Present
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug 22			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 26	115	17	
Do	June 28-Aug 30	5	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Sept 12			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Sept 12			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-29	1		
Egypt				January-July, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102. July, 1925 Cases, 49
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	[illegible]	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept 19	4	1	
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925. Cases, 1,121, deaths, 99. July, 1925. Cases, 159, deaths, 36.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Oct 3, 1925 Cases, 688
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Oct 3	15	1	
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Aug 29, 1925: Cases, 18,972, deaths, 4,612
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	32	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	64	53	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 19	6	5	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Sept 19	122	43	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 12	28	13	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-30	13	3	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28-Sept 26, 1925 Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr. 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Do	June 28-Sept 26	59		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 23-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-22	5		Province.
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-18	1		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug 16-22	69	13	
South Bantam	A[illegible]16-22	1		
Tegal	M[illegible] 29-May 2	2	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 2,607
Durango	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-26			Outbreak
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-Sept 10	3	2	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths 16
Do				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,541, deaths, 169
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41 July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	100	14	Sept 7-20, 1925 Deaths, 6
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925. Cases, 22: deaths 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,009. January-April, 1925. Cases 5,753
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct 3		43	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 20		46	
Do	July 1-Sept 29		79	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug. 8			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district.
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-May, 1925 Cases, 11.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department.
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924, one case January - June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July, 1925 Cases, 27 deaths, 3
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Sept 12		10	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-8	2		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925 1 case July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6
Great Britain:				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6 July, 1925 Cases, 3
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept 1-30	12	1	Including Piraeus
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland.				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26 July, 1925 Cases, 6
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	21		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 15-Sept 26	48		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421 July, 1925 Cases, 59
Palestine:				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug. 10	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	9		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 25-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to October 30, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 146, deaths, 13
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107.
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1.
Do	Aug 9-15			Outbreaks
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-Jun 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	May-June	17	4	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr. 21-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

Reinoculation as Test of Cure in Experimental Syphilis
Summary of Scottish Vital Statistics for 1924

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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 NOVEMBER 13, 1925 No. 46

Reinoculation as a Criterion of Cure of Experimental Syphilis, with Reference to Arsphenamine, Neoarsphenamine, and Sulpharsphenamine

By CARL VOEGTLIN, Professor of Pharmacology, and HELEN A. DYER, Junior Pharmacologist, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service

In the evaluation of the therapeutic potency of antisyphilitic drugs there is no matter which has presented so many difficulties and which is of such fundamental importance as the question of whether or not a given agent under certain conditions is capable of curing an infected animal. The term cure is here used as meaning the destruction of all *Treponemata* in the infected host. We believe that this definition of cure is the only one satisfactory from the standpoint of the complete eradication of the infection. Less rigid requirements, such as disappearance of the organisms from the primary lesion, healing of the lesion, and freedom from recurrence of such lesions during a prolonged period of observation offer no assurance of the absence of a latent infection.

Two methods have been proposed to determine whether an animal has been cured or not. The older method, adopted by Kuznitsky (1911) and Kolle (1922), is based on the result of reinoculation with *T. pallidum* some time after treatment. If reinoculation is successful, as shown by the appearance of a typical primary lesion containing spirochetes, the animal is supposed to have been cured of the first infection; if unsuccessful, it is thought that infection still existed. By means of this method, Kolle has arrived at the conclusion that a biologic cure of syphilis in the rabbit by means of repeated large doses of arsphenamines is possible in a considerable percentage of animals when treatment is given within 45 days after the primary inoculation. If treatment is instituted at a later stage, a cure can not be obtained, i. e.; the reinoculation is negative.

The second method was introduced by Pearce and Brown (1922) and is essentially based on the fact that syphilitic infection in the rabbit appears to involve, with great regularity, infection of the lymph glands. If the popliteal nodes of a treated animal are extirpated, macerated, and injected into the scrotum of normal rabbits, the occurrence of chancres in the latter is taken as indication of failure to cure, and, vice versa, if chancres do not develop, as evidence of cure of the donor. This method was used for the evaluation of the curative action of arsphenamine in rabbit syphilis by Nichols and Walker (1923) and Chesney and Kemp (1923), and of neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine by Voegtlin, Armstrong, and Dyer (1923). The results of these investigators suggest that it is possible to cure some rabbits with these remedies, even if treatment is postponed for 60 days or 90 days after infection. These results, therefore, are in obvious conflict with the conclusions reached by Kolle.

The work reported here was undertaken for the purpose of testing the validity of the reinoculation method. It is obvious that if Kolle's interpretations were correct, the eradication of syphilitic infection in the rabbit (and, presumably, in man) would be a more or less hopeless proposition, except in the very early stages of the disease. We may state at once that our experimental facts fully confirm similar results obtained by Kolle, but we are inclined to interpret these facts in a different manner.

EXPERIMENTAL

A series of 36 rabbits was inoculated in August, 1923, with a testicular emulsion of the Nichols strain of *T. pallidum*.[1] The animals were examined at frequent intervals in order to note the time of appearance and progress of scrotal lesions. In the following tables the size of the chancre at the time of treatment is indicated as large (1½ cm. or more), medium (¾ to 1¼ cm.), and small (less than ¾ cm.). The lesions thus produced were examined for the presence of motile *Treponemata* by means of dark-field examination. Of the 36 rabbits, all but one animal developed typical chancres. Spirochetes were present in all but three animals, which were excluded from further consideration. The remaining animals received, two months after inoculation, a *single* intravenous injection of either arsphenamine, neoarsphenamine, or sulpharsphenamine. A dose of 5 c. c. or 10 c. c. 1/100 arsenic equivalent solutions per kilogram body weight was given. This means that the animals receiving the 5 c. c. (or 10 c. c., respectively) dose were injected with the same amount of arsenic in the form of arsphenamine, neoarsphenamine, or sulpharsphenamine. The trypanocidal action and the toxicity of the three drugs in albino rats were determined by the methods which were devised in this laboratory.

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[1] This strain was also used by Nichols and Walker, and Chesney and Kemp, in their work referred to above.

Two and one-half months after treatment, at a time when all chancres had disappeared, the animals were reinoculated with a testicular emulsion of the same strain of *T pallidum* used for the primary inoculation. In nearly every case the reinoculation was made into the scrotum of the opposite side to that of the primary infection. In order to test the virulence of the suspension used for reinoculation, three normal rabbits were also injected. Two of these developed typical chancres, and the third animal died from an intercurrent infection before a sufficient time had elapsed for the production of a lesion. For the purpose of making the results obtained with the first reinoculation more conclusive, a second reinoculation was made in 13 of the animals (Table 1). The testicular emulsion employed for this second reinoculation was also used to infect 26 normal rabbits, all of which developed typical chancres.

The results obtained with the reinoculation with *T pallidum* made it of interest to determine whether these animals would develop primary lesions if inoculated with *T. pertenue*. The strain used was obtained through the kindness of Major Nichols, and was originally obtained from a patient in Panama and had been kept in rabbits for some time. Of 14 normal control rabbits inoculated into the scrotum with this same testicular suspension, 10 animals developed chancres. The percentage of positive takes in normal rabbits with the yaws strain was therefore not as high as with the strain of *T. pallidum*, but sufficient to justify the drawing of definite conclusions. Seven weeks after the last inoculation, blood samples were withdrawn and a Wassermann test and Sigma test (Dryer-Ward) made thereon. We are indebted to Surgeon Armstrong and Miss Parrott for these results. The value of these serum tests in work with syphilis in the rabbit will be discussed in a subsequent publication.

The results obtained with the reinoculation made it of interest to determine whether or not the animals showed an infection of the lymph glands. For this purpose the popliteal glands of four rabbits were extirpated under aseptic precautions 8½ months after treatment, and the material thus obtained from each rabbit was inoculated into the scrotum of two normal rabbits. (In Table 2, + + indicates that both animals inoculated with the lymph gland maceration developed typical chancres.)

Table 1.—*Effect of treatment and result of reinoculation with T. pallidum, followed by inoculation with T. pertenue*

Time between primary inoculation and treatment, 2 months
Time between treatment and reinoculation, 2½ months
Time between reinoculation and inoculation with *T. pertenue*, 2 months 3 weeks.
Serum tests made 7 weeks after last inoculation

No. of animal	Size of chancre before treatment	Chancre healed, number of days after treatment	Result of reinoculation	Result of inoculation with *T. pertenue*	Wassermann (cholesterol)	Sigma units
5 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (11.8 MG.) ARSPHENAMINE						
59	Medium	35	—	—	+++	50
10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (23 MG.) ARSPHENAMINE						
68	Medium	71	—	—	++	70
5 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (18 MG.) NEOARSPHENAMINE						
57	Medium	13	—	—	—	0
61	Small	25	—	—	—	16
64	Medium	30	—	—	—	86
65	Large	30	—	—	+++	86
77	Medium	25	—	—	—	11
10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (36 MG.) NEOARSPHENAMINE						
60	Large	51	—	—	—	14
69	Medium	25	—	—	—	8
5 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (18 MG.) SULPHARSPHENAMINE						
76	Small	13	—	—	—	0
85	Small	13	—	—	—	5
94	Small	25	—	—	—	14
10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (36 MG.) SULPHARSPHENAMINE						
100	Medium	25	—	—	+	32

TABLE 2.—*Effect of treatment and result of two reinoculations with T. pallidum*

Time between primary inoculation and treatment, 2 months
Time between treatment and first reinoculation, 2½ months
Time between first and second reinoculations, 3 months 10 days
Serum tests made 7 weeks after last inoculation
Lymph gland transfer 8½ months after treatment

No. of animal	Size of chancre before treatment	Chancre healed, number of days after treatment	Result of reinoculations	Wassermann (cholesterol)	Sigma units	Result of lymph gland transfer
	5 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (11.8 MG.) ARSPHENAMINE					
73	Medium	50			11	++
	10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (23 MG.) ARSPHENAMINE					
72	Large	25			100	++
	10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (36 MG.) NEOARSPHENAMINE					
95	Medium	50			33	
	5 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (18 MG.) SULPHARSPHENAMINE					
96	Induration only spir. +	13			30	++
	10 C. C. 1/100 ARSENIC EQUIVALENT SOLUTION (36 MG.) SULPHARSPHENAMINE					
81	Small	25			43	++
82	Large	50			0	

TABLE 3.—*Toxicity and trypanocidal action of drugs in albino rats*

(Doses expressed as number of c. c. 1/100 arsenic equivalent solution per kilogram body weight. Intravenous injections)

Drug	Minimum effective dose (M. E. D.)	Minimum lethal dose (M. L. D.)	$\frac{\text{M. L. D.}}{\text{M. E. D.}}$
	c. c.	*c. c.*	
Arsphenamine	3.0	76.6	25.5
Neoarsphenamine	5.0	97.5	19.5
Sulpharsphenamine	7.5	122.0	16.2

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Disappearance of organisms from lesions and healing of chancres as result of treatment.—Dark-field examination of serum obtained from the lesions four days after treatment showed that the spirochetes had disappeared in every case. The time required for the healing of the lesions varied considerably. The healing of lesions under treatment with sulpharsphenamine was at least as rapid as with the other drugs.

No clinical relapse was observed in any case during 2½ months after treatment. As will be noted from the data of Table 3, it so happened that the particular lot of sulpharsphenamine tested as to its trypanocidal action in rats was about half as effective as arsphenamine and less effective than the particular lot of neoarsphenamine. Previous work has shown that arsphenamine of various manufacturers does not show any appreciable differences in trypanocidal action, whereas various commercial neoarsphenamines and sulpharsphenamines reveal considerable variation in trypanocidal action. The present experimental data therefore suggest that the therapeutic potency of sulpharsphenamine, as judged by the healing of syphilitic lesions and freedom from clinical relapse, is at least as good as that of arsphenamine, in spite of the fact that the trypanocidal potency of the former drug is less than that of arsphenamine. These observations are in agreement with the conclusions of Stokes and Behn on the relative therapeutic action of the two drugs in clinical cases.

The difference in the trypanocidal and spirocheticidal efficiency of arsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine clearly shows that from an experimental standpoint the final therapeutic potency of antisyphilitic drugs should be established on syphilitic rabbits, as was pointed out in previous publications from this laboratory. However, this limitation of the value of the trypanocidal test should not be construed as meaning that the trypanocidal test is of no value whatsoever. On the contrary, our trypanocidal test is of great usefulness in the elaboration of new antisyphilitic arsenicals, as, in a general way, high trypanocidal power of an arsenical indicates also a high spirocheticidal power and, vice versa, arsenicals which possess a low trypanocidal power are, as a rule, also poor spirocheticides. A further important use to which the trypanocidal test has been put is the control of different lots of manufacture of the *same* arsenical. By means of this test it is possible, for instance, to eliminate the great fluctuations in therapeutic efficiency of commercial neoarsphenamine. (See Voegtlin and Miller, Public Health Reports, 1922, XXXVII, 1627, and Dale and White, The Lancet, 1922, CCII, 779.) It is hardly necessary to point out that the extremely slow and expensive spirocheticidal test in rabbit syphilis is not at all adapted for this purpose.

Results of reinoculation with T. pallidum.—The data compiled in Tables 1 and 2 include 19 animals in which the conditions were above criticism for the purpose of the work. The remaining 14 rabbits died either before or after reinoculation (at a time when the results of reinoculation could not be considered conclusive on account of insufficient time elapsing between reinoculation and death). The data in Tables 1 and 2, however, clearly indicate that, in our series of treated animals, reinoculation, even if repeated, yields consistently negative results.

These results are therefore in harmony with those obtained by Kolle, and indicate that, on reinoculation, it is not possible to produce typical chancres in rabbits when 2½ months intervene between primary infection and treatment. It is significant that the lymph gland transfer from four treated animals after two unsuccessful reinoculations gave positive results, clearly indicating the presence of syphilitic infection in these treated animals. This conclusion is furthermore strengthened by positive Wassermann and Sigma tests, which were made seven weeks after the last inoculation. Only three of the animals yielded negative serum tests. The question is whether this plain evidence of syphilitic infection after reinoculation is proof for incomplete cure of the primary infection or whether it may be considered as evidence indicating that the primary infection was actually cured and that reinfection occurred without the production of a local lesion at the site of reinoculation.

First infection not cured?—It is generally conceded that, without any treatment, syphilitic infection in the rabbit persists for many months, probably until the death of the animal. There is also general agreement that reinoculation in such animals fails to produce chancres at the site of reinoculation, after the appearance of the primary chancre. If, on the other hand, as Nichols (1911) and Kolle (1922) have shown, reinoculation is performed within 40 days, both inoculations produce chancres. In other words, persistent syphilitic infection, after a certain lapse of time, produces a condition of the scrotum which prevents the development of another chancre on reinoculation. If, therefore, it were permissible, without further reservations, to apply these deductions to animals treated after a considerable period following the primary inoculation, the results obtained by Kolle and by us would indicate that none of our animals had been cured.

First infection cured?—There is a possibility, however, that the animals were cured of their first infection; but on account of the long time intervening between primary inoculation and treatment, the tissues may have acquired a resistance which prevented the development of a chancre at the site of reinoculation, but which did not prevent the establishment of a latent infection in the lymph glands.

That such an explanation may be correct is shown by the work of Chesney and Kemp (1924), who found that 10 rabbits infected with the Nichols strain and treated 127 days afterward with arsphenamine were cured as established by lymph node transfer and yet were resistant to reinoculation. Reinoculation in this case was made into the skin of the base of the ear. Under the same conditions nine syphilitic control rabbits were shown by lymph gland transfer to harbor the infection and were also resistant to reinfection.

The negative result of the inoculation of the treated rabbits with the yaws strain is difficult to interpret. No cross inoculations of untreated rabbits with *T. pallidum* and *T. pertenue* have been recorded in the literature. However, Neisser, Baermann, and Halberstaedter (1906) reported that a monkey inoculated into one eyebrow with *T. pallidum* developed a primary lesion on the twenty-sixth day which healed 14 days later. Fifteen days after the appearance of the syphilitic lesion the monkey was inoculated (into the opposite eyebrow) with a yaws strain, and 34 days afterwards a lesion developed at the site of the second inoculation The investigators conclude that cross inoculation in the monkey is possible. If a similar result could be obtained in untreated rabbits it would indicate that our treated rabbits, on account of the treatment, had developed a refractory state, as far as the production of a local lesion is concerned, to inoculation with *T. pertenue*.

At present it appears that both methods for the determination of the curative action of arsenicals involve an element of uncertainty. The reinoculation test, if positive, is fairly good evidence of cure; if negative it may indicate either (1) that the animal has not been cured or (2) that a cure has been effected, but on account of an acquired relative immunity the tissues are protected against the production of a chancre. If positive, the lymph gland transfer method is conclusive evidence of failure to cure; if negative, the experiments must be sufficiently numerous in order to permit the conclusion that the treatment had produced a cure. On the basis of other work, we have adopted the lymph gland transfer method for work in this laboratory in preference to the reinoculation.

The results of this work, which has been in progress for two years, will be published in the near future.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The difficulties of the interpretation of the reinoculation test as a criterion of cure in syphilitic rabbits are discussed in connection with previous work, using for this purpose the lymph gland transfer method. Both methods involve a certain amount of error; but the latter method, if carried out on a sufficient number of animals, appears to be more reliable.

2. It was found that animals treated with arsphenamine, neoarsphenamine, and sulpharsphenamine may be resistant not only to reinoculation with *T. pallidum* but also to a subsequent inoculation with *T. pertenue*.

3. Evidence was secured showing that, in spite of a relatively low trypanocidal action, sulpharsphenamine is just as effective as arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine with regard to the healing of lesions and freedom from clinical relapse.

4. The limitations of our trypanocidal test and its proper application are pointed out.

ADDENDUM

After submitting this paper for publication, a report by Chesney and Kemp on the same subject has appeared in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1925, XLII, 17, July. Their conclusions, as far as the reliability of the reinoculation test is concerned, agree with ours. They furthermore suggest that the refractory state in adequately treated animals is due to "the existence of an acquired immunity which persists after the abolition of the disease."

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SCOTTISH VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1924

The following résumé of the report of the Registrar General for Scotland is taken from The Medical Officer, London, for October 17, 1925:

The report of the Registrar General for Scotland, recently issued, states that births of 106,900 living children were registered in 1924, of whom 54,919 were males and 51,981 were females. The total births number 5,002 less than those of the previous year, 11,700 less than the mean of the numbers of the preceding 5 years, and 6,805 less than the mean of the numbers of the preceding 10 years. Since 1860 the only years in which a smaller number of births has been registered in Scotland were the three years 1917, 1918, and 1919, each of which was affected by war conditions. A maximum number of births was registered in Scotland in the year 1920, and was 136,546, and compared with this number that of the present year is 26,646, or 21.7 per cent, less.

The male births numbered 2,413 less than those of the previous year, 5,826 less than the mean of the numbers of the preceding 5 years, and 3,275 less than the mean of those of the preceding 10 years. The female births numbered 2,589 less than those of the previous year, 5,875 less than the mean of the numbers of the 5 preceding years, and 3,530 less than the mean of those of the 10 preceding years. The ratio of male to female children registered during the year was 105 7 to 100. This ratio in the three preceding years, 1921, 1922, and 1923, was 104 9, 104.6, and 105.1, respectively, and thus that of this year shows an increase.

Marriages registered during the year numbered 32,352. This number is 2,848 less than that of the previous year, 7,574 less than the mean of those of the preceding 5 years, and 4,374 less than the mean of those of the preceding 10 years. It is the smallest number of marriages registered in any one year since 1917. The marriage rate of the year was 6.63 per 1,000. Marriages terminated by decrees of divorce or nullity of marriage during the year numbered 438, this number being 75 more than in the previous year, 56 more than in the year 1922, but 62 less than in the year 1921.

Deaths registered in Scotland during the year in all numbered 70,357, which is 7,074 more than in the previous year, 1,212 more than the average number registered in the preceding 5 years, but 1,584 less than the average number registered in the preceding 10 years. The number is greater than the number of deaths in the years 1923, 1921, 1920, and 1917, but is less than those of all other years subsequent to 1868. The death rate of the year, 14.41 per 1,000, is higher than the rates of the years 1923, 1921, and 1920, but lower than those of all other years. The rise of the death rate in the year 1924 is largely attributable to an epidemic of influenza, which occurred in the spring of the year. The infantile mortality rate of the year was 97.7 per 1,000 registered births. It is the sixth year in which the infantile mortality rate has been less than 100.

One woman, aged 106 years and 213 days. died in 1924. She was the oldest woman who has died for 15 years. In all there were 18 cases of reputed centenarians. In five cases the age was found to be under 100, and in five others proof of age could not be obtained. Inquiries in this connection have now been made for 15 years and have dealt with 212 reputed centenarians. In 95 instances the age has been verified and in 26 instances contradicted, while in the 91 other instances no proof could be got.

The population of Scotland in the middle of the year 1923 was estimated at 4,901,100, of whom 2,356,587 were males and 2,544,513 were females. Between the middle of the year 1923 and the middle of the year 1924 there was an excess of registered births over registered deaths amounting to 40,542, and there was an excess of emigrants from Scotland over immigrants into Scotland during that period amounting to 60,005, and the difference, 19,463, must be deducted from the 1923 estimate to obtain that for the middle of the year 1924, the latter being thus found to be 4,881,637. The male population for the middle of the year 1924 is estimated at 2,347,228 and the female population at 2,534,409 Compared with the population of Scotland as ascertained by the census of 1921, the estimated population for the middle of the year 1924 is 860 less, that of the male population being 414 less and that of the female population 446 less

"THE HUMAN FACTOR"

A New Venture in the Field of Industrial Relations

The Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene announces that during November it will begin regularly the publication of a new bulletin called "The Human Factor," devoted to everyday problems of industrial relations as they relate to mental health. It is to be prepared especially for busy executives, personnel workers, educators in stores or factories, physicians, and all other persons who are in any way concerned with the human factor in industry

The society was organized in January, 1913. It is dedicated to the conservation and the fostering of the mental health of the people of Massachusetts. Its general purposes are to acquaint the community, especially industrial organizations, social institutions, and private and public agencies dealing with mental hygiene, with what may be done for the mental health of individuals and of society and to promote further study in this direction.

The articles to be published in "The Human Factor" will be written in nontechnical language, and it is stated that particular care will be exercised to see that the matter presented through its columns is sound and practical. By this means it is hoped to bring the principles of mental hygiene into the everyday life of business and industrial institutions and to make positive and definite contributions to the health of workers.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 31, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 3, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Oct 31, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61, 864, 119	57, 542, 323
Number of death claims	10, 682	10, 116
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 0	9. 2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 31, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 3, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Oct 31, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 31, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Oct 31, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	6,902	12.4	[3] 11.8	761	[3] 756	[4] 60
Akron	27			2	5	22
Albany [5]	30	13.1	14.1	2	5	44
Atlanta	56			11	9	
White	31			5		
Colored	25	(6)		6		
Baltimore [5]	208	13.6	13.5	25	30	75
White	160			17		63
Colored	48	(6)		8		129
Birmingham	74	18.8	13.8	10	2	
White	47			5		
Colored	27	(6)		5		
Boston	208	13.8	11.5	25	22	66
Bridgeport	21			3	2	48
Buffalo	113	11.1	10.0	21	17	85
Cambridge	20	9.3	10.7	3	3	50
Camden	37	15.0	7.4	3	5	48
Chicago [5]	647	11.3	10.0	67	81	59
Cincinnati	135	17.6	17.1	9	16	53
Cleveland	154	10.2	8.7	20	17	50
Columbus	73	13.6	14.4	12	13	100
Dallas	53	14.3	15.0	12	12	
White	47			11		
Colored	6	(6)		1		
Denver	62	11.5	11.3	6	5	
Des Moines	38	13.3	10.4	4	2	68
Detroit	243	10.2	9.6	35	35	60
Duluth	24	11.3	8.7	1	1	22
El Paso	27	13.4	11.4	3	4	
Erie [5]	27			1	2	19
Fall River [5]	26	11.2	13.8	3	5	44
Flint	22	8.8	4.6	1	2	16
Fort Worth	19	6.5	7.4	3	3	
White	14			2		
Colored	5	(6)		1		
Grand Rapids	49	16.6	7.0	7	1	110
Houston	56	17.7	17.3	10	8	
White	37			6		
Colored	19	(6)		4		
Indianapolis	105	15.3	11.9	4	9	28
Jersey City	65	10.8	10.2	11	12	78
Kansas City, Kans	33	13.9	9.8	2	2	40
White	28			2		45
Colored	5	(6)		0		0
Kansas City, Mo	91	12.9	12.3	15	9	
Los Angeles	202			19	25	52
Louisville	77	15.5	11.5	6	6	50
White	59			5		48
Colored	18	(6)		1		68
Lowell	20	9.0	14.0	1	3	17
Lynn	20	10.0	7.5	1	1	25
Memphis	62	18.5	20.9	8	1	
White	31			4		
Colored	31	(6)		4		
Milwaukee	109	11.3	10.1	19	21	88
Minneapolis	96	11.8	10.7	7	6	37

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 66 cities.

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, October 30, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans , 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C , 25

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 31, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended Oct 31, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct 31, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct 31, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Nashville[5]	74	20.7	15.6	2	4	
White	31			1		
Colored	43	(6)		1		
New Bedford	27	[illegible]	12.2	8	2	132
New Haven	38	11.1	10.7	5	6	65
New Orleans	116	14.6	10.7	16	11	
White	69			8		
Colored	47	(6)		8		
New York	1,394	11.9	11.6	143	141	57
Bronx Borough	172	9.9	9.5	14	12	48
Brooklyn Borough	445	10.4	9.9	51	45	53
Manhattan Borough	619	14.3	14.4	67	70	79
Queens Borough	122	11.1	9.0	9	10	42
Richmond Borough	36	14.0	18.0	2	4	36
Newark, N J	104	12.0	10.5	14	11	64
Norfolk	38			6	6	117
White	15			3		88
Colored	23	(6)		4		197
Oakland	48	9.9	9.3	8	9	92
Oklahoma City	35			6	2	
Omaha	48	11.8	11.3	6	4	62
Paterson	30	11.0	13.3	3	1	50
Philadelphia	520	13.7	12.3	51	57	64
Pittsburgh	174	14.4	17.0	27	19	96
Portland, Oreg	72	13.3	10.7	4	5	40
Providence	63	13.4	14.5	5	6	40
Richmond	44	12.3	13.9	6	10	72
White	29			4		72
Colored	15	(6)		2		72
Rochester	64	10.1	10.4	13	4	104
St Louis	214	13.6	13.9	9	18	
St Paul	61	12.9	10.5	4	2	34
Salt Lake City[5]	32	12.7	15.8	2	2	30
San Antonio	53	14.0	16.1	10	15	
San Diego	28	13.8	15.1	1	3	23
San Francisco	121	11.3	13.5	3	8	17
Schenectady	18	9.2	6.7	1	2	28
Seattle	65			2	4	19
Somerville	32	16.3	11.4	2	1	53
Spokane	29	13.9	13.0	3	4	67
Springfield, Mass	34	11.6	11.9	4	4	59
Syracuse	51	13.9	11.6	6	1	75
Tacoma	20	10.0	10.6	3	2	70
Toledo	52	9.4	8.2	4	4	36
Trenton	37	13.8	14.5	3	6	40
Utica	29	14.1		9		188
Washington, D C	131	13.7	14.0	15	23	84
White	85			9		73
Colored	46	(6)		6		110
Waterbury	27			6	1	129
Wilmington, Del	27	11.5	13.9	2	3	45
Worcester	61	16.0	11.2	8	5	92
Yonkers	19	8.9	11.4	2	1	44
Youngstown	27	8.8	10.8	3	3	37

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[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct 30, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population. Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans , 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D C , 25

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended November 7, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Dengue	10
Diphtheria	54
Influenza	49
Malaria	43
Mumps	14
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	38
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	20
Smallpox	49
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	52
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	12

ARIZONA

	Cases
Diphtheria	11
German measles	1
Mumps	66
Scarlet fever	10
Trachoma	33
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	9

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	22
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	108
Malaria	102
Measles	4
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	7
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	2

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Botulism	2
Chicken pox	205
Diphtheria	136
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	
Newman	1
Stockton	1
Measles	12
Mumps	159
Poliomyelitis	
Alameda	1
Alameda County	1
Los Angeles	1
Oakland	2
Plumas County	1
Sacramento	1
San Francisco	1
Santa Barbara County	2
Tulare County	1
Scarlet fever	96
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	12
Oakland	5
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	58

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	40
Diphtheria	56
Influenza	1
Measles	6
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	27
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	39

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	57
Diphtheria	30
Favus	1
German measles	2
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	61
Mumps	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	20
Pneumonia (lobar)	31
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	34
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	46

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	12
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	36
German measles	2
Malaria	11
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	8

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	39
Dysentery	10
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	134
Malaria	25
Measles	6
Mumps	5
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	64
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	20
Septic sore throat	13
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	26
Typhus fever	4
Whooping cough	9

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Adams County	1
Livingston County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	83
Macon County	13
McLean County	5
Rock Island County	5
Scattering	37
Influenza	12
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	1
Measles	124
Pneumonia	217
Poliomyelitis—	
Cook County	4
La Salle County	2
Livingston County	1
McLean County	1
Putnam County	1
Tazewell County	1
Winnebago County	1
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	83
Cass County	5
Champaign County	7
Effingham County	8
Fulton County	5
Kane County	27
Peoria County	18
St Clair County	17
Vermilion County	5
Scattering	69
Smallpox—McLean County	14
Tuberculosis	189
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	5
Saline County	5
Scattering	34
Whooping cough	113

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	75
Diphtheria	77
Influenza	30
Measles	50
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	173
Smallpox	71
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	99

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Leoti	1
Mullinville	1
Parsons	1
Chicken pox	90
Diphtheria	28
Dysentery	1

KANSAS—continued

	Cases
Influenza	6
Measles	4
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	36
Poliomyelitis	
Burr Oak	1
Hutchinson	1
Oswego	1
Topeka	1
Scarlet fever	83
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	59

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	31
Influenza	24
Malaria	27
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	71
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	9

MAINE

Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	5
Measles	4
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	25
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	4
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	14

MARYLAND[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	52
Diphtheria	34
Dysentery	8
German measles	1
Influenza	10
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	3
Measles	78
Mumps	35
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	23
Pneumonia (lobar)	38
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	48
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	54
Whooping cough	44

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Chicken pox	120
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	14
Diphtheria	81
German measles	25
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	575
Mumps	24
Ophthalmia neonatorum	27
Pneumonia (lobar)	101
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	187
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	84
Tuberculosis (other forms)	12
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	183

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	129
Measles	70
Pneumonia	105
Scarlet fever	188
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	50
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	111

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	142
Diphtheria	95
Influenza	2
Measles	5
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	179
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	58
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	27

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	38
Scarlet fever	26
Typhoid fever	21

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	88
Influenza	11
Measles	3
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	128
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	15
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	67
Whooping cough	13

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[1] Week ended Friday.

MONTANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	34
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	120
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	37
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	20

NEBRASKA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	28
Diphtheria	6
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	10

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	132
Diphtheria	102
Dysentery	1
Influenza	16
Malaria	1
Measles	113
Pneumonia	106
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	111
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	26

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	
Roswell	6
Scattering	3
Influenza	2
Malaria	5
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Rabies (in animals)	3
Scarlet fever	25
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever:	
Las Vegas	3
Roswell	3
Scattering	29
Whooping cough	27

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Diphtheria	96
Influenza	9
Measles	287
Pneumonia	228
Poliomyelitis	13

NEW YORK—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	148
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	171

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	146
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	104
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	14
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	54

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Johnston	2
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	49
Influenza	99
Malaria	61
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	31
Poliomyelitis—Johnston	1
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox—Kay	1
Typhoid fever	110
Whooping cough	20

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	
Portland	25
Scattering	17
Influenza	7
Measles	4
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	
Portland	20
Scattering	22
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	
Salem	11
Scattering	3
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	9

PENNSYLVANIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	186
Diphtheria	
Pittsburgh	19
Scattering	147
German measles	2
Impetigo contagiosa	3
Measles	197
Mumps	42

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia	68
Poliomyelitis (scattering)	6
Scabies	5
Scarlet fever	[1] 121
Tuberculosis	105
Whooping cough	113

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	6
Mumps	30
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	32
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	3

TEXAS

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	60
Dysentery	13
Influenza	27
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	3
Mumps	3
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	20
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	26

UTAH

Chicken pox	73
Diphtheria	16
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis—Cedar City	1
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox—Sandy	1
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	12

VERMONT

Chicken pox	92
Diphtheria	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	20
Whooping cough	25

VIRGINIA

Smallpox:	
Charlotte County	8
Lunenburg County	5

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	65
Diphtheria	19
German measles	5
Measles	3
Mumps	20
Poliomyelitis	
Kitsap County	1
Pierce County	1
Tacoma	2
Scarlet fever	62
Smallpox	
Tacoma	11
Scattering	20
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	7

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	26
Scarlet fever	11
Typhoid fever	
Charleston	4
Charlestown	2
Fairmont	2
Hinton	2
Huntington	1
Keyser	1
Mannington	9
Morgantown	3
Weston	1
Wheeling	3

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	103
Diphtheria	40
German measles	2
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Mumps	14
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	16
Scattering	
Chicken pox	99
Diphtheria	44
German measles	5
Influenza	11
Measles	49
Mumps	91
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	82
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	107

WYOMING

Chicken pox	40
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Mumps	1
Scabies—Park	2
Scarlet fever	30
Smallpox—Uinta County	1
Typhoid fever	
Converse	1
Natrona	4
Sheridan	4
Whooping cough	1

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[1] Includes cases with onsets in October. Also onsets of some of the cases of other diseases not confined to the week under report

Reports for Week Ended October 31, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	9
Measles	3
Pneumonia	14
Scarlet fever	31
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	4

NEBRASKA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	12
Measles	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	10
Tubercuosis	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	11

NORTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	16
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	52
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	20

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	10
Measles	48
Mumps	3
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	10

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	4
Diphtheria	56
Influenza	212
Malaria	235
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	71

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
September, 1925										
Florida	0	84	17	68	5	12	8	4	4	97
Hawaii Territory	2	35	16		9			1		9
Pennsylvania	6	663		6	327	2	49	637	1	562
South Carolina		409	190	1,685	19	2		41	7	287
Utah	3	74	6		15		2	35	4	42
Virginia	2	380	607	252	140	18	13	155	6	231

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of September, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	--------	144	--------	--------	90	25	--------	281	--------
Arizona	5	3	5	6	22	--------	79	17	32
Arkansas	7	23	2	14	10	1	[1] 49	197	6
California	180	376	74	364	225	91	776	120	373
Colorado [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	12	67	31	3	70	0	119	42	256
Delaware	1	11	2	--------	1	0	11	18	11
District of Columbia	2	31	8	--------	32	0	84	16	79
Florida	9	84	5	12	4	4	118	97	40
Georgia	13	83	10	46	19	3	66	243	39
Idaho	--------	16	--------	--------	11	--------	--------	22	--------
Illinois	96	273	151	54	377	20	1,166	297	547
Indiana	--------	102	--------	--------	125	--------	--------	176	--------
Iowa	8	69	7	10	48	19	2	(4)	4
Kansas	29	56	25	24	111	0	217	166	201
Kentucky [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	1	75	0	1	20	4	[1] 184	242	47
Maine	22	14	4	30	36	0	[1] 26	49	39
Maryland	21	119	47	31	55	--------	291	286	216
Massachusetts	83	288	269	38	225	1	482	80	723
Michigan	80	224	71	19	353	17	632	153	651
Minnesota	53	358	8	--------	360	8	[1] 404	47	158
Mississippi	211	151	180	379	37	48	362	516	450
Missouri	13	137	8	17	165	6	187	184	188
Montana	26	19	5	56	66	5	36	81	52
Nebraska	--------	21	--------	--------	18	--------	--------	12	--------
Nevada [5]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [5]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	53	255	70	--------	153	--------	420	141	295
New Mexico [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New York	148	571	288	138	347	1	1,693	426	864
North Carolina	25	564	15	--------	190	47	--------	174	278
North Dakota	2	25	1	12	83	8	7	29	98
Ohio	80	369	100	52	387	41	688	436	629
Oklahoma [6]	5	66	10	9	54	10	79	459	49
Oregon	29	54	8	43	66	16	64	33	68
Pennsylvania	148	663	327	74	637	1	441	562	1,095
Rhode Island	8	25	21	1	22	11	51	17	21
South Carolina	4	409	19	4	41	7	176	287	187
South Dakota	10	23	3	2	108	5	13	23	31
Tennessee [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Texas [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	46	74	15	28	35	4	[1] 12	42	182
Vermont	17	19	11	77	34	0	9	4	57
Virginia [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Washington	63	101	7	41	98	63	119	82	131
West Virginia	4	93	17	--------	127	9	43	256	61
Wisconsin	86	160	197	98	202	25	159	60	779
Wyoming	7	15	1	6	25	1	2	8	3

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[1] Pulmonary

[2] Report not received at time of going to press.

[3] Report not required by law.

[4] Reports received weekly.

[5] Reports received annually

[6] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of September, 1925

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	--------	0.74	--------	--------	0 46	0 13	--------	1.44	--------
Arizona	0.16	09	0 16	0 19	68	--------	2.45	.53	0 99
Arkansas	.05	16	01	10	.07	01	[1] 33	1 35	04
California	.57	1.18	23	1 15	71	29	2 44	38	1 17
Colorado [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	.10	55	26	02	.58	00	.98	35	2.12
Delaware	05	.59	.11	--------	05	00	59	97	59
District of Columbia	05	.79	.20	--------	.81	00	2.14	41	2 01
Florida	.10	.98	06	14	05	.05	1.37	1 13	46
Georgia	05	34	04	19	.08	.01	27	1 01	.16
Idaho	--------	41	--------	--------	28	--------	--------	.57	--------
Illinois	17	.50	27	.10	.69	04	2.12	54	.99
Indiana	--------	.42	--------	--------	.52	--------	--------	.73	--------

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[1] Pulmonary.

[2] Report not received at time of going to press.

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of September, 1925—Continued

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Iowa	04	35	04	05	24	10	.01	(3)	02
Kansas	20	39	17	17	50	00	1 52	1 16	1 40
Kentucky [4]									
Louisiana	01	51	00	01	13	03	[1] 1 24	1 63	32
Maine	36	23	06	49	58	00	[1] 42	79	63
Maryland	17	98	39	25	45		2.40	2 36	1 78
Massachusetts	25	88	83	12	69	00	1 48	25	2 22
Michigan	24	68	22	06	1 08	05	1 93	47	1 98
Minnesota	26	1 77	04		1 75	04	[1] 2 00	23	78
Mississippi	1 19	1 07	1 27	2 68	26	34	2 56	3 65	3 18
Missouri	05	49	03	06	60	02	.08	.67	69
Montana	51	37	10	1 10	1 29	10	70	1 59	1 02
Nebraska		20			17			11	
Nevada [5]									
New Hampshire [5]									
New Jersey	19	92	25		55		1 52	51	1 07
New Mexico [7]									
New York	17	65	33	16	40	00	1 93	.49	99
North Carolina	11	2 59	07		87	22		80	1 28
North Dakota	04	.46	02	22	1 53	15	13	54	1 81
Ohio	16	74	20	10	78	08	1 38	87	1 26
Oklahoma [6]	03	37	06	05	31	06	.45	2.60	28
Oregon	43	81	12	64	99	24	96	.49	1 02
Pennsylvania	20	90	44	10	87	00	60	.76	1.49
Rhode Island	16	50	42	02	44	22	1 01	.34	42
South Carolina	03	2.91	14	03	29	05	1 25	2.04	1 33
South Dakota	19	44	.06	04	2.05	10	25	44	59
Tennessee [2]									
Texas [4]									
Utah	1 18	1 60	30	72	90	10	[1] 31	1 08	4.68
Vermont	61	68	.40	2 77	1 22	00	32	.14	2.05
Virginia [7]									
Washington	54	87	06	35	84	54	1 02	70	1 12
West Virginia	03	74	13		1 60	07	34	2.03	48
Wisconsin	33	72	89	44	41	11	.72	.27	3 52
Wyoming	40	86	06	34	1 43	06	11	46	17

[1] Pulmonary
[2] Report not received at time of going to press
[3] Report not required by law
[4] Reports received weekly
[5] Reports received annually
[6] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Oct 24, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2,930
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	463
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	4,331
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Oct. 2, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Oct. 24, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	796
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan 1 to Oct 24, 1925	72, 504
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan 1 to Oct 24, 1925	24, 678

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.

Date of last human case Sept 10, 1919

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended October 24, 1925, 36 States reported 1,895 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended October 25, 1924, the same States reported 2,176 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 934 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 24, 1925 Last year for the corresponding week they reported 970 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,243 cases The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 995 cases of measles for the week ended October 24, 1925, and 627 cases of this disease for the week ended October 25, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 518 cases of measles for the week this year and 197 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 37 States reported 172 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 24, 1925. The same States reported 179 cases for the week ended October 25, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 1,891 cases; last year, 2,261 cases. One hundred and one cities—this year, 733 cases; last year, 929 cases, estimated expectancy, 665 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended October 24, 1925, 36 States reported 121 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 450 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 40 cases; 1924, 134 cases; estimated expectancy, 33 cases. Two deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and seventy-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 24, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 548 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities reported 185 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 135 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 165 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported by 93 cities, with a population of nearly 28,000,000, for the week as follows: 1925, 535; 1924, 466.

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the extimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Burlington	23,613	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	19	48	11	3	1	33	0	14
Fall River	120,912	2	3	5	0	0	59	0	1
Springfield	144,227	2	5	4	0	0	1	1	2
Worcester	191,927	3	6	7	0	0	111	0	5
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Providence	242,378	0	10	4	0	0	15	0	6
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	10	0	0	0	18	0	1
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	8	4	0	0	2	0	1
New Haven	172,967	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	0	24	10	0	0	3	3	9
New York	5,927,625	50	137	109	15	10	119	19	113
Rochester	317,867	10	6	26	0	1	16	2	3
Syracuse	184,511	3	9	3	0	0	1	1	4
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	438,699	14	15	12	1	1	9	2	14
Trenton	127,390	2	5	2	2	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	50	53	65	0	3	15	9	32
Pittsburgh	613,442	0	32	19	0	--------	6	0	--------
Reading	110,917	6	5	3	0	0	2	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	4	15	6	0	2	1	0	6
Cleveland	888,519	18	46	86	8	0	13	4	16
Columbus	261,082	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	2
Toledo	268,338	12	13	8	0	1	0	0	3
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	342,718	5	21	16	0	1	24	0	11
South Bend	76,709	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	30	163	49	12	4	9	4	35
Springfield	61,833	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	2
Michigan									
Detroit	1,155,000	26	72	51	3	0	17	5	24
Flint	117,968	1	13	3	0	0	1	4	3
Grand Rapids	145,947	2	8	6	0	1	0	2	3

[1] Population Jan, 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee	484,595	52	25	33	2	2	0	2	4
Racine	64,393	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	28	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	16	29	37	0	1	0	0	3
St Paul	241,891	7	21	10	0	0	1	2	7
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	2	7	0	--------	1	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	5	2	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	1	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	4	10	4	2	2	0	1	5
St Joseph	78,232	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	2
St Louis	803,853	8	62	50	0	0	1	3	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	--------	0	18	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Omaha	204,382	2	12	12	0	0	1	1	8
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	13	5	1	0	0	1	0	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	25	33	13	8	1	15	17	23
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	2	17	17	0	0	1	0	13
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Norfolk	159,089	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Richmond	181,044	0	16	46	0	0	1	0	5
Roanoke	55,502	0	4	16	0	0	1	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Winston-Salem	56,230	--------	4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,688	0	3	0	0	--------	0	2	--------
Greenville	25,789	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222,963	1	11	5	12	0	0	0	1
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3
Florida:									
Tampa	56,050	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3
Louisville	257,671	0	12	8	1	0	0	0	6
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	6
Nashville	121,128	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	0	7	4	3	0	6	0	5
Mobile	63,858	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	-------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	1	2	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Little Rock	70,916	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	-------
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	12	6	7	4	1	0	14
Shreveport	54,590	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	3
Galveston	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	-------	3	6	0	0	0	-------	1
San Antonio	184,727	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
MOUNTAIN									
Montana.									
Billings	16,927	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Great Falls	27,787	1	1	3	0	0	0	39	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	16	14	16	0	4	2	1	0
Pueblo	43,519	2	4	10	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	-------	-------	0	0	0	0	-------	1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	25	3	8	0	0	1	6	2
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	26	7	6	0	-------	0	8	-------
Spokane	104,573	27	6	5	0	-------	0	0	-------
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	3
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	2	7	17	0	0	0	2	5
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	7	38	22	6	1	1	4	9
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
San Francisco	539,038	28	20	11	0	0	2	6	8

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Scarlet fever: Cases reported	Smallpox: Cases, estimated expectancy	Smallpox: Cases reported	Smallpox: Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever: Cases reported	Typhoid fever: Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	18
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Manchester	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vermont											
Barre	1	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Massachusetts											
Boston	30	28	0	0	0	15	4	5	0	42	185
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	22
Springfield	5	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	35
Worcester	7	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	27	51
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Providence	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	63
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	22
Hartford	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	26
New Haven	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	16	42
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	13	6	0	0	0	9	2	10	0	12	160
New York	61	58	0	0	0	[1] 81	25	27	2	71	1,247
Rochester	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	68
Syracuse	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	42
New Jersey:											
Camden	2	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	34
Newark	9	7	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	7	98
Trenton	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	28
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	39	53	0	0	0	36	12	6	4	25	498
Pittsburgh	25	46	0	0	-------	-------	2	1	-------	0	-------
Reading	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	18
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	10	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	124
Cleveland	21	10	1	0	0	15	4	1	2	36	182
Columbus	7	11	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	73
Toledo	10	7	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	2	75
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	25
Indianapolis	8	5	1	6	0	4	1	0	0	8	107
South Bend	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	15
Terre Haute	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	28
Illinois											
Chicago	84	67	1	0	0	52	8	2	1	28	599
Springfield	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	26
Michigan											
Detroit	47	60	2	0	0	15	5	4	1	39	259
Flint	7	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	20
Grand Rapids	6	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	13	41
Wisconsin:											
Madison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9
Milwaukee	21	9	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	16	98
Racine	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13
Superior	2	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	4	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	25
Minneapolis	23	37	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	77
St. Paul	9	19	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	13	54
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	2	0	1	1	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Waterloo	3	1	0	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	1	-------

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Missouri											
Kansas City	8	13	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	12	73
St Joseph	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	22
St Louis	28	32	0	0	0	10	4	9	1	6	192
North Dakota											
Fargo	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	4
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	1	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux Falls	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
Omaha	3	6	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	3	68
Kansas											
Topeka	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Wichita	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	28
Maryland											
Baltimore	10	6	0	-------	-------	22	7	10	0	43	215
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	12
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
District of Col											
Washington	10	26	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	8	134
Virginia.											
Lynchburg	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	-------
Richmond	7	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	35
Roanoke	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	16
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	25
Huntington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	14
Wheeling	2	5	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	16
North Carolina.											
Raleigh	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	19
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
Winston-Salem	2	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	14
Columbia	1	1	1	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	9
Georgia											
Atlanta	7	2	1	0	0	6	2	5	3	0	68
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Savannah	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	33
Florida											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	23
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	16
Louisville	4	7	0	0	0	4	2	8	0	2	90
Tennessee											
Memphis	4	5	0	1	0	3	2	8	0	1	54
Nashville	4	8	1	0	0	3	3	6	3	0	43
Alabama											
Birmingham	6	2	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	50
Mobile	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	16
Montgomery	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Little Rock	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	-------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	3	1	0	0	0	13	4	5	0	37	151
Shreveport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	17

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—continued											
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	20
Texas											
Dallas	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	7	48
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Houston	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0		45
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	51
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
Great Falls	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	9
Helena	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho											
Boise	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colorado											
Denver	6	3	3	0	0	9	2	0	0	8	92
Pueblo	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	4	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	10
Arizona:											
Phoenix		3		0	0	5		1	0		21
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	2	3	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	10	23
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	12	1	2			2	1		5	
Spokane	4	5	3	1			1	5		1	
Tacoma	1	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
Oregon											
Portland	6	10	3	2	0	6	2	1	0	0	
California											
Los Angeles	11	14	1	14	2	18	4	2	1	4	193
Sacramento	2	4	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	25
San Francisco	6	7	1	1	0	7	1	1	0	12	150

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	1
Springfield	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rhode Island:									
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
New York City	0	1	8	5	0	0	14	7	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Jersey									
Newark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0

City reports for week ended October 24, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Indiana									
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Illinois									
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iowa									
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Kansas									
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia									
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Tennessee									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama.									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Great Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado									
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Utah.									
Salt Lake City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington.									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended October 24, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 16 to October 24, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24
103 cities	70	[2] 75	[3] 72	96	99	[4] 102	[5] 121	[6] 154	154	[7] 168
New England	52	42	45	77	144	84	77	99	124	[8] 97
Middle Atlantic	73	63	62	89	83	81	[9] 84	[6] 155	129	129
East North Central	55	72	61	75	81	113	[10] 140	164	174	189
West North Central	102	118	102	145	149	155	195	207	236	259
South Atlantic	64	[2] 73	113	127	94	117	225	191	224	[11] 268
East South Central	63	40	34	80	80	63	69	97	97	109
West South Central	60	97	32	125	60	79	65	83	93	102
Mountain	76	172	315	200	224	[4] 195	134	200	162	372
Pacific	104	110	[3] 80	78	136	107	107	107	110	142

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24
103 cities	31	[2] 28	[3] 22	23	30	[4] 36	[5] 40	[6] 53	70	[7] 93
New England	97	89	52	94	112	184	250	385	447	[8] 599
Middle Atlantic	38	34	25	25	34	32	[9] 32	[6] 24	65	87
East North Central	19	22	21	17	24	24	[10] 26	26	25	47
West North Central	6	4	6	4	10	6	8	6	10	10
South Atlantic	35	[2] 25	25	23	16	31	25	16	55	[11] 40
East South Central	6	11	0	0	6	11	11	11	6	40
West South Central	9	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14
Mountain	29	29	0	10	10	[4] 29	10	38	10	29
Pacific	12	6	[3] 28	9	15	20	3	12	29	12

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24
103 cities	53	[2] 40	[3] 56	54	63	[4] 66	[5] 87	[6] 113	126	[7] 132
New England	92	70	47	65	62	47	89	109	132	[8] 130
Middle Atlantic	23	27	30	31	47	49	[9] 49	[6] 111	75	96
East North Central	58	48	62	61	62	70	[10] 104	117	151	142
West North Central	147	112	125	114	151	147	195	135	276	296
South Atlantic	43	[2] 41	59	57	39	66	69	98	137	[11] 134
East South Central	34	29	143	120	57	80	80	132	154	132
West South Central	51	19	37	32	42	14	51	65	56	42
Mountain	67	29	76	38	166	[4] 88	181	153	48	115
Pacific	44	70	[3] 52	38	67	81	93	107	142	133

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Greenville, S C., not included.

[3] Spokane, Wash., not included.

[4] Helena, Mont , not included

[5] Pittsburgh, Pa., and Superior, Wis., not included

[6] New York, N Y , not included

[7] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N C , not included.

[8] Barre, Vt , not included.

[9] Pittsburgh, Pa., not included.

[10] Superior, Wis., not included

[11] Winston-Salem, N C., not included.

[12] Barre, Vt , Pittsburgh, Pa , and Winston-Salem, N

Summary of weekly reports from cities. August 16 to October 24, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 22	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24
103 cities	6	[2] 8	[3] 5	6	7	[4] 6	[5] 2	[6] 7	8	[7] 7
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 7
Middle Atlantic	0	1	0	0	0	0	[9] 0	[6] 0	0	0
East North Central	2	8	5	2	2	2	[10] 0	1	8	4
West North Central	6	4	4	4	4	2	2	10	0	4
South Atlantic	4	[2] 12	2	12	12	6	0	6	6	[11] 0
East South Central	40	57	11	23	40	34	0	17	46	6
West South Central	5	14	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	10	10	10	19	0	[4] 39	10	10	29	10
Pacific	44	29	[3] 40	44	49	41	26	46	58	78

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	57	[2] 47	[3] 40	42	51	[4] 45	[5] 40	[6] 38	36	[7] 33
New England	32	27	30	35	30	22	47	17	25	[8] 15
Middle Atlantic	45	30	29	27	35	34	[9] 33	[6] 33	28	25
East North Central	31	28	19	22	19	31	[10] 18	22	32	9
West North Central	48	35	21	62	58	17	35	33	21	33
South Atlantic	111	[2] 95	62	51	111	94	54	55	70	[11] 78
East South Central	183	177	183	246	212	217	143	177	132	160
West South Central	134	111	176	74	167	102	97	60	46	83
Mountain	105	115	29	133	88	[4] 98	117	124	48	67
Pacific	64	55	[3] 31	29	29	23	29	9	20	32

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	2	[2] 4	[3] 3	5	5	[4] 3	[5] 5	[6] 3	6	[12] 8
New England	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 2
Middle Atlantic	2	3	3	3	6	3	[9] 3	[6] 1	5	[9] 8
East North Central	1	4	3	7	4	5	[10] 7	3	8	9
West North Central	0	2	2	0	7	4	7	4	7	7
South Atlantic	0	[2] 2	2	0	2	2	4	2	2	[11] 2
East South Central	11	6	0	6	6	0	17	0	17	6
West South Central	10	15	5	5	10	0	20	15	10	20
Mountain	10	10	19	29	20	[4] 10	0	10	0	38
Pacific	8	0	[3] 0	4	0	4	0	0	11	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	55	[2] 64	[3] 73	64	62	[4] 57	[5] 62	[6] 67	94	[12] 93
New England	40	42	55	52	70	55	32	60	97	[8] 87
Middle Atlantic	65	65	84	68	62	66	[9] 63	[6] 68	94	[9] 95
East North Central	43	54	64	49	47	42	[10] 47	65	94	83
West North Central	31	53	33	37	46	28	37	46	61	63
South Atlantic	64	[2] 85	57	64	86	92	87	76	129	[11] 124
East South Central	80	69	143	154	86	46	109	120	103	132
West South Central	82	112	76	87	82	51	66	66	56	117
Mountain	67	76	86	38	117	[4] 78	143	95	124	115
Pacific	53	69	[3] 106	102	69	57	98	57	83	78

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[2] Greenville, S C., not included
[3] Spokane, Wash , not included
[4] Helena, Mont , not included
[5] Pittsburgh, Pa , and Superior, Wis , not included.
[6] New York, N Y , not included
[7] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N. C , not included.
[8] Barre, Vt , not included
[9] Pittsburgh, Pa , not included
[10] Superior, Wis , not included
[11] Winston-Salem, N C , not included
[12] Barre, Vt , Pittsburgh, Pa , and Winston-Salem, N C , not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28, 977, 311	28, 321, 626
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	7, 135, 899	7, 135, 899
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	21	21	2, 542, 498	2, 542, 498
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	4	1, 797, 830	1, 377, 572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended October 10, 1925.—The following report for the week ended October 10, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	--------	0	--------	12	1	1
Bombay	--------	0	--------	0	3	1
Madras	--------	0	--------	0	3	2
Rangoon	--------	5	--------	1	0	0
Karachi	--------	8	--------	0	0	0
Negapatam	--------	0	--------	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	1	1
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bangkok	0	0	0	1	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila	0	0	27	7	0	0
Colombo	0	0	2	2	0	0
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	1	--------	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	1	--------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	4	4	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in the Canal Zone, and at Colon and Panama as follows.

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	2				22				24	
Diphtheria	2				2				4	
Dysentery			2	1	5		4		11	1
Hookworm			3		53		49		105	
Leprosy					1				1	
Malaria	132	2					21		153	2
Measles	33		4		2				39	
Pneumonia [1]		3		3		18		2		26
Poliomyelitis					1				1	
Tuberculosis [1]		5		2		18		4		29
Typhoid fever					2			1	2	1

[1] Only deaths reported

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—October 1-15, 1925—During the two-week period ended October 15, 1925, 6 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Plague-infected rodents.—During the same period, out of 10,579 rats taken at Guayaquil, 57 were found plague infected.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the period August 1 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Finland as follows: Diphtheria, 54 cases; dysentery, 54 cases, measles, 9 cases; paratyphoid fever, 174 cases, poliomyelitis, 1 case; scarlet fever, 62 cases; typhoid fever, 103 cases.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—Communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia during the month of August, 1925, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria	40	Scarlet fever	110
Dysentery	64	Typhoid fever	136
Measles	68	Typhus fever	3
Mumps	10	Whooping cough	45
Paratyphoid fever	2		

Leprosy.—During the same period 2 cases of leprosy were reported in Latvia.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—September, 1925—During the period September 1 to 30, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Island of Malta as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	4	Poliomyelitis	1
Diphtheria	5	Scarlet fever	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Tuberculosis	25
Malta (undulant) fever	69	Typhoid fever	66
Pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia	8	Whooping cough	1

Smallpox—Valetta and vicinity—During the period October 5 to 13, 1925, 16 cases of smallpox with 4 deaths were reported in the island Of these, 7 cases occurred in the port of Valetta and 9 cases in the adjacent locality of Floriana.

PERU

Plague—Callao—Lima—July-August, 1925—Plague has been reported in Callao, Lima, and vicinity, for the months of July and August, 1925, as follows July—cases, 29, deaths, 12, August—cases, 11, deaths, 6. The distribution was in six localities. In Lima city 15 cases were reported, and in the country district, 6 cases. For general distribution according to locality, see page 2546

RUSSIA

Communicable diseases—Ukraine—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in the Ukraine, Russia, as follows

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Anthrax	636	Paratyphus fever	130
Cerebrospinal meningitis	76	Recurrent fever	83
Diphtheria	1,025	Scarlet fever	3,117
Dysentery	3,146	Smallpox	19
Influenza	19,463	Typhoid fever	1,416
Lethargic encephalitis	52	Typhus fever	248
Malaria	75,398	Whooping cough	9,706
Measles	9,504		

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St Thomas and St. John		
Chancroid	5	
Chicken pox	3	
Dysentery	1	Unclassified
Gonorrhea	4	
Malaria	1	Benign tertian
Syphilis	10	Secondary, 8, laryngeal, 1, cerebrospinal meningeal, 1
Tuberculosis	3	Chronic pulmonary, 1, of peritoneum, 1, pneumonic, 1
St Croix		
Diphtheria	1	
Dysentery	1	Unclassified
Gonorrhea	2	
Malaria	2	Malignant tertian
Tuberculosis	1	Chronic pulmonary

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended November 13, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Shanghai	Sept 13-26	3	8	Cases, foreign, deaths, 8 (foreign and native), international settlement and French concession.
South Manchuria—Yingkou	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		On railway line
India				
Madras	Sept 20-Oct 3	2	2	

PLAGUE

Ceylon				
Colombo	Sept 13-19	1	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	Oct 1-15	6	5	October 1-15, 1925 Rats taken, 10,579; found plague-infected, 57
Greece				
Athens	Aug 1-31	27	9	Including Piræus
India				Aug 30-Sept 12, 1925 Cases, 2,477, deaths, 1,760
Karachi	Sept. 20-Oct 3	5	2	
Madras Presidency	Aug 29-Sept 12	55	24	
Rangoon	Sept 13-19	19	14	
Mauritius				August, 1925 Cases, 1
Peru				July, 1925 Cases, 29, deaths, 12 August, 1925 Cases, 11; deaths, 6 Total, cases, 40, deaths, 18.
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July-August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Sept 20-30	2		
Brazil				
Rio de Janeiro	Sept 27-Oct 3	29	11	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Sept 5-26	1	4	
Tanganyika	Aug 23-Sept 12	32	4	
Canada				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Oct 19-25	2		
Great Britain				
England—				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct 11-17	2		
India				Aug 30-Sept 12, 1925 Cases, 2,208, deaths, 451
Bombay	Sept 13-19	3		
Karachi	Sept 20-26	4	1	
Madras	Sept 20-Oct 3	19	9	
Rangoon	Sept 13-19	1	1	
Malta				Oct 5-13, 1925 Cases, 16, deaths, 4
Floriana	Oct 5-13	9		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				
Mexico City	Oct 11-17	1		Including municipalities in Federal District
San Luis Potosi	Oct 18-24		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Aug 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Aug 2-8, 1925 Cases, 1
Russia				
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		
Uruguay				
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chile				
Valparaiso	Sept. 27-Oct 3		2	
Greece				
Athens				August, 1925 Cases, 14, deaths, 3 Including Piraeus.
Mexico				
Mexico City	Oct 11-17	11		Including municipalities in Federal District
Peru				
Arequipa	Sept. 1-30		1	
Poland				Aug 2-15, 1925. Cases, 27, deaths, 3 Recurrent fever. Cases, 4, death, 1
Rumania:				
Constantza	Sept. 1-10	1		
Russia				
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria.				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172; deaths, 120 June 28-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 27; deaths, 21.
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-Sept 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
Shanghai	July-September	2,058	218	Foreign Cases, 58, deaths, 15 Native Cases, 2,000, deaths, 103
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 16,453, deaths, 9,239
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	81	66	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Sept 19	47	17	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	7	6	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22-July 12	3	2	Do
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept. 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	June 1-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 17.
Do	Sept. 7-20	8	6	
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Do	Aug 16-22	3	3	
Siam				
Bankok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
——		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln.		1		At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai.

PLAGUE

Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr. 1-May 31, 1925. Cases, 129, deaths, 118
Ceylon.				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	16	13	
Do	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	3	3	
Do	Sept 18			Plague in rats
China.				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Sept 12			Do
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador				May 16–June 30, 1925, Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1–Sept 30, 1925 Rats taken, 54 453, rats found infected, 215
Guayaquil	June 1–15	1	1	
Do	Sept 1–30	4	3	
Egypt				Jan 1–Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111 Corresponding period year 1924 Cases, 354
City—				
Alexandria	June 17–24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17–18	1	1	
Do	June 28–Sept 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14–27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10–16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6–12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6–8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6–17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13–18	3		
Gold Coast	March–April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1–Aug 14	26		
Do	Sept 1–30	19	5	
Piræus	July 18–Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3	1		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26–June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28–Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 4,967, deaths, 3,265
Bombay	Apr 26–June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28–Sept 12	23	17	
Calcutta	May 30–June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18–June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31–Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6–19	2	2	
Madras	May 10–June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28–Aug 29	108	41	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	113	95	Feb 8–14, 1925 Cases, 13; deaths, 13 (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28–July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12–Sept 12	193	161	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20–June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 31–Sept 13	2	1	Do.
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24–June 6	9		
Do	June 21–27	5	1	
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2–6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6–June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5–31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug 8–14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22–Sept 11	100	101	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4–12			Epidemic in capital and in five native villages
Cheribon	Apr 1–June 27		102	
Do	June 28–Aug 22		66	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7–May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9–June 27		96	
Do	June 28–July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7–27	3	3	
Do	June 28–Aug. 29	22	7	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Do	Aug. 5–12			Epidemic at Klaten.
Tegal	Apr. 2–May 16		36	
Do	May 24–June 13		16	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-Aug	70	66	Bubonic, 25, pneumonic, 28, septicemic, 17.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 1 case
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Peru				
Callao	July, 1925			Present Press reports
Cañete	August, 1925			Do
Lima	Aug 14	14		Press reports
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Locally, Province of Bukeevsk
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	5	4	
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said. Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim; destination, London. Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept. 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925.

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-10	4		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Do	Sept 19-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Sept 26	1[illegible]6	64	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	72	15	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 23	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct. 4	16	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept 30, 1925 Cases, 52; deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 4-17	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept 19			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept. 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug. 22			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Aug 30	5	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Sept 23			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Sept. 12			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925; Cases, 341; deaths, 74.
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925. Cases, 3; deaths, 1 Occurring in State of Slovakia.
Egypt				January-July, 1925: Cases, 341; deaths, 74.
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar. 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925: Cases, 102. July, 1925. Cases, 49.
Paris	May 21-31	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept. 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,121, deaths, 99 July, 1925 Cases, 159, deaths, 36
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28-Oct 10, 1925 Cases, 722
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Oct 10	16	1	
Sheffield	Oct 4-10	8		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 18,972, deaths, 4,612.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	32	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	64	53	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 19	6	5	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Sept 19	122	43	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 12	28	13	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 17-Sept 6	15	4	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136; deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925. Cases, 110. June 28-Sept 26, 1925. Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Sept 26	59		Do.
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug. 8-22	5		Province
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-18	1		Do.
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug. 8			Epidemic at Montong

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java—Continued				
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug 15-29	173	36	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 2,667
Durango	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do
Do	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		Do
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Do	Oct 11-17		2	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-June, 1925 Cases 1,541; deaths, 169
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	100	14	Sept 7-20, 1925 Deaths, 6
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925 Cases, 22; deaths, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000. January-April, 1925 Cases, 5,733
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct 10		44	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925. Cases, 14.
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		45	
Do	July 1-Oct 6		91	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug 8			Outbreaks.
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district.
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8.
Do				February-May, 1925: Cases, 11.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January - June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 3
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Sept 26		11	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-8	2		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011, deaths, 211 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925, Cases, 6, Aug, 1925 Cases, 1
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6 July, 1925 Cases, 3.
Athens	May 1-31		2	Including Piræus.
Do	Sept 1-30	12	1	
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak:				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925: Cases, 28. July-August, 1925: Cases, 9.
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March-May, 1925: Cases, 158; deaths, 7.
Mexico				January-June, 1925: Deaths, 124.
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	39		Do.
Do	Aug 16-Oct. 10	71		Do.
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925: Cases, 421. July, 1925 Cases, 59
Palestine:				
Degania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20-Sept 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept. 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	9		From Ramleh district.
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 6, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-3		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 71 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,601, deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 1, 1925 Cases, 116, deaths, 13
Portugal				
Oporto	May 21-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062. January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 5-Sept 5	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	59	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1
Do	Aug 9-15			Outbreaks
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925 Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	13		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks
Transvaal	May-June	17	4	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibadan	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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WATER HYACINTH AND THE BREEDING OF ANOPHELES

By M. A. BARBER, Special Expert, and T. B. HAYNE, Technical Assistant, United States Public Health Service

Water hyacinth (*Piaropus crassipes* (Mart.) Britton), a native of South America, seems to have obtained its first foothold in the United States in Florida and to have become "wild" there about 1890. Later it spread over large areas in Florida and has extended as far west as Texas. In the Old World it has spread into Java, Japan, the Federated Malay States, Burmah, Cochin China, Indo-China, India, and Australia; and in most, if not all, of these countries it exists in quantity sufficient to constitute a pest.

The plant floats freely and propagates rapidly by means of stolons, buds, and other asexual parts, as well as by seeds. It will not invade salt waters or dry land and does not spread extensively in regions subject to severe frosts.

On account of its attractive flowers and foliage, this plant is a favorite ornament for aquaria and artificial ponds, and has been widely distributed by man. Once escaped from cultivation it may become a serious pest, obstructing navigation, interfering with fisheries, endangering bridges during freshets, and polluting waters. A very considerable literature has grown up regarding water hyacinth, dealing especially with methods of its eradication and its possible use to man. An excellent account of its early history in this country is given by Webber (1).

Until recently little or nothing has been published regarding a possible relation of this plant to mosquito breeding. Cooling (2) reports that aquatic vegetation, particularly water hyacinth, interferes with fish activities and, especially during droughts, allows the development of *Anopheles annulipes* in waters near Brisbane, Australia.

Viosca (3) reports that water hyacinth has been an important factor in the diminution of mosquitoes and malaria in the parish of Orleans, La. The hyacinth is effective against mosquito larvæ because, through shading, it tends to destroy the *Anopheles'* food algæ, and also because the rootlets harbor numerous small crustacea, severe competitors of mosquito larvæ in that they devour algæ or other larval food. Further, the hyacinth may protect and support predaceous larvæ and top-feeding minnows, destroyers of mosquito larvæ.

Weed (4) comments on the antagonism of water hyacinth and mosquito larvæ and ascribes the effectiveness of the plant to its power of harboring crustacea and minnows rather than to its shading out of larval food plants

The literature leaves one in doubt as to whether water hyacinth should be regarded as a beneficent or a maleficent agent in respect to mosquito breeding. It may be worth while to get further evidence in regard to this plant, especially since some interesting biological problems have been raised in regard to the relation of water weeds to the food and enemies of mosquito larvæ.

During the past four years we have made many *Anopheles* surveys in regions where water hyacinth occurs. Most of our observations on hyacinth were made in the course of general surveys, but some of the latter were made with the especial aim of ascertaining the relation of water hyacinth to *Anopheles* production. Results obtained by dipping (Table 1) give a rough, but perhaps sufficiently accurate, estimate of the numbers of *Anopheles* larvæ found in hyacinth-covered waters. Dips were made by means of a pan measuring 5 by 9 inches at the top and 2¾ inches in depth. A single dip would sweep larvæ from an area varying, of course, in different places, but approximating an average of 50 square inches.

TABLE 1.—*Incidence of anopheles larvæ and pupæ in waters covered by water hyacinth*

Locality	Date, years	Number of dips	Number of larvæ and pupæ	Average number of larvæ and pupæ per dip
Southern Louisiana	1923, 1924	425	349	0.82
Northern Mississippi	1925	370	393	1.06
Northern Florida	1922, 1925	1,025	390	.38
Total		1,820	1,132	.62

The distribution of *Anopheles* larvæ in water hyacinth, as in most water weeds, is very irregular. Sometimes a long series of dips would average five per dip; then a place would be found in which there were practically no larvæ. Certain bayous in southern Louisiana would at times yield practically no larvæ, but might subsequently produce them. Mr. H. N. Old (5), assistant sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service, reports a survey made in a hyacinth-covered lake near Columbus, Ga., in summer of 1921, in which only small larvæ could be found, and these at the rate of only one in four or five dips. However, one gets wide variations of anopheline incidence in any sort of weed, and we have found smaller *Anopheles* production in weeds adjacent to hyacinth than in the hyacinth itself. As a rule, hyacinth stunted in growth or cropped by animals afforded the larger averages of larvæ; but tall hyacinth sometimes yielded as many as 15 or 20 per dip (Taylor, Miss., June, 1925). Larvæ may be found in closely crowded hyacinth, but usually in smaller numbers than in loosely growing patches. The shading out of larval food may sometimes be a factor, especially in waters more or less shaded by trees.

Table 1 includes the results of surveys made in places and seasons favorable as well as those unfavorable to mosquito production, and includes some made in midwinter We have found *Anopheles* larvæ in water hyacinth during every month of the year except December, a month in which practically no collections were made The species of *Anopheles* found in hyacinth were *A quadrimaculatus*, *A. punctipennis*, *A crucians*, and *A. walkeri*. The incidence of the different species varies with season and locality, but *A crucians* was present in every locality and in nearly every collection made in water hyacinth. The only place in which we have found larvæ of *A. quadrimaculatus* abundant in midwinter was in water hyacinth (southern Louisiana, January and February, 1923). Top-feeding minnows were present in all localities in which we made collections of larvæ in water hyacinth.

We have failed to find of general occurrence any biological factor peculiar to water hyacinth that is unfavorable to *Anopheles* production. The fine, matted rootlets of hyacinth often present excellent living conditions for *Anopheles* larvæ by affording protection against fish and a foothold for algæ and other larval food. Minnows are often abundant in water hyacinth; but in our experience they are not much, if at all, more numerous than in various other water weeds. We have not found small crustaceans especially abundant in water hyacinth. On the other hand, we have found abundant breeding of *Anopheles* in waters in which small crustaceans abounded (pools along creeks in Mississippi, rice fields in Arkansas), and the "shells" of minute crustaceans were found in the gut of *Anopheles* larvæ, suggesting that small crustaceans may themselves furnish food for mosquito larvæ. The hydrogen-ion concentration of hyacinth-covered waters did not vary greatly from that found generally, varying from a pH of 6 to one of 7 in different waters.

All aquatic stages of *Anopheles* were found in hyacinth. We have records of 320 pupae caught in various collections at one locality (Mermentau Bayou, La.).

The point of greatest public health interest in the matter of *Anopheles* breeding is the amount of production of adult *Anopheles*. Sometimes an area will yield a very large number of larvæ per dip, but only a small production of adults on account of the smallness of the breeding area. Water hyacinth may cover enormous areas; and an average larva rate of 0.62 per dip, the average in our collections, may represent an enormous output of adult *Anopheles*. In 1,000 similar dips in rice fields, also well stocked with minnows, we obtained an average of only 0.8 larvæ per dip, and such fields were known to produce large numbers of adult *Anopheles*.

The number of imagoes found in various shelters on the shores of bodies of water sometimes gives one an approximate index of *Anopheles* production. On the shores of Alligator Lake, Fla., a body of water in which mosquito production was largely in water hyacinth, nine collections made during June and July, 1922, gave an average of 48.3 imagoes per collection, mostly *A. quadrimaculatus*. On the shores of Hamburg Lake, in the same region, a lake having no hyacinth, but various other kinds of weed, 12 collections gave an average of 152.4 imagoes. Two other lakes in the same locality, with little or no weed, gave practically no adult *Anopheles* in shelters along their shores. These sets of observations may give a rough idea of the relative amount of *Anopheles* production in the different lakes, the hyacinth lake having a considerable output, but less than that of another lake exceptionally favorable for *Anopheles*.

In September, 1923, we found in the barnyard of a farm on the shores of Spanish Lake in southern Louisiana, a hyacinth-covered lake, a total of 16 *Anopheles*, a number not large, but indicative of considerable *Anopheles* production.

It is quite possible that hyacinth may sometimes drive out and replace a more troublesome weed than itself, a plant like *Myriophyllum*, for example, which, lying at the surface of the water, may afford better conditions for mosquito larvæ than hyacinth. On the other hand, water hyacinth often abounds in deep waters which formerly grew no weed at all and produced very few *Anopheles*. Large areas in southern Louisiana, formerly open water, are now covered by hyacinth. Antimosquito measures may, in some cases, be made more difficult by the migration to an area under treatment, of islands of hyacinth floating from a distant, untreated portion of a lake (Lake City, Fla., 1922).

In addition to our own observations we have the following notes in reference to the presence of *Anopheles* larvæ in hyacinth-covered waters in the United States.

J. A. LePrince (5), senior sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service: During the winter of 1914–15 *A. crucians* in fairly thick water hyacinth, vicinity of New Orleans, La.

T. H. D. Griffitts (5), United States Public Health Service: During January, 1922, profuse breeding of *A. crucians* in hyacinth-covered water in Florida. Also *A. quadrimaculatus* breeding freely in water hyacinth, Mobile County, Ala., summer 1922.

Considering the evidence for and against water hyacinth, we would conclude that this weed, like practically all other water weeds, favors rather than diminishes *Anopheles* production.

The eradication of water hyacinth is often difficult, and its removal for public health purposes would be recommended only where there is evidence that production of *Anopheles* in the weed is abundant and there is a significant amount of malaria present in the vicinity of the water. It is doubtful whether there was sufficient *Anopheles* production and malaria on the shores of Spanish Lake, for example, to warrant the removal of the plant for health reasons only. On the other hand, the *Anopheles* production at Alligator Lake, Fla., was considerable, and in case malaria were present it might have been advisable to remove the weed or to take other steps to diminish breeding As regards the decrease of malaria in Orleans Parish, mentioned by Viosca in connection with the spread of hyacinth there, it should be remembered that such diminution is recorded in many places where there is no hyacinth, and even in localities where *Anopheles* production has remained large.

The spread of water hyacinth to new waters suitable to its propagation should be discouraged. While it is already found in various places from Florida to Texas, there are many ponds and lakes in the southern parts of Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama in which it is not now present and where it might prove a nuisance if introduced. Northward it seems to be comparatively rare Mr. W. A. Davis (5), United States Public Health Service, states that he has observed the plant as far north as the coastal plains of North Carolina and Virginia, but distribution there was not general. The most northerly point at which we have observed water hyacinth growing wild is at Taylor, Lafayette County, Miss., June, 1925, at a latitude of about 34° 20′, and about 300 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. This habitat was reported to us by Prof. E. N. Lowe, State geologist of Mississippi. Professor Lowe has observed the plant in this habitat during the past 16 or 18 years, during which time it has varied much in extent. It is growing in a spring-fed pond, and at present covers an area of about 2,000 square feet. The plant is, then, capable of persisting in a locality subject to severe frosts, but does not seem to spread readily in such places. In the central and southern States the general direction of flow of streams is southward, so that the chief danger of the northward spread of water hyacinth in this region is through its use as an ornamental plant.

SUMMARY

There may be considerable production of *Anopheles* in water-hyacinth-covered waters, the weed interfering with wave action and the activities of minnows and hindering the use of larvicides and other antimosquito measures. High production of *Anopheles* in water hyacinth is not universal, and measures against the weed should be undertaken only where indicated by a considerable production of *Anopheles* and a significant amount of malaria.

The introduction of the plant into new waters suitable for its spread should be discouraged as a possible source of trouble to the health officer as well as to the navigator and fisherman.

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(5) Personal communications.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT, ISSUED SEPTEMBER 15, 1925, BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT[1]

An outbreak of cholera in the International Settlement at Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan, is reported in the Monthly Epidemiological Report for September 15, published by the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. The occurrence of cholera at Shanghai is not unusual during the summer months, but the number of deaths this year has exceeded that of any year since 1919. The outbreak started late in July and reached its peak in the third week of August, after which time the number of new cases declined rapidly. The total cases reported in the eight weeks' period, July 19 to September 12, numbered 187, with 145 deaths. The most recent previous outbreak was in 1923, when a total of 58 deaths was reported. The cases and deaths are given below by two-week periods.

Cholera cases and deaths reported in the International Settlement of Shanghai, July 19 to September 12, 1925

Two weeks ending—	Cases	Deaths
Aug 1	19	7
Aug. 15	63	33
Aug 29	72	77
Sept 12	33	28
Total	187	145

The Yokohama outbreak appeared the first week in September, with 17 cases. The following week 18 new cases of cholera were reported in Yokohama and 6 in Kobe, but in the third week only 7 new cases were notified in Yokohama and 2 in Kobe. "Cholera is not endemic in Japan," says the Report, "but has frequently been introduced with cases of vibrio carriers from overseas, and serious outbreaks have resulted. The last epidemic occurred in 1922"

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[1] From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

A slight increase in cholera in the Philippine Islands is shown by reports of recent months From June 15 to August 15 a total of 20 cases were reported in Manila, and 12 scattered cases were reported in six different Provinces. Later reports for Manila give 7 additional cases from August 16 to September 19.

A few cases of cholera were reported, as usual, from Indo-China, Siam, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The principal cholera area is India, and there the incidence has been less during 1925 than in 1924. During June and July the incidence of the disease was on the decline in all Provinces except Madras and Burma. The latest reports on the deaths in the various Provinces are given in the table below and are compared with the corresponding period of 1924.

Deaths from cholera in the Provinces of India

Province	1925		1924
	May 24-June 20	June 21-July 18	June 22-July 19
North-West Frontier	67	19	0
Punjab	597	206	47
Kashmir	2,133	684	0
Delhi	4	7	59
United Provinces	247	57	3,178
Bihar and Orissa	1,484	1,017	4,495
Central Provinces	32	2	723
Madras Presidency	1,428	1,730	2,246
Bombay Presidency	2	13	1,231
Bengal Presidency	419	240	936
Assam	268	222	246
Burma	145	273	1,528
Other Indian States	20	2	2,713
Total	6,846	4,472	17,402

Plague.—"Plague infection persisted during August in several ports of the eastern Mediterranean," states the Report. Port Said reported 3 cases, Suez 1 case, and Alexandria none In Piræus there were 2 indigenous cases in the first half of August and 2 in the month of July; also several cases were found on vessels. On August 15, 2 cases of plague were reported in Constantinople, and at Beirut 2 cases occurred during the first week of September.

The plague outbreak in Kenya, previously reported, with 414 cases in June, seems to have been quickly controlled, only 29 cases being reported in July. A fresh outbreak occurred in Senegal in July, and 119 cases were reported as compared with 17 during the previous month.

In India the plague incidence is at the annual minimum in July, and the total number of deaths for the four weeks ending July 18 was only 605 as compared with 2,925 in the corresponding period of 1924.

Yellow fever.—Cases of yellow fever were reported in July as follows: One case in the Gold Coast, 1 case at Monrovia, Liberia, and 4 cases in the southern Provinces of Nigeria.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox has declined in England throughout the summer, and "for the first time in a year the number of cases reported during a four-week period (i. e., 152 for that ending September 12) was lower than that of the corresponding period of the previous year."

Very little smallpox is being reported in any of the European countries, and a marked improvement over last year is shown by some countries, notably Poland, with 64 cases, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, with 9 cases in the first seven months of 1925 as compared with 809 cases and 327 cases, respectively, for the corresponding months of 1924

In a number of African countries, smallpox has been more prevalent in 1925 than in previous years. The latest reports for these countries are shown in the table below and a comparison is made with the 1924 incidence.

Smallpox in several countries in Africa with an increased incidence in 1925 over 1924

Month	Algeria		Tunis		Gold Coast		Nigeria		Kenya	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	7	170	25	135	0	19	91	12	0	8
February	19	126	14	156	0	95	129	400	0	59
March	8	101	29	206	1	140	28	517	0	81
April	7	101	17	129	1	113	19	430	0	60
May	10	139	19	70	2	12	14	161	3	30
June	12	214	21	81	43	742	76	3	0	1
July	8	115	19	25	71	159	1	------	0	49
August	5	------	45	------	8	------	4	------	0	------

Dysentery—A seasonal increase in the incidence of dysentery was noted in the July reports for those parts of Europe, chiefly central Europe, where the disease is endemic. It has been less prevalent, so far, than during the same season of 1924 in Germany, Poland, and Hungary, but slightly more prevalent in Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The reports do not yet cover the usual season of maximum incidence.

Enteric fever.—While the seasonal increase in most of the European countries, as indicated in the July reports and for some countries the August reports, followed closely that for 1924, the Scandinavian countries and England and Wales show definite differences. According to the Report "unusually hot weather prevailed" toward the end of June, and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark reported sharp increases in the cases of enteric fever in June, with a subsequent decline in July, though not to the level of the previous year.

In England and Wales, on the contrary, the seasonal increase has been less than in 1924, and down to the end of August the incidence in each month was markedly less than in corresponding periods of the previous year.

A steady increase in enteric fever in Chosen began in March, and in June the cases numbered more than six times the reported incidence for June, 1924. On the other hand, the incidence in Japan was lower the first six months of 1925 than in the corresponding months the previous year.

Enteric fever in Japan and Chosen, January–June, 1924 and 1925

Month	Japan				Chosen			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	3,940	728	3,020	575	143	33	424	33
February	3,692	990	2,306	591	166	25	223	71
March	3,035	792	2,067	564	263	36	834	120
April	2,713	637	2,014	423	262	37	1,081	147
May	3,622	690	2,514	454	364	47	1,527	221
June	4,779	797	4,041	609	341	46	2,159	301

Acute poliomyelitis.—"There has been no sign so far in Europe of any epidemic prevalence of poliomyelitis," states the Report. "Its incidence in England and Wales is much lower than in 1923 and 1924, and only 50 cases were reported during the four weeks ending September 5, as against 137 during the corresponding period of 1924. A similar difference is to be observed in Sweden and Germany."

Scarlet fever.—The following summary of the summer prevalence of scarlet fever in European countries is given in the Report:

"July and August are normally the months when scarlet fever is least prevalent in countries of the Northern Hemisphere. This year the usual summer minimum has failed to appear in many European countries; in fact, a higher incidence has occurred in some instances. In France 828 cases were reported in July, as against 698 in June. In the Netherlands 812 cases were reported during the four weeks ending August 8, as against 738 and 568 cases during the two preceding four-week periods. There were 192 cases in Denmark in July as against 137 in June. In Germany the number of cases reported during the four weeks ending August 8 was slightly higher than that for any of the four preceding four-week periods and considerably higher than during the corresponding periods of the three preceding years. The same was the case in Czechoslovakia and Poland. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the increased incidence of scarlet fever which has been observed for a year or more in eastern Europe will extend to central and western Europe; serious epidemics have not, however, so far occurred, the increase being rather in the nature of a slow rise in the endemic level "

Measles.—The incidence of measles was returning to a nonepidemic level during the early summer months, after having been epidemic during the spring of 1925 in the greater part of Europe, especially in the eastern and southern portions

An epidemic of measles occurred in Egypt during the summer, the maximum incidence having occurred in July during the hottest season of the year. Measles frequently has caused high mortality in Egypt.

Deaths from measles in Egypt, January 1–August 12, 1923, 1924, and 1925

Four weeks ending—	1923	1924	1925	Four weeks ending—	1923	1924	1925
Jan 28	455	62	54	June 17	1,170	312	654
Feb 25	645	83	43	July 15	1,217	331	1,092
Mar 25	821	75	70	Aug 12	663	178	947
Apr 22	883	160	173				
May 20	970	239	421	Total	6,814	1,440	3,454

Mexico reported a high mortality from measles in the second quarter of the year, with 3,197 deaths from this disease as compared with 647 in the first quarter.

Anthrax.—The following summary of reports of anthrax is given in the September Report:

Anthrax cases reported during 1924 and the first and second quarters of 1925

Country	1924	1925	
		First quarter	Second quarter
America			
United States (27 States)	59	18	12
Dominican Republic	2	0	0
Uruguay	103	57	[1] 20
Asia			
Mesopotamia (Irak)	6	2	2
Shanghai		1	1
Turkey	10		
Australia	1	2	
Europe.			
Germany	135	42	44
Austria	6	2	4
Bulgaria	9		
Denmark	8	1	0
Scotland (16 cities)	0	0	1
Esthonia	0		
Finland	4		
Greece	2		
Hungary	7		
Italy		222	245
Latvia	4	0	1
Poland	69	14	16
Russia (European)	8,178	1,173	[1] 272
Ukraine	5,302	854	[1] 495
Transcaucasia	396	95	[2] 16
Siberia	535	52	[1] 3
Far Eastern Republic	28	2	
Kirghiz Republic	522	38	
Turkestan	95		
Waterways, railways, etc	174	14	[1] 5
Russia, total	15,320	2,228	791
Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes		57	99
Switzerland (26 cities)	2	0	3
Czechoslovakia	67	8	11
Saar Territory		1	0

[1] Data given for April only.

[2] Data given for April and May only.

OFFICIAL CONTROL OF BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS PROPOSED IN SWITZERLAND

The following is a translation of a circular of the Federal Department of Interior of Switzerland, dated September 17, 1925, sent out to the canton governments, relative to the official control of serums and vaccines.[1]

The conference of canton directors of sanitary affairs on June 20, 1925, addressed to the department a request that there be introduced in the Swiss Pharmacopœia proper provision regarding serums and vaccines

The conference noted that, although there is found in the Fourth Edition of the Pharmacopœia, a chapter headed "Serums" and one headed "Smallpox vaccine," which prescribe in main lines the principle of official control, these prescriptions are not, in practice, applied in a satisfactory manner The conference consequently expressed the following views

1 That the chapters "Serums" and "Virus variolique' of the Pharmacopœia be amplified

That there should be instituted an official effective control of serums and vaccines

3 That such control be extended to remedies termed "heroic."

With regard to "heroic" medicines—that is to say, a medicine having a particularly powerful action—we believe that it is expedient to wait for the results of the investigations of the commission appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations for the purpose of studying the question of standardization of all kinds of medicinal products, a problem which should be studied, as well, by the international conference which is to meet at an early date in Brussels.

With regard to the control of serums and vaccines, we are of the same opinion expressed by the conference of directors of sanitary affairs, that such control has become a necessity The use of serums and vaccines has increased to such an extent that they now constitute an important industry, and that industry, as all industries which put into commerce products affecting the health or life of individuals, should be placed under strict control That control should have for its purpose the guaranty, on the one hand, of efficacy and harmlessness, and, on the other hand, of authenticity of these products, in such a manner that their use will not be dangerous nor illusory. The control must pertain to imported products as well as those prepared by domestic institutions, and prevent the country from being flooded with foreign products of inferior value This control is already in effect in a number of countries, some of which authorize the importation of serums and vaccines only if they are controlled in the country of origin, and it can readily be seen that such regulations would, in the end, interfere with the exportation of our products, to the detriment of our industry, if we do not place these products under strict official control

Such control is, then, a necessity, and in order that it be effective and recognized by foreign countries it is important, in our opinion, that it be centralized.

The most practicable and most rational solution would be to intrust this to the Confederation; but, as a matter of fact, the Confederation is not able to intervene in the matter, much less with regard to serums and vaccines for human beings than as regards those for veterinary medicine, since, in the latter case, the Federal law relating to epizootics confers upon the Confederation the necessary powers. In order that the Confederation be able to act, it is necessary that it secure the assent of the canton governments, as has been done in the case of the publication of the Swiss Pharmacopœia

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[1] Bulletin des Eidgen Gesundheitsamtes, No 39, Oct 3, 1925 (Bern)

You are requested to make known whether you consider necessary the official control of serums and vaccines used in the treatment of human beings and whether you are of the opinion that the Confederation should be charged with the establishment and administration of such control, as it is in the case of vaccines and serums used in veterinary medicine We consider it logical to have the control of the two classes of products under the same authority, and believe that you will be of the same opinion

This is an urgent question and one which requires a definite and practical answer as soon as possible Therefore we would be greatly obliged to have you make known your views promptly. If the canton governments are of the affirmative opinion, the proposition will immediately be placed before the Federal Council.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 7, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 7, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

	Week ended Nov 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61,530,080	57,622,969
Number of death claims	9,913	8,720
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.4	7.9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 7, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov 7, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 7, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Nov 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	7,075	12.7	[3] 11.0	741	[3] 748	[4] 59
Akron	38			3	5	33
Albany [5]	36	15.7	19.8	2	0	44
Atlanta	97			16	6	
White	53			10		
Colored	44	(6)		6		
Baltimore [5]	229	15.0	14.1	20	30	60
White	178			12		44
Colored	51	(6)		8		129
Birmingham	77	19.5	16.1	10	18	
White	36			5		
Colored	41	(6)		5		
Boston	214	14.2	14.6	20	24	53
Bridgeport	30			2	3	32
Buffalo	169	15.9	12.1	30	10	121
Cambridge	29	13.4	11.2	2	3	33
Camden	37	15.0	16.5	6	8	95
Chicago [5]	653	11.4	10.3	62	65	55
Cincinnati	135	17.2	15.9	9	7	53
Cleveland	174	9.7	10.1	23	16	57
Columbus	72	13.4	11.9	5	5	46
Dallas	62	16.7	11.9	8	7	
White	44			6		
Colored	18	(6)		2		
Dayton	29	8.7	10.2	1	5	16
Denver	77	14.3	13.4	3	11	
Des Moines	30	10.5	10.1	2	1	34
Detroit	270	11.3	9.8	37	42	64
Duluth	15	7.1	7.2	2	1	43
El Paso	26	12.9	13.0	4	3	
Erie	24			4	3	78
Fall River [5]	25	10.8	12.9	6	10	87
Flint	17	6.8	7.1	3	4	47
Fort Worth	29	9.9	6.0	1	2	
White	23			1		
Colored	6	(6)		0		
Grand Rapids	25	8.5	10.9	2	4	31
Houston	42	13.3	13.7	6	4	
White	25			3		
Colored	17	(6)		3		
Indianapolis	96	14.0	12.3	8	6	57
Jersey City	68	11.2	13.2	7	12	50
Kansas City, Kans	45	19.0	10.3	6	3	119
White	30			4		89
Colored	15	(6)		2		369
Kansas City, Mo	101	14.3	11.3	6	5	
Los Angeles	195			19	20	52
Louisville	91	18.3	16.3	10	8	84
White	76			9		86
Colored	15	(6)		1		68

(See footnotes on page 2570)

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 7, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Nov 7, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 7, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Nov 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Lowell	35	15.7	13.5	8	4	139
Lynn	21	10.5	12.6	1	3	25
Memphis	76	22.7	13.0	8	6	-----
White	38	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Colored	38	(6)	-----	3	-----	-----
Milwaukee	108	11.2	10.0	9	20	42
Minneapolis	98	12.0	9.2	11	6	59
Nashville[5]	43	16.5	18.6	7	8	-----
White	25	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Colored	18	(6)	-----	2	-----	-----
New Bedford	22	8.5	10.2	1	4	16
New Haven	34	9.9	10.4	3	2	39
New Orleans	148	18.6	16.0	15	14	-----
White	87	-----	-----	9	-----	-----
Colored	61	(6)	-----	6	-----	-----
New York	1,358	11.6	11.7	149	141	60
Bronx Borough	139	8.0	8.1	11	8	38
Brooklyn Borough	467	10.9	10.4	56	52	58
Manhattan Borough	590	13.6	14.0	67	67	70
Queens Borough	117	10.6	11.7	12	12	56
Richmond Borough	45	17.5	15.6	3	2	54
Newark, N. J	89	10.3	11.0	6	14	27
Norfolk	34	-----	-----	3	1	55
White	16	-----	-----	0	-----	0
Colored	18	(6)	-----	3	-----	148
Oakland	45	9.2	12.5	3	3	34
Omaha	51	12.6	13.0	5	0	51
Paterson	26	9.6	13.0	0	6	0
Philadelphia	431	11.4	11.4	45	53	56
Pittsburgh	200	16.5	16.7	29	32	96
Portland, Oreg	60	11.1	11.1	3	2	30
Providence	78	16.6	11.3	8	6	63
Richmond	57	15.9	13.1	10	6	120
White	34	-----	-----	4	-----	72
Colored	23	(6)	-----	6	-----	215
Rochester	70	11.0	8.2	9	2	72
St Louis	252	16.0	12.6	13	10	-----
St Paul	50	10.5	11.1	1	2	8
Salt Lake City[5]	29	11.5	10.5	5	4	75
San Antonio	49	12.9	11.4	10	8	-----
San Diego	33	16.2	16.8	0	2	0
San Francisco	142	13.3	12.7	15	0	86
Schenectady	19	9.7	9.9	1	1	28
Seattle	58	-----	-----	1	5	10
Somerville	24	12.3	11.4	2	2	53
Springfield, Mass	37	12.6	9.5	4	1	50
Syracuse	38	10.3	10.5	7	4	88
Tacoma	31	15.5	4.6	3	3	70
Toledo	70	12.7	12.6	6	3	54
Trenton	47	18.6	17.3	6	8	99
Utica	38	18.5	-----	1	-----	21
Washington, D C	148	15.5	15.8	17	20	96
White	95	-----	-----	11	-----	89
Colored	53	(6)	-----	6	-----	110
Waterbury	19	-----	-----	3	0	64
Wilmington, Del	32	13.7	9.6	6	3	136
Worcester	46	12.1	10.1	6	0	69
Yonkers	25	11.7	7.6	0	3	0
Youngstown	42	13.7	9.1	7	10	86

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 66 cities.

[4] Data for 61 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov 6, 1925.

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended November 14, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	10
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	62
Influenza	65
Malaria	41
Measles	3
Mumps	22
Pellagra	14
Pneumonia	66
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	22
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	51
Whooping cough	19

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	6
Influenza	1
Malta fever	1
Measles	2
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	18
Scarlet fever	19
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	3

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	20
Influenza	83
Malaria	42
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pellagra	6
Scarlet fever	12
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	2

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Imperial County	1
Chicken pox	156
Diphtheria	111
Influenza	19
Leprosy—San Francisco	1
Measles	13
Mumps	187
Poliomyelitis	
Alameda	1
Bakersfield	1
Fresno	1
Fresno County	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	2
Marin County	1
Redlands	1
San Diego County	1
San Francisco	2
San Gabriel	1
Sonomo County	1
Ventura County	1
Scarlet fever	119
Smallpox	
Lincoln	8
Long Beach	5
Los Angeles	6
Oakland	9
Scattering	12
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	43

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

	Cases
Chicken pox	34
Diphtheria	42
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	10
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	14

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	58
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	2

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Measles	37
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	33
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	48
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	24
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	67

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	
Wilmington	8
Scattering	2
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	11

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	1
Malaria	7
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	13

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	43
Dysentery	6
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	69
Malaria	17
Mumps	10
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	51
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	23
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	5

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria:	
Cook County	84
La Salle County	5
Macon County	9
Perry County	14
Scattering	43
Influenza	17
Lethargic encephalitis—Rock Island County	1
Measles	157
Pneumonia	287
Scarlet fever	289

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	
Cook County	2
McLean County	29
Scattering	2
Tuberculosis	268
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	2
Scattering	29
Whooping cough	133

INDIANA

Chicken pox	108
Diphtheria	81
Influenza	16
Measles	25
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	180
Smallpox	49
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	72

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	62
Diphtheria	41
Measles	7
Mumps	17
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	63
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	23

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Kansas City	1
Chicken pox	122
Diphtheria	36
German measles	1
Influenza	4
Measles	7
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis	
Solton	1
Wichita	1
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	53
Smallpox	5
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	37

LOUISIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	34
Malaria	11
Pneumonia	37
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	13

MAINE

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	1
Influenza	3
Measles	3
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	43

MARYLAND[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	149
Diphtheria	37
Dysentery	1
German measles	4
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	78
Mumps	65
Pneumonia (broncho)	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	41
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	51
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	38

MASSACHUSETTS

Chicken pox	225
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	6
Diphtheria	103
German measles	21
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	761
Mumps	55
Ophthalmia neonatorum	18
Pneumonia (lobar)	130
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	180
Septic sore throat	3
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	[illegible]
Tuberculosis (other forms)	29
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	204

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	121
Measles	70
Pneumonia	122
Scarlet fever	224
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	137

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	135
Diphtheria	70
Measles	4
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	175
Smallpox	7
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	20

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	33
Scarlet fever	15
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	14

MISSOURI

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	4
Measles	4
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	117
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	11
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	12

MONTANA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	4
Measles	1
Mumps	95
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	36
Diphtheria	7
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	22

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	219
Diphtheria	97
Dysentery	1

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[1] Week ended Friday

NEW JERSEY—continued

	Cases
Influenza	14
Malaria	1
Measles	85
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	97
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	141
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	40

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	2
Malaria	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever.	
Farmington	3
Hot Springs	4
Scattering	7
Whooping cough	3

NEW YORK
(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	99
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	393
Pneumonia	261
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	176
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	168

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	62
Diphtheria	173
Measles	2
Scarlet fever	71
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	49

OKLAHOMA
(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Johnston County	1
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	46
Influenza	118
Malaria	30
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	34
Poliomyelitis—Texas County	1
Rabies	3
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	
Custer County	1
Kay County	1
Typhoid fever	93
Whooping cough	11

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	41
Diphtheria	28
Lethargic encephalitis	[2] 1
Measles	7
Mumps	36
Scarlet fever	45
Smallpox	
Jefferson County	9
Marion County	11
Salem	8
Scattering	3
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	18

PENNSYLVANIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	557
Diphtheria	
Philadelphia	79
Pittsburgh	19
Scattering	131
Dysentery	1
German measles	21
Impetigo contagiosa	9
Lethargic encephalitis—Adamstown	1
Measles	313
Mumps	64
Pneumonia	52
Scabies	6
Scarlet fever	156
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever (scattering)	50
Whooping cough	230

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	6
Measles	87
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever—Newport	1
Whooping cough	5

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	24
Typhoid fever	1

TEXAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	43
Influenza	30
Mumps	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	30

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[2] Death.

TEXAS—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	12

UTAH

	Cases
Chicken pox	53
Diphtheria	8
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	
Enoch	6
Scattering	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	4

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	6
Measles	6
Mumps	13
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	10
Whooping cough	39

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Pierce County	1
Chicken pox	113
Diphtheria	22
German measles	1
Measles	1
Mumps	26
Poliomyelitis—Seattle	1
Scarlet fever	78
Smallpox	
Everett	25
Scattering	17
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	13

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	111
Diphtheria	37
German measles	2
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	31
Whooping cough	38
Scattering	
Chicken pox	109
Diphtheria	30
German measles	5
Influenza	14
Measles	101
Mumps	34
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	130
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	94

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis—Crook	1
Scabies	2
Scarlet fever	11
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	
Niobrara	1
Uinta	2
Typhoid fever—Natrona	4
Whooping cough	1

Reports for the Week Ended November 7, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	38
Tuberculosis	[illegible]
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	4

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	1
German measles	10
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	48
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	10

RHODE ISLAND

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	
Providence	6
Cranston	3
Scattering	5
Measles	55
Paratyphoid fever—Coventry	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis—Providence	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever—Providence	3
Whooping cough	18

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	7
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	317
Malaria	215
Measles	5
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	51

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
October, 1925										
Arizona		12			1		1	41	0	18
Connecticut	3	127	11	1	125		2	131	0	42
Indiana	6	382	151				19	511		172
Massachusetts	5	388	18	3	1,800	3	31	566		68
Vermont	1	14	1	0	10	0	19	36	0	1
Wisconsin	3	218	81	0	235	0	59	287	16	51

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Oct. 31, 1925

Number of rats trapped	2,415
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	471
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3,782
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov 6, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Oct 31, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	836
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals.

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Oct 31, 1925	73,340
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7,277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Oct 31, 1925	25,447

Date of discovery of last plague-infected [illegible] Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended October 31, 1925, 35 States reported 1,853 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended November 1, 1924, the same States reported 2,188 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 1,009 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 31, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 963 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,323 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 1,305 cases of measles for the week ended October 31, 1925, and 645 cases of this disease for the week ended November 1, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 585 cases of measles for the week this year and 240 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis—The health officers of 35 States reported 109 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 31, 1925. The same States reported 144 cases for the week ended November 1, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 2,144 cases; last year, 2,406 cases. One hundred and one cities—this year, 891 cases, last year, 1,018 cases, estimated expectancy, 714 cases

Smallpox.—For the week ended October 31, 1925, 35 States reported 204 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 398 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows· 1925, 57 cases; 1924, 134 cases, estimated expectancy, 29 cases. Three deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever—Seven hundred and eighty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 31, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 501 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities reported 145 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 103 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 144 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia for the week were reported by 93 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows: 1925, 714; 1924, 627.

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	16	53	26	2	2	63	2	14
Fall River	120,912	1	4	4	0	0	52	0	3
Springfield	144,227	9	5	2	0	0	2	0	1
Worcester	191,927	0	7	4	0	0	91	1	9
Rhode Island.									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	11	5	0	1	25	0	7
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	2	10	7	1	2	6	0	3
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	8	3	0	0	1	0	3
New Haven	172,967	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	13	25	8	1	1	0	3	6
New York	5,927,625	63	147	138	25	14	158	7	168
Rochester	317,867	11	6	33	0	0	9	1	7
Syracuse	184,511	4	11	6	1	1	2	6	6
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	8
Newark	438,699	17	16	9	5	0	16	3	10
Trenton	127,390	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	5
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	104	58	84	0	4	27	6	37
Pittsburgh	613,442	6	34	12	0	0	5	0	28
Reading	110,917	12	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	6	17	11	0	2	0	2	19
Cleveland	888,519	18	47	[illegible]	8	0	24	3	20
Columbus	261,082	16	9	0	0	2	0	0	6
Toledo	268,338	19	13	4	0	0	1	0	5
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Indianapolis	342,718	16	21	11	0	1	15	0	9
South Bend	76,709	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
Illinois.									
Chicago	2,886,121	42	187	83	10	4	12	1	44
Springfield	61,833	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	4
Michigan									
Detroit	1,155,000	44	74	46	3	1	20	6	27
Flint	117,968	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	1	8	5	0	0	3	1	4

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee	484,595	35	27	25	1	0	2	9	21
Racine	64,393	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	26	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minneapolis	409,125	21	29	38	0	0	0	0	9
St Paul	241,891	4	21	18	0	1	3	0	6
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	0	2	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	7	12	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	2	2	4	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	1	0	0	--------	0	1	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	16	18	6	4	4	0	1	8
St Joseph	78,232	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
St Louis	803,853	4	63	51	0	0	3	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	1
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	6	0	0	0	--------	0	12	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
Omaha	204,382	8	11	10	0	0	0	0	11
Kansas.									
Topeka	52,555	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wichita	79,261	21	6	4	0	0	0	1	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	5
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	41	35	13	11	1	28	26	19
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	14	19	9	0	0	0	0	13
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	--------
Norfolk	159,089	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	5
Richmond	181,044	6	17	36	0	1	0	0	0
Roanoke	55,502	1	4	17	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	3
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,688	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	12	6	17	0	0	0	7
Brunswick	15,937	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	1	4	2	4	1	0	0	5
Florida									
Tampa	56,050	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Lexington	43,673	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Louisville	257,671	1	13	3	0	0	2	0	6
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	0	16	3	0	1	0	0	4
Nashville	121,128	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	2	7	6	8	3	0	0	4
Mobile	63,858	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	4	1	0	0	0	7	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith	30,035	0	2	2	0	--------	1	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	3	6	1	1	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	12	6	3	3	0	0	11
Shreveport	54,590	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	101,150	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tulsa	102,018	--------	4	12	0	0	0	--------	0
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	0	13	20	1	1	0	0	3
Galveston	46,877	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	2
Houston	154,970	--------	4	11	0	2	0	--------	4
San Antonio	184,727	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	6	2	0	0	0	1	91	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	[1] 12,668	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	32	14	11	0	1	0	0	7
Pueblo	43,519	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,648	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.									
Phoenix	33,899	--------	--------	0	0	0	0	--------	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	29	4	2	0	0	1	5	1
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	28	6	3	0	--------	0	14	--------
Spokane	104,573	25	6	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	20	37	38	3	0	2	9	4
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3
San Francisco	539,038	36	20	8	0	0	3	8	6

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	19
New Hampshire											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Manchester	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Vermont											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Massachusetts											
Boston	28	32	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	38	208
Fall River	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	26
Springfield	6	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
Worcester	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	--------
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15
Providence	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	63
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21
Hartford	4	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
New Haven	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	13	19	0	0	0	6	2	1	1	19	116
New York	68	62	0	0	0	[1]85	22	25	4	73	1,394
Rochester	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	2	64
Syracuse	9	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	20	51
New Jersey											
Camden	2	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	37
Newark	10	9	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	8	98
Trenton	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	35
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	42	57	0	0	0	38	10	6	3	19	520
Pittsburgh	26	37	0	0	0	8	2	1	0	1	174
Reading	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	38
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	11	15	1	0	0	10	0	2	0	7	138
Cleveland	21	14	1	0	0	8	4	1	0	51	184
Columbus	8	17	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	73
Toledo	11	12	1	0	0	3	5	1	0	2	52
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	36
Indianapolis	9	6	1	12	0	3	1	1	0	10	111
South Bend	2	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Terre Haute	2	9	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	32
Illinois											
Chicago	91	94	1	1	0	20	8	4	0	53	647
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	24
Michigan											
Detroit	53	57	2	0	0	23	4	2	0	24	243
Flint	7	4	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
Grand Rapids	8	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	29	49
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
Milwaukee	22	18	1	0	0	2	0	5	1	32	109
Racine	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
Superior	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

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[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	15	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	24
Minneapolis	25	44	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	96
St Paul	9	18	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	63
Iowa											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------
Des Moines	11	3	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	3	0	0	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	2	3	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	--------	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	9	8	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	16	91
St Joseph	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	28
St Louis	31	41	0	0	0	9	3	5	2	3	214
North Dakota											
Fargo	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	3
Grand Forks	1	0	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	3	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux Falls	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Omaha	3	2	1	8	0	2	1	0	1	1	48
Kansas											
Topeka	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
Wichita	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	27
Maryland											
Baltimore	12	6	0	--------	--------	14	6	6	1	32	208
Cumberland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Columbia											
Washington	12	31	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	131
Virginia											
Lynchburg	0	10	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	3	--------
Norfolk	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	--------
Richmond	7	16	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	47
Roanoke	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	19
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	6	17
Huntington	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	30
Wheeling	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
North Carolina											
Raleigh	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9
Wilmington	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Winston-Salem	2	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	20
South Carolina											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	20
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	11
Georgia											
Atlanta	7	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	56
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
Florida											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases, reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	20
Lexington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
Louisville	4	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	77
Tennessee											
Memphis	4	2	0	0	0	6	2	3	1	0	62
Nashville	4	4	0	0	0	4	3	13	1	0	54
Alabama											
Birmingham	5	5	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	74
Mobile	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	4	4	0	0	0	13	4	2	2	12	116
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	24
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
Tulsa	3	4	0	0	--------	--------	1	1	--------	--------	--------
Texas											
Dallas	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	10	53
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	13
Houston	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	--------	53
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	56
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Great Falls	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Helena	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Missoula	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Colorado											
Denver	6	7	1	0	0	9	2	1	0	14	62
Pueblo	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	16
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	10
Arizona:											
Phoenix	--------	2	--------	0	0	6	--------	0	0	--------	12
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	9	0	0	0	1	2	6	1	4	32
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	23	1	1	--------	--------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Spokane	5	6	3	2	--------	--------	1	1	--------	0	--------
Tacoma	1	5	1	2	--------	--------	0	1	--------	3	--------
California											
Los Angeles	12	7	1	5	3	15	4	3	1	4	202
Sacramento	1	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	24
San Francisco	6	10	0	0	0	11	1	2	2	6	121

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts											
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
New York City	0	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	2	0	0
New Jersey											
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois											
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0
Michigan											
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
North Dakota											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland											
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
North Carolina:											
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Lexington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	1	0	0
Tennessee											
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:											
Birmingham [1]	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
California											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

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[1] Dengue, 1 case.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended October 31, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 23 to October 31, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
103 cities	[2] 75	[3] 72	96	99	[4] 102	[5] 120	140	154	[6] 168	[7] 182
New England	42	45	77	144	84	77	99	124	[8] 97	137
Middle Atlantic	63	62	89	83	81	84	114	129	129	149
East North Central	72	61	75	81	113	[5] 140	164	174	189	195
West North Central	118	102	145	149	155	195	207	236	259	282
South Atlantic	[2] 73	113	127	94	117	225	191	224	[9] 268	[10] 233
East South Central	40	34	80	80	63	69	97	97	109	97
West South Central	97	32	125	60	79	65	83	93	102	264
Mountain	172	315	200	224	[4] 195	134	200	162	372	[4] 176
Pacific	110	[3] 80	78	136	107	107	107	110	142	157

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
103 cities	[2] 28	[3] 22	23	30	[4] 36	[5] 41	55	70	[6] 93	[7] 106
New England	89	52	94	112	184	250	385	447	[8] 599	604
Middle Atlantic	34	25	25	34	32	35	47	65	87	110
East North Central	22	21	17	24	24	[5] 26	26	25	47	57
West North Central	4	6	4	10	6	8	6	10	10	12
South Atlantic	[2] 25	25	23	16	31	25	16	55	[9] 40	[10] 61
East South Central	11	0	0	6	11	11	11	6	40	17
West South Central	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	5
Mountain	29	0	10	10	[4] 29	10	38	10	29	[4] 20
Pacific	6	[3] 28	9	15	20	3	12	29	12	15

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
103 cities	[2] 40	[3] 56	54	62	[4] 66	[5] 91	96	126	[6] 132	[7] 161
New England	70	47	65	62	47	89	109	132	[8] 130	201
Middle Atlantic	27	30	31	47	49	62	65	75	96	106
East North Central	48	62	61	62	70	[5] 104	117	151	142	194
West North Central	112	125	114	151	147	195	135	276	296	305
South Atlantic	[2] 41	59	57	39	66	69	98	137	[9] 134	[10] 197
East South Central	25	143	120	57	80	80	132	154	132	80
West South Central	19	37	32	42	14	51	65	56	42	42
Mountain	29	76	38	166	[4] 88	181	153	48	115	[4] 195
Pacific	70	[3] 52	38	67	81	93	107	142	133	148

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000, population annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Greenville, S C, not included.

[3] Spokane, Wash., not included

[4] Helena, Mont, not included

[5] Superior, Wis, not included

[6] Barre, Vt, and Winston-Salem, N C, not included.

[7] Tampa, Fla., and Helena, Mont., not included.

[8] Barre, Vt, not included.

[9] Winston-Salem, N C, not included.

[10] Tampa, Fla, not included

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 23 to October 31, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
103 cities	[2] 8	[3] 5	6	7	[4] 6	[5] 2	5	8	[6] 7	[7] 10
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 7	0
Middle Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	8	5	2	2	2	[5] 0	1	8	4	17
West North Central	4	4	4	4	2	2	10	0	4	27
South Atlantic	[2] 12	2	12	12	6	0	6	6	[9] 0	[10] 6
East South Central	57	11	23	40	34	0	17	46	6	6
West South Central	14	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	10	10	19	0	[4] 39	10	10	29	10	[4] 10
Pacific	29	[3] 40	44	49	41	26	46	58	78	46

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
103 cities	[2] 47	[3] 40	42	51	[4] 45	[5] 40	37	36	[6] 33	[7] 26
New England	27	30	35	30	22	47	17	25	[8] 15	17
Middle Atlantic	30	29	27	35	34	32	31	28	25	21
East North Central	28	19	22	19	31	[5] 18	22	32	9	16
West North Central	35	21	62	58	17	35	33	21	33	19
South Atlantic	[2] 95	62	51	111	94	54	55	70	[9] 78	[10] 27
East South Central	177	183	246	212	217	143	177	132	160	109
West South Central	111	176	74	167	102	97	60	46	83	83
Mountain	115	29	133	88	[4] 98	115	124	48	67	[4] 88
Pacific	55	[3] 31	29	29	23	29	9	20	32	20

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
96 cities	[2] 4	3	5	5	[4] 3	[5] 4	3	6	[6] 8	[11] 11
New England	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 2	12
Middle Atlantic	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	8	10
East North Central	4	3	7	4	5	[5] 7	3	8	9	7
West North Central	2	2	0	7	4	7	4	7	7	11
South Atlantic	[2] 2	2	0	2	2	4	2	2	[9] 2	[10] 6
East South Central	6	0	6	6	0	17	0	17	6	29
West South Central	15	5	5	10	0	20	15	10	20	41
Mountain	10	19	29	20	[4] 10	0	10	0	38	[4] 10
Pacific	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	11	4	[12] 4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31
96 cities	[2] 64	73	64	62	[4] 57	[5] 62	66	94	[6] 96	[11] 122
New England	42	55	52	70	55	32	60	97	[8] 87	112
Middle Atlantic	65	84	68	62	66	68	64	94	104	137
East North Central	54	64	49	47	42	[5] 47	65	94	83	119
West North Central	53	33	37	46	28	37	46	61	63	99
South Atlantic	[2] 85	57	64	82	92	87	76	129	[9] 124	[10] 136
East South Central	69	143	154	86	46	109	120	103	132	114
West South Central	112	76	87	82	51	66	66	56	117	138
Mountain	76	86	38	117	[4] 78	143	95	124	115	[4] 78
Pacific	69	106	102	69	57	98	57	83	79	[12] 53

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[2] Greenville, S. C , not included.
[3] Spokane, Wash , not included
[4] Helena, Mont , not included.
[5] Superior, Wis., not included
[6] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N. C , not included.
[7] Tampa, Fla., and Helena, Mont , not included.
[8] Barre, Vt , not included
[9] Winston-Salem, N C , not included
[10] Tampa, Fla , not included
[11] Tampa, Fla , Helena, Mont , and Tacoma, Wash , not included.
[12] Tacoma, Wash , not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Atlantic	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended October 17, 1925—The following report for the week ended October 17, 1925, was sent from the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	-------	0	-------	3	1	1
Bombay	-------	1	-------	0	8	4
Madras	-------	0	-------	0	9	7
Rangoon	-------	7	-------	0	0	0
Karachi	-------	5	-------	0	0	0
Negapatam	-------	0	-------	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	2	1
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bangkok	0	0	6	4	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manila	0	0	16	11	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	1	-------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	13	0	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	-------	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHOLERA ON VESSEL

Steamship "Amboise"—At Hongkong from Yokohama via Shanghai—September 16, 1925.—Two fatal cases of cholera were reported on the steamship *Amboise* at Hongkong from Yokohama, Japan, via

Shanghai. The vessel was in port at Shanghai September 11 to 13, 1925. The drinking water on board the *Amboise* was not changed at Hongkong, the cholera infection having clearly been acquired on land at Shanghai The vessel arrived at Suez, Egypt, October 15, having been admitted to free pratique at the intermediate ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti. The destination of the *Amboise* was stated to be Marseille.

EGYPT

Plague—September 10-16, 1925—October 1-14, 1925.—Plague has been reported in Egypt as follows: Week ended September 16—two cases, of which one occurred at Alexandria, week ended October 7—three cases, of which two cases occurred at Port Said, week ended October 14—nine cases occurring in one district Total, January 1 to October 14, 1925—126 cases, as compared with 357 cases reported for the corresponding period of the year 1924

MALTA

Further relative to smallpox—Valetta and vicinity[1]—Further information received relative to smallpox at Valetta, Malta, and in vicinity shows from October 5 to 21, 1925, 24 cases, of which 7 cases occurred in the port of Valetta, 14 in the adjacent locality of Floriana, and 3 in contacts at the Lazaretto. Four deaths from the disease were reported.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Typhus fever—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, 161 cases of typhus fever with 34 deaths were reported in the Union of South Africa. Of these, 2 cases were reported in the European population. For distribution according to locality, see page 2591.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St Thomas and St John		
Dengue	5	
Gonorrhea	7	
Syphilis	9	
Uncinariasis	1	Necator americanus.
St Croix		
Chancroid	1	
Dysentery	2	Entamebic.
Filariasis	3	Bancrofti
Gonorrhea	1	
Syphilis	2	Secondary.
Tuberculosis	2	Chronic
Uncinariasis	2	Necator americanus.

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[1] Public Health Reports, Nov 13, 1025, p 2545.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended November 20, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan				
Taiwan Island—				
Taihoku	Oct 1-8			Present
Philippine Islands				
Manila	Sept 21-Oct 4	167	58	
Province—				
Batangas	Sept 6-12	1		
Bulacan	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Laguna	Sept 6-12	1		
Rizal	Aug 30-Sept 22	3	3	
Surigao	Aug 16-22	1	1	
Zambales	Sept 20-26	1	1	
On vessel				
Steamship Amboise	Sept 16	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai In port at Shanghai Sept 11-13, 1925 Arrived at Suez Oct 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti Destination, Marseille

PLAGUE

Ceylon.				
Colombo	Sept 27-Oct 3	2	2	
China				
Nanking	Sept 27-Oct 10			Present
Egypt				Sept 10-16, 1925 Cases, 2 Oct. 1-14, 1925 Cases, 12 Total, Jan 1-Oct 14, 1925 Cases, 126. Total, corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 357.
City—				
Alexandria	Sept 10-16	1		Imported
Port Said	Oct 1-7	2		
Greece:				
Athens	Oct 1-10	1		
Saloniki	Sept 22-Oct 12	2	1	
India				
Karachi	Oct 4-10	16	8	
Madras Presidency	Sept 13-19	22	13	
Indo-China				
Saigon	Sept 14-20	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Italy				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept 3-5	2		From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Egypt, Sept 17, 1925
Java:				
Cheribon	July 26-Aug 22	52	68	
Pekalongan	Aug 1-22		30	
Soerabaya	Sept 6-12	9	9	
Tegal	Aug 1-22		11	
Siam				
Bangkok	Sept. 20-26	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Oct 4-17	77	47	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Sept. 8-14	34		Natives.
Southern Rhodesia	Aug 20-Sept 16	4		Do
China.				
Foochow	Sept. 27-Oct. 3			Present.
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Sept 7-27	3	3	
Harbin	Oct 1-7	1		
Nanking	Sept 27-Oct. 10			Do
Shanghai	do		2	
Swatow	Sept 27-Oct 3			Endemic.

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Oct 11-24	110		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct 18-24	1		Removed from vessel From Durham
Sheffield	Oct 10-24	16		
Greece				
Saloniki	Sept 22-28		1	
India				
Madras	Oct 4-10	3	2	
Indo-China				
Saigon	Sept 14-20	1		Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Irak				
Bagdad	Sept 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Java				
Bantam	Aug 1-8	4		
Batavia	Sept 19-25	1		Province
Besoeki	Aug 23-Sept 5	14	2	
Cheribon	Aug 9-15	1		
Pasoeroean	Aug 30-Sept 5	35	1	
Soerabaya	Aug 30-Sept 12	203	20	
Malta				Oct 5-21, 1925 Cases 24, deaths, 4 Valetta and vicinity, from contact at lazaretto, 1 case
Floriana	Oct 5-21	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				
Durango				State—September-October, 1925. Deaths, 9
Portugal				
Lisbon	Sept 21-Oct 11		14	
Spain				
Malaga	Oct 11-17		2	
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 8.
Cape Province	Aug 23-Sept 12			Outbreaks
Orange Free State	Aug 30-Sept 5			Outbreak
Transvaal	Aug 30-Sept 12			Outbreaks
Johannesburg	Sept 5-11	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	Oct 8-14	1		
Mexico				
San Luis Potosi	Oct 25-31		1	
Poland				Aug 23-Sept 5, 1925 Cases, 34; 1 death
Union of South Africa				July, 1925 Cases, 161, deaths, 34, of which 2 European
Cape Province				July, 1925 Cases, 31; deaths, 4; colored.
Do	Aug 23-Sept 19			Outbreaks.
East London	Sept 13-19	1		Native.
Natal				July, 1925 Cases, 15; deaths, 5; colored
Durban	Aug 23-29	1		
Orange Free State				July, 1925 Cases, 99, deaths, 20
Do	Sept 6-12			Outbreaks
Transvaal				July, 1925 Cases, 16, deaths, 5

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172; deaths, 120 June 28-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 21.
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-Sept 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
Shanghai	July-September	2,058	218	Foreign Cases, 58, deaths, 15 Native Cases, 2,000, deaths, 203
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug. 29, 1925, Cases, 16,453, deaths, 9,239.
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	81	66	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Oct 3	49	19	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	7	6	
Indo-China.				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	June 23-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do
Japan:				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands.				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug. 16	17	4	
Do	Sept 7-20	8	6	
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Do	Aug 16-22	3	3	
Siam,				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
——		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai.

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept. 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr 1-May 31, 1925, Cases, 129; deaths, 118
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	16	13	
Do	Aug. 30-Sept 19	4	4	
Do	Sept. 18			Plague in rats.

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Sept 12			Do
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Oct 15, 1925 Rats taken, 65,032, rats found infected, 272
Do	Sept 1-Oct 15	10	8	
Egypt				Jan 1-Sept 9, 1925 Cases, 111 Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 354
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 23-Sept 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Sept 30	63	18	
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct 3	1		
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-Sept 12, 1925. Cases, 7,444; deaths, 5,025
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Sept 12	23	17	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6-Oct 3	7	4	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept. 12	163	65	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925. Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	212	175	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 31-Sept 13	2	1	Do
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22-Sept 11	100	101	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-12			Epidemic in capital and in five native villages.
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Aug 22		66	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java—Continued				
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 27		96	
Do	June 28-July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	22	7	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Do	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-August	70	66	Bubonic, 25, pneumonic, 28, septicemic, 17
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 1 case August, 1925 1 case Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Peru				July-August, 1925. Cases, 40, deaths, 18
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July-August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Province of Bukeevsk
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	5	4	
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found.
Straits Settlements.				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives.
On vessel:				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt. Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said. Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich.	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London. Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept. 9, 1925.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug. 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-30	6		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Do	Sept 19-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Oct 3	145	75	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Sept 26	73	19	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug 23-Sept 12	32	4	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept. 30, 1925: Cases, 52; deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct. 4-17	8		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept. 19			Present
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread
Foochow	May 9-Aug 22			Present
Hongkong	Apr 18-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Aug 30	5	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Sept 26			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Sept 12			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925 Cases, 3; deaths, 1 Occurring in State of Slovakia
Egypt				January-July, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102 July, 1925 Cases, 19
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,121, deaths, 99 July, 1925 Cases, 159, deaths, 36
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441. June 28-Oct 10, 1925 Cases, 722
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Oct 17	18	1	
Sheffield	Oct 4-10	8		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug. 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27.
Hungary.				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Sept 12, 1925 Cases, 21,180, deaths, 5,063
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	35	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	64	53	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 26	10	6	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Oct 3	141	52	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	29	14	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-Sept 6	15	4	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46.
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug. 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110. June 28-Sept 26, 1925: Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Sept 26	59		Do.
Japan:				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-22	5		Province.
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-18	1		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pekalongan	Apr. 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug. 16-29	173	36	
South Bantam	Apr. 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Do	Oct 5-13	16	4	
Floriana	do	9		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January-June, 1925. Deaths, 2,667
Durango	July-August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do
Do	Sept 27-Oct 17	3		Do
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Do	Oct 11-21		3	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,541 deaths, 169
Persia:				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Do	Aug 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925: Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925: Cases, 2 Aug. 2-8, 1925 Case, 1.
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct. 3	100	14	Sept 7-20, 1925 Deaths, 6
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 3	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925. Cases, 22, death, 1
Russia				December, 1924. Cases, 1,000 January-April, 1925: Cases, 5,733
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct. 10		44	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra.				
Padang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland.				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct 6		91	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug 8			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-May, 1925 Cases, 11
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug. 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January - June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 3
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile:				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct 3		13	
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-8	2		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia. July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19.
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925: Cases, 6; Aug 1925 Case, 1.
Great Britain:				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6 July-August, 1925. Cases, 17, deaths, 3.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept. 1-30	12	1	Including Piræus
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak:				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland:				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April - June, 1925 Cases, 26.
Libau	July 14-20	1		July-August, 1925: Cases, 9.
Lithuania				March-May, 1925. Cases, 158; deaths, 7

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Oct 17	82		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421 July, 1925 Cases, 59
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20-Sept 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	9		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Do	Sept 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001, deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 173, deaths, 16
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept 1-10	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain:				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925. Cases, 61, deaths. 4.
Cape Province	Apr 19-July 25	30	5	June, 1925 Cases, 26, deaths, 1
Do	Aug 9-15			Outbreaks.
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925. Cases, 2
Durban	Feb 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925. Cases, 27, deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	May-June	17	4	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do.
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

A Study of Heredity and Culture as Factors in Body Build

Low Death Rates in 1925 in a Large Group of Insured Persons

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1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst. Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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HEREDITY AND CULTURE AS FACTORS IN BODY BUILD

By C B Davenport and Louise A Nelson, Carnegie Institution of Washington

1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The prevailing explanation of obesity made by the physiologists of nutrition is well expressed by Tileston (in Barker's Endocrinology and Metabolism, Vol. IV, p. 34). He states that exogenous obesity, the "Mastfettsucht" of the Germans, constitutes probably 99 per cent or more of the cases met in practice. This "exogenous obesity is the ordinary form in which the condition is simply the result of an excess of intake over outgo in an otherwise healthy organism" (p 33). If this is, indeed, the whole story, then we should expect a perfect correlation between such excess and deviation from normal build. One of us has recently (1923) criticized this dogma on the ground that it fails to take into account the factor of heredity or constitution, and that Tileston is not justified in asserting, as he does on page 34 (in consonance, it must be said, with nutritional physiologists in general), that adiposity of the ordinary form is not inherited, and the fact that certain races show a large incidence of obesity is to be attributed entirely to their manner of life.

The evidence which was adduced in the paper (1923) of one of the present writers, for an hereditary factor, lay in the following facts: (1) That two slender parents rarely have a fleshy child, whereas two fleshy parents not infrequently have a slender child; (2) that when one parent is fleshy and the other slender, the children are prevailingly fleshy, but less so than when the parents are both fleshy, suggesting hereditary dominance of fleshiness; (3) that when the parents are of mixed heredity in respect to build, their children are most variable in build; (4) that there is regression to mediocrity in build of children of parents both of whom are slender; (5) that frequently children undergo, during their lifetime, the same changes in build that their parents did during their lives; (6) that in the population at large the distribution of indices of build is not a random one but that, on the contrary, there are certain biotypes—slender, medium, and fleshy—which show themselves at all ages from birth to maturity, and are distinguishable by the fact that they are more frequent than persons of intermediate size.

2. METHODS AND MATERIAL

It has seemed desirable to secure other tests of the possibility of inherited factors in build, and certain data collected by the Eugenics Record Office of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in cooperation with the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore (of which Mr Robert Garrett is president and Dr William Burdick is director), seemed to afford the opportunity. The collection of these data was made by Miss Louise A. Nelson, who visited about 100 families, made measurements of height and chest girth, and secured a statement about weight from as many members of each family as possible. Also a statement was obtained as to feeding and exercising habits, as well as scholastic standing The following is an example of a record of one individual in a family.

Family A —Maryland family of Austrian extraction belonging to the laboring class and living in a comfortable home in a poor rural section

Personal History III–12 John A , born in E——, Md , April 4, 1913 Age, 10 years Height in stocking feet, 54 inches, weight in indoor clothing and without shoes, 65 pounds Chest girth over cotton shirt, 24½ inches Scholastic standing, "G" He has a good appetite, eats little meat, drinks coffee three times a day, and drinks tea Exercises vigorously, works on the farm, has had whooping cough.

The weights were reduced to the "stripped" condition by use of the following table, based on Martin (1914, p 52).

Age	Males	Females
3–6 years	1/20 off.	1/15 off
7–14 years	1/14 off	1/13 off.
Adults, winter	9 pounds off	8 pounds off.
Adults, summer	7 pounds off.	6 pounds off.

The girths measured over a shirt or "shirt waist" are reduced to "on skin" dimensions by subtracting the amounts given in the following table.

Season	Males	Females
Winter	5 cm. (2 inches).	6 cm (2 4 inches).
Summer	2 cm. (0 8 inches).	2.5 cm. (1 inch).

The following index of build was used: The chest girth (on skin) divided by net stature (without shoes). This is the "relative chest girth."

The standard indices of build employed are as follows:

Age, years	8	9–10	11	12	13–14	15–16	17–18	19–20	21–45
Standard relative chest girth	50	49	48	47	48	49	50	51	52

This standard was calculated for males, but was used for females also, in default of any special standards for that sex.

The grades for nutrition were assigned about as follows:

- −2 Has a poor appetite, eats very little
- −1. Eats little, is a dainty eater, has finicky appetite.
- 0. Eats a moderate amount of food.
- +1. Eats heartily
- +2. Is a very hearty eater; eats voraciously.

The grades for activity were assigned about as follows.

- −2. Very inactive; spends most of his time sitting in chair or lying on bed
- −1 Exercises little.
- 0 Exercises moderately.
- +1 Exercises vigorously. "Exercises to reduce weight."
- +2. Exceedingly active, extraordinarily energetic

The current hypothesis that build is correlated directly with food intake and inversely with activity would seem to be roughly tested by subtracting the grade for activity from the grade for nutrition, and correlating the difference, which we may call "nutritional residual," with build. If the activity grade is more than the nutrition grade (the sign of the grade being duly regarded), the difference is negative. Thus, nutrition grade 2 minus activity grade −2 gives residual grade of 4. Nutrition grade −1 minus activity grade −1 gives nutritional residual grade of 0. The residual grades thus calculated, running from −4 to +4, are correlated with the difference between the build of the person and the standard build for that age. This difference may be called the "abmodality in build." It runs in our series from −24 to +21.

3. RESULTS

The correlation between "abmodality in build" and "residual grade" was found for a population of 402 persons. It is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1—*Correlation between "abmodality in build" and "residual grade"*

Nutritional residual	Abmodality in build (deviation of relative chest girth from standard)																Total
	−25 to −23	−22 to −20	−19 to −17	−16 to −14	−13 to −11	−10 to −8	−7 to −5	−4 to −2	−1 to 1	2 to 4	5 to 7	8 to 10	11 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 19	20 to 22	
−4								1									1
−3						1	1	2									4
−2					1	3	7	6	0	2	1						20
−1				2	0	14	10	11	12	2	5	2	1	1			60
0	1	0	0	4	1	5	38	42	38	35	21	14	4	3			206
+1				1	1	2	10	11	13	13	18	9	4	1	1	1	85
+2							1	4	5	6	4	2	1	0	1	1	25
+3											1						1
Total	1	0	0	7	3	25	67	77	68	58	50	27	10	5	2	2	402

Correlation

Abmodality of build Avg $= -0.821$, $\sigma = 6.317$.
Nutritional residual Avg $= +0.547$, $\sigma = 0.978$
Correlation between abmodality of build and nutritional residual $r = 0.335$.

A word in justification of the nutritional residual seems to be called for. It depends clearly upon estimates that are not exactly measured and estimates of things like appetite and activity that are not commensurate. Although these facts must be taken into account, they do not deprive the residual of great value In both appetite and activity we have great medium groups whose central points are comparable because modal These constitute the majority, perhaps 75 per cent, of all cases At the extremes are the rare, striking, more or less bizarre cases, whether of appetite or activity, which constitute apparently the limiting 1 per cent at each end of the series. Beyond the majority class, yet not extreme, lie the major and minor classes, whether of exercise or nutrition, constituting each about 12 per cent. Of course, these figures are estimates, yet they indicate approximations to the quantitative values of judgments. In any case, though the classes were not precisely measured, the procedure of subtracting one from the other is significant and without considerable error.

It might be urged that body build has no inherent relation to state of nutrition. Yet, especially in the developmental years considered in this study, the relation must be fairly close. For undernourished children have usually a small skeletal frame as well as poor muscular and fatty development; while those who have been well nourished from infancy tend to gain a large frame, well covered on the chest. A large relative chest girth is as good a measure of high nutrition as any other index of nutrition, and probably better than one that includes absolute weight of the entire body.

From Table 1 it appears that the correlation between abmodality of build and nutritional residual is represented by the correlation coefficient of 0.335. Since a correlation coefficient of 1 00 indicates perfect correlation and 0.00 no correlation at all, this coefficient indicates that the correlation between abmodality of build and nutritional residual is by no means perfect, but about one third of a perfect correlation.

The criticism may be directed toward this conclusion that it can not stand against conclusions based on such measurements of exquisite precision as those of physiological nutritionists. Of the precision of the studies on basal metabolism, and on oxygen consumption and heat increment with activity, there can be no dispute; but these measurements do not show that man is a simple form of heat engine. As Du Bois says (1924, p. 182): "Some of these (exogeneously obese patients) obviously eat more than their neighbors, others obviously lead more sedentary lives. A few seem to be fairly active in their habits and frugal in their diets These furnish us with the true problem of obesity.'' We may grant that men are heat engines, but they have extraordinary capacities for adjustment, regulation, and economy of operation, and these capacities apparently differ in different families.

The objection may be raised that the method is only roughly quantitative and this is readily granted. However, errors are as likely to be in one direction as another and tend to cancel each other. In so far as they do not cancel each other, they tend to reduce the coefficient of correlation

Owing to the fact that the 402 persons considered in Table 1 are not from 402 families but from 71, it appears that on the average there were more than 5 8 persons to the family. Inasmuch as there are doubtless hereditary factors involved in body build, appetite, and desire for activity, these factors are probably responsible for a certain amount of "spurious correlation " This would tend to increase the correlation observed, just how much we have not sought to determine.

If abmodality of build depends so little upon nutritional residual, it remains to inquire what other factors determine build. The answer to this question has, we believe, been already given in a study of heredity of build recently published by the Carnegie Institution, of Washington. This study showed that there are several—at least three—biotypes (or elementary species) of human beings in the population of this country characterized by special conditions of build. There is a slender, a medium, and at least one fleshy biotype. In some families there is only one factor, in others there are two or more factors involved in build. In some cases these idiosyncrasies of build may be due to endocrine idiosyncrasies. In other cases, perhaps, to more general peculiarities of metabolism.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that both constitutional and cultural factors play a part in determining abmodalities of build. The constitutional factors may be regarded as not less important in determining the result than the cultural factors.

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Du Bois, E F. (1924) · Basal Metabolism in Health and Disease. Lea and Febiger. Philadelphia. 372 pp.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISION OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1925

The accompanying tables are taken from the October issue of the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and present the mortality experience of the company for September, as compared with August, 1925, and the death rates for white and colored policyholders for the first nine months of the years 1923, 1924, and 1925. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 16,000,000 policyholders.

The death rate for September in this group of insured persons was 8.4 per 1,000, as compared with 8.5 for September, 1924. With the exceptions of June and August, declines from the 1924 rates have been recorded for each of the first nine months of 1925.

Typhoid fever, for the sixth month out of the first nine months of 1925, registered a higher death rate than it did for the corresponding month of 1924; and it is predicted that, unless a marked improvement occurs during the last quarter, typhoid, for the first time in many years, will show an increased death rate over the preceding year.

The mortality record for violence is unfavorable, except for suicides. Accidents as a group showed an increase in death rate of 7.3 per cent over the rate for September, 1924. The death rate for automobile accidents in September was 20 per 100,000—the highest rate ever recorded in any month in the records of the company.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, August and September, 1925, and September and year, 1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed[1]			
	September, 1925	August, 1925	September, 1924	Year 1924
Total, all causes	841.6	747.2	852.6	905.2
Typhoid fever	8.6	6.0	8.2	4.4
Measles	.9	1.4	6	7.2
Scarlet fever	9	1.8	1.2	4.4
Whooping cough	9.1	8.6	8.6	7.4
Diphtheria	7.5	5.1	7.5	13.1
Influenza	5.4	3.8	3.7	16.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	86.9	81.6	90.9	104.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	75.3	70.3	70.9	92.3
Cancer	68.6	62.6	74.4	70.2
Diabetes mellitus	13.1	11.1	14.5	14.8
Cerebral hemorrhage	46.1	42.3	53.1	60.1
Organic diseases of heart	100.4	94.6	111.3	123.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	39.2	32.8	38.5	88.6
Other respiratory diseases	10.0	9.4	9.9	13.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	87.5	60.2	73.3	32.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	60.5	56.0	60.7	65.3
Puerperal state	14.3	13.9	15.1	16.8
Suicides	7.4	5.1	8.1	7.2
Homicides	8.0	6.6	7.3	7.1
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	69.3	69.7	64.6	62.5
Traumatism by automobiles	20.0	18.4	19.2	15.7
All other causes	197.9	173.6	201.1	186.5

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[1] All figures include infants insured under one year of age.

FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1925

The health record of American and Canadian wage earners and their families during the first nine months of 1925 has never been equaled during the corresponding period of any year, as indicated by the unprecedented favorable mortality experience of these industrial insurance policyholders. Among the white persons of this group the death rate for the first nine months of 1925 was 8.2 per 1,000, as compared with 9.2 in 1924, 8.8 in 1923, 8.4 in 1922, 8.2 in 1921, and 9.8 in 1920. The 1925 rate shows actual improvement over the rate for 1921, though numerically the same, since infant lives were not insured in 1921.

The record for the colored policyholders is not quite as favorable as that for the white. While better than in 1924, this year's colored death rate to date is not as good as in 1922 and 1921.

The most important single item in this good health record is the continued decline in mortality from tuberculosis, the rate for white policyholders (81.2 per 100,000) representing a decrease of 17.7 per cent from last year's figure for the same period. A decrease was also registered for colored persons.

Measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria all show improvement in comparison with prior years.

Pneumonia and other respiratory conditions show reductions from preceding years. The decline in the broncho-pneumonia death rate is particularly significant, since it has occurred despite an increase in the number of infants insured.

The death rate for influenza has been running higher than in 1924, but it is still below the rate for most other recent years.

Lower rates are shown for the three leading "degenerative" diseases—organic heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage, and chronic nephritis. The combined death rate for these three conditions shows a decline of 10.4 per cent among the white and of 7.8 per cent among the colored policyholders from the rate for the first nine months of 1924.

A lower death rate is shown for puerperal diseases in both white and colored women.

The figures indicate that automobile fatalities have increased, and it is predicted that, if conditions in this group are representative of those in the general population, the 1925 automobile accident death rate will reach a new maximum in 1925.

Death rates per 100,000 persons exposed compared by white and colored policyholders for the first nine months of 1923, 1924, and 1925

[Industrial department Metropolitan Life Insurance Co]

Cause of death	Death rates per 100,000 persons exposed					
	White			Colored		
	January-September, 1925	January-September, 1924	January-September, 1923	January-September, 1925	January-September, 1924	January-September, 1923
All causes of death	822.2	921.6	880.0	1,501.2	1,637.3	1,495.2
Typhoid fever	3.1	3.5	4.2	11.4	10.1	10.2
Measles	3.6	10.6	11.6	2.4	6.5	10.3
Scarlet fever	4.1	5.9	5.1	1.2	.9	1.3
Whooping cough	7.3	8.2	7.3	13.9	14.7	11.9
Diphtheria and croup	10.6	15.3	15.5	4.3	5.0	5.0
Influenza	20.3	15.6	32.9	49.7	42.3	69.6
Meningococcus meningitis	.9	.8	.8	.6	.9	.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	81.2	98.7	97.7	230.7	264.2	251.4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	70.9	87.3	88.4	201.1	236.9	229.0
Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc	5.0	6.0	4.6	8.6	8.4	6.4
Other forms of tuberculosis	5.3	5.4	4.6	21.1	18.8	15.9
Cancer	68.7	77.1	71.4	69.3	77.3	67.8
Diabetes	15.0	16.1	17.2	15.6	17.1	14.7
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	48.1	60.3	57.0	86.8	104.8	96.2
Organic diseases of the heart	113.2	123.7	120.9	212.5	226.5	205.5
Total respiratory diseases	89.3	104.0	92.5	185.3	212.0	177.9
Bronchitis	4.8	5.5	5.6	8.2	10.3	10.1
Bronchopneumonia	33.5	41.1	30.6	58.9	68.4	45.4
Pneumonia—lobar and undefined	43.7	48.7	48.4	104.9	120.1	110.5
Other diseases of respiratory system	7.3	8.7	7.9	13.3	13.3	12.0
Diarrhea and enteritis	34.4	34.7	26.0	39.3	35.0	25.6
Under 2 years	29.6	29.3	20.5	29.3	24.7	17.1
Two years and over	4.8	5.5	5.4	9.9	10.3	8.5
Acute nephritis	4.5	5.3	4.8	15.6	17.6	14.7
Chronic nephritis	61.5	64.7	64.6	121.8	125.3	113.7
Total puerperal state	15.5	17.7	17.6	25.4	28.8	23.4
Puerperal septicemia	5.6	6.5	6.6	10.9	11.3	9.6
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	3.6	4.6	4.1	5.9	7.6	5.7
Other diseases of puerperal state	6.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	9.9	8.2
Total external causes	72.9	78.5	72.6	113.1	122.6	111.2
Suicides	7.0	8.0	8.0	4.2	5.3	5.2
Homicides	3.5	3.2	3.4	32.4	39.1	31.9
Accidental and unspecified violence	62.3	67.3	61.2	76.4	78.1	74.1
Accidental drowning	7.3	9.1	8.0	8.9	10.4	7.1
Automobile accidents	17.0	16.3	14.3	14.4	14.8	12.0
All other and ill-defined causes of death	167.9	184.0	160.2	305.3	325.7	284.4

ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Influenza and pneumonia held compensable under workmen's compensation act.—(Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors.) A marble setter, as the result of exposure in the course of his employment, contracted influenza which later developed into pneumonia causing death. The court sustained an award to the widow under the workmen's compensation act. (De La Pena *v.* Jackson Stone Co. et al., 130 Atl. 89.)

Enjoining of unlawful transportation and disposal of garbage.—(Maryland Court of Appeals.) The city of Baltimore contracted with a private corporation for the disposal of garbage produced in the city. Under the contract the city was to transport the garbage in covered scows to the reduction company's plant where the same was to be disposed of without the creation of any nuisance. In a suit against the city and the reduction company for injunctive relief brought by persons living in the vicinity of the reduction plant, it was alleged that the city transported the garbage in uncovered scows and that the reduction company disposed of the garbage in such a manner as to create a nuisance It was alleged that flies, odors, and gases, which resulted from the manner in which the garbage was transported and reduced, impaired the health and interfered with the comfort of the complainants. The court of appeals held that the facts alleged were sufficient to entitle the complainants to relief, but, due to errors in pleading, relief could not be granted in that particular proceeding (Block et al *v.* Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al., 129 Atl. 887.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 14, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Nov 14, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Nov 14, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	62, 053, 222	57, 698, 430
Number of death claims	11, 502	10, 057
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 7	9. 1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 14, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov 14, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 14, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Nov 14, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (69 cities)	6,993	12.5	[3] 11.9	770	[3] 789	[4] 62
Akron	37			5	3	56
Albany [5]	46	20.0	15.0	5	2	109
Atlanta	77			11	2	
White	33			5		
Colored	44	(6)		6		
Baltimore [5]	201	13.2	15.0	24	34	72
White	149			16		59
Colored	52	(6)		8		129
Birmingham	68	17.2	18.7	9	7	
White	28			3		
Colored	40	(6)		6		
Boston	233	15.5	15.8	35	23	92
Bridgeport	34			6	3	96
Buffalo	166	15.6	12.3	20	20	81
Cambridge	28	13.0	11.6	6	1	100
Camden	41	16.6	15.7	7	7	111
Canton	22	10.8	9.6	2	6	42
Chicago [5]	640	11.1	10.7	84	58	74
Cincinnati	146	18.6	13.7	12	19	71
Cleveland	192	10.7	9.1	25	16	62
Columbus	55	10.2	12.2	7	5	64
Dallas	57	15.4	11.4	8	8	
White	49			7		
Colored	8	(6)		1		
Dayton	39	11.8	10.5	3	7	47
Denver	64	11.9	15.7	6	11	
Des Moines	27	9.4	12.6	3	0	51
Detroit	265	11.1	10.3	43	45	74
Duluth	14	6.6	4.8	2	0	43
El Paso	28	13.9	14.0	2	3	
Erie	26			6	1	117
Fall River [5]	32	13.8	9.5	8	8	116
Flint	21	8.4	7.1	3	2	47
Forth Worth	36	12.3	5.6	4	3	
White	26			4		
Colored	10	(6)		0		
Grand Rapids	33	11.3	10.5	4	0	63
Houston	35	11.1	15.6	5	2	
White	27			4		
Colored	8	(6)		1		
Indianapolis	95	13.8	14.6	9	11	64
Jersey City	69	11.4	10.7	4	13	28
Kansas City, Kans	30	12.6	10.7	3	1	60
White	20			2		45
Colored	10	(6)		1		184
Kansas City, Mo	110	15.6	14.9	10	11	
Los Angeles	215			23	21	63
Louisville	85	17.1	16.9	5	11	42
White	65			5		48
Colored	20	(6)		0		0
Lowell	26	11.6	11.3	4	4	69
Lynn	20	10.0	10.1	2	3	50
Memphis	56	16.7	23.6	7	8	
White	28			7		
Colored	28	(6)		0		
Milwaukee	107	11.1	8.8	18	14	83
Minneapolis	105	12.9	12.9	10	11	53
Nashville [5]	59	22.6	17.7	6	5	
White	31			3		
Colored	28	(6)		3		

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[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 68 cities

[4] Data for 63 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, November 13, 1925.

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population Atlanta 31, Baltimore, 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans, 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 14, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 18, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Contd.

City	Week ended Nov 14, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 14, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Nov 14, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New Bedford	21	8.1	8.3	3	4	49
New Haven	28	8.2	9.8	7	5	91
New Orleans	149	18.7	16.0	16	13	----------
White	100	----------	----------	13	----------	----------
Colored	49	(6)	----------	3	----------	----------
New York	1,367	11.7	11.2	143	163	57
Bronx Borough	181	10.5	8.9	18	10	62
Brooklyn Borough	435	10.1	10.6	37	75	38
Manhattan Borough	608	14.0	12.7	79	71	82
Queens Borough	112	10.2	10.0	9	5	42
Richmond Borough	31	12.1	15.6	0	2	0
Newark, N J	93	10.7	11.2	20	20	91
Norfolk	28	----------	----------	1	5	18
White	10	----------	----------	1	----------	29
Colored	18	(6)	----------	0	----------	0
Oakland	44	9.0	11.0	3	3	34
Oklahoma City	19	----------	----------	2	6	----------
Omaha	41	10.1	11.5	2	2	21
Paterson	26	9.6	9.6	3	2	50
Philadelphia	463	12.2	12.7	45	66	56
Pittsburgh	197	16.3	12.0	14	27	47
Portland, Oreg	68	12.6	11.3	2	9	20
Providence	64	13.6	11.8	9	6	71
Richmond	58	16.2	16.2	6	3	72
White	43	----------	----------	4	----------	72
Colored	15	(6)	----------	2	----------	72
Rochester	68	10.7	11.9	5	9	40
St Louis	216	13.7	12.8	16	11	----------
St Paul	58	12.3	8.8	2	2	17
Salt Lake City [5]	32	12.7	11.8	6	2	90
San Antonio	62	16.3	11.4	7	9	----------
San Diego	28	13.8	13.5	3	1	70
San Francisco	143	13.4	12.6	3	9	17
Schenectady	16	8.2	4.2	1	1	28
Seattle	66	----------	----------	4	5	39
Somerville	16	8.2	10.4	1	4	26
Spokane	33	15.8	10.5	3	2	67
Springfield, Mass	30	10.3	11.2	1	7	15
Syracuse	44	12.0	11.4	6	2	75
Tacoma	21	10.5	9.6	1	2	23
Toledo	64	11.6	8.9	7	3	63
Trenton	26	10.3	11.3	0	2	0
Utica	27	13.1	----------	4	----------	86
Washington, D C	129	13.5	11.9	11	7	62
White	82	----------	----------	5	----------	41
Colored	47	(6)	----------	6	----------	110
Waterbury	29	----------	----------	4	2	86
Wilmington, Del	14	6.0	7.4	0	2	0
Worcester	51	13.4	14.7	6	7	69
Yonkers	21	9.8	12.4	8	2	175
Youngstown	24	7.8	8.7	1	3	12

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[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, November 13, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population Atlanta 31, Baltimore, 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans , 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D C , 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended November 21, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	13
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	49
Influenza	90
Malaria	28
Measles	1
Mumps	24
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	71
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	10

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	4
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	23
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	10

ARKANSAS

Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	12
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	84
Malaria	50
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	5
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	1

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Oakland	1
Riverside	1
Chicken pox	239
Diphtheria	111
Influenza	17
Measles	17
Mumps	165
Poliomyelitis	
Bakersfield	1
Fresno County	1
Kern County	1
Lodi	1
Los Angeles County	1
Oakland	3
Ojai	1
Redlands	1
San Benito County	1
San Bernardino County	1
Santa Monica	1
Scarlet fever	146
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	7
Los Angeles County	7
Oakland	10
Scattering	15
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	22

COLORADO

(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	41
Diphtheria	31
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	24
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	17

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Anthrax	1
Chicken pox	69
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	3
Diphtheria	35
Dysentery (amebic)	1
German measles	1
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	93
Mumps	12
Pneumonia (broncho)	21
Pneumonia (lobar)	43
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	50
Septic sore throat	3
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	26
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	83

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	4
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	1

FLORIDA

Diphtheria	43
Influenza	20
Malaria	38
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	74
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	7
Tetanus	10
Tuberculosis	83
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	9

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Conjunctivitis (acute)	1
Diphtheria	23
Dysentery	7
Hookworm disease	6
Influenza	142
Malaria	17
Measles	2
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	58
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	10

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Diphtheria	
Cook County	80
Kankakee County	5
Rock Island County	5
Scattering	42
Influenza	12
Measles	210
Pneumonia	248
Poliomyelitis	
Cook County	1
Putnam County	1
Winnebago County	1
Scarlet fever	322
Smallpox	
Cook County	1
McLean County	13
Scattering	1
Tuberculosis	388
Typhoid fever	
Saline County	8
Tazewell County	6
Scattering	23
Whooping cough	71

INDIANA

Chicken pox	63
Diphtheria	53
Influenza	14
Measles	17
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	169
Smallpox	44
Trachoma	13
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	15

IOWA

Chicken pox	69
Diphtheria	50
German measles	1
Impetigo contagiosa	3
Measles	3
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	57
Smallpox	23
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	15

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Junction City	1
Kansas City	1
Osborne	1
Chicken pox	101
Diphtheria	36
German measles	1
Measles	9
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet fever	65
Smallpox (scattering)	11
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever (scattering)	14
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	32

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	38
Influenza	21
Malaria	10
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	11

MAINE

Chicken pox	71
Diphtheria	12
Measles	3
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	26
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	4
Vincent's angina	2
Whooping cough	72

MARYLAND [1]

Chicken pox	109
Diphtheria	44
Dysentery	3
German measles	1
Influenza	18
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	134
Mumps	43
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia (broncho)	26
Pneumonia (lobar)	36
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	52

MASSACHUSETTS

Chicken pox	247
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	11
Diphtheria	91
German measles	15
Influenza	18
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	1,038
Mumps	53
Ophthalmia neonatorum	25
Pneumonia (lobar)	144
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	213
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	127
Tuberculosis (other forms)	24
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	151

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	120
Measles	136
Pneumonia	132
Scarlet fever	207
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	137

MINNESOTA

Chicken pox	123
Diphtheria	72
Influenza	1
Measles	8
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	216
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	50

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	33
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	12

MISSOURI

Chicken pox	105
Diphtheria	92
Influenza	17
Malaria	1
Measles	5
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	54
Poliomyelitis	1
Rabies	3
Scarlet fever	138
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	6
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	32

MONTANA

Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	6
Measles	13
Mumps	136
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	11
Whooping cough	14

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	4
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	30
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	8

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	281
Diphtheria	81
Influenza	6
Measles	168
Pneumonia	113
Poliomyelitis	1
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	162
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	39

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	18
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	21

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	96
Influenza	17
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	461
Pneumonia	253
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	195
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	158

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	94
Diphtheria	122
Measles	42
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	73
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	10
Trachoma	11
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	52

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	
Tillman	19
Scattering	47
Influenza	132
Malaria	41
Measles	3
Mumps	5
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	62
Poliomyelitis—Johnston	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	8

OKLAHOMA—continued

	Cases
Typhoid fever	
Mayes	9
Scattering	60
Whooping cough	21

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	47
Diphtheria	
Coos County	8
Portland	24
Scattering	9
Influenza	7
Measles	4
Mumps	22
Pneumonia	[2]4
Scarlet fever	51
Smallpox	
Salem	13
Scattering	8
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	16

PENNSYLVANIA

Chicken pox	767
Diphtheria	
Philadelphia	159
Pittsburgh	24
Scattering	149
German measles	11
Impetigo contagiosa	51
Lethargic encephalitis—Philadelphia	1
Malaria	2
Measles	557
Mumps	92
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Philadelphia	3
Pneumonia	129
Scabies	35
Scarlet fever	500
Trachoma—Philadelphia	1
Tuberculosis	117
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	262

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	7
German measles	5
Influenza	4
Measles	
Charlestown	9
Newport	10
Providence	89
Scattering	8
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	3
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	41

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[2] Deaths.

SOUTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	2

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	41
Dysentery	1
Influenza	32
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	9
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	26
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	6

UTAH

	Cases
Chicken pox	116
Diphtheria	
Murray	8
Ogden	10
Salt Lake City	11
Scattering	6
Measles	2
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	21

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	45
Diphtheria	5
Measles	8
Mumps	6
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	32
Whooping cough	43

VIRGINIA

	Cases
Poliomyelitis—Amherst County	1
Smallpox—Nottoway County	9

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Chicken pox	139
Diphtheria	28
German measles	4
Influenza	1
Measles	6
Mumps	27

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	
Pierce County	1
Seattle	1
Tacoma	1
Scarlet fever	72
Smallpox	
Tacoma	10
Scattering	31
Tuberculosis	86
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	47

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	18
Scarlet fever	17
Typhoid fever	
Montgomery	1
Weston	2

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	116
Diphtheria	34
German measles	4
Measles	1
Mumps	18
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	37
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	256
Diphtheria	32
German measles	17
Influenza	10
Measles	116
Mumps	42
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	136
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	77

WYOMING

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	3

Reports for week ended November 14, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	21
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	3
Pneumonia	33
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	24
Tuberculosis	23
Whooping cough	8

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	7
German measles	13
Measles	1
Mumps	60
Pneumonia	10

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	68
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	24

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	52
Influenza	399
Malaria	205
Measles	6
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	9
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	65

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
October, 1925										
Delaware	-------	20	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	8	-------	40
District of Columbia	0	58	2	-------	8	0	7	93	0	7
Florida	2	101	15	80	1	13	8	9	1	54
Idaho	1	2	0	0	-------	0	5	24	-------	12
Louisiana	2	92	60	76	3	20	3	34	8	169
Maryland	2	167	51	8	84	1	11	130	-------	245
Minnesota	-------	444	2	-------	14	-------	141	596	24	55
Missouri	0	368	44	0	22	0	20	426	7	187
New Jersey	6	429	35	1	160	-------	11	327	0	109
New York	15	934	82	38	1,164	-------	132	728	0	366
North Carolina	1	955	-------	-------	32	-------	6	301	22	97
North Dakota	-------	43	-------	-------	6	-------	21	134	5	52
Ohio	8	767	41	1	315	-------	43	926	39	394

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of October, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever
Illinois	-------	-------	1	6	14
Massachusetts	-------	-------	-------	-------	4
Minnesota	3	-------	-------	67	5
New York	2	2	-------	-------	2
Washington	-------	-------	-------	-------	2

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Nov. 7, 1925	
Number of rats trapped	2,289
Number of rats found to be plague infected	2
Number of squirrels examined	266
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3,591
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov. 6, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Nov. 7, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	938
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Totals	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1925	74,278
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7,277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1925	26,266

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended November 7, 1925, 36 States reported 1,939 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended November 8, 1924, the same States reported 2,316 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 924 cases of diphtheria for the week ended November 7, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,121 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,373 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 1,679 cases of measles for the week ended November 7, 1925, and 703 cases of this disease for the week ended November 8, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 856 cases of measles for the week this year, and 309 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 36 States reported 107 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 7, 1925. The same States reported 138 cases for the week ended November 8, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 2,467 cases; last year, 3,097 cases. One hundred and two cities—this year, 945 cases, last year, 1,148 cases; estimated expectancy, 774 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended November 7, 1925, 36 States reported 263 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 528 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 53 cases, 1924, 138 cases, estimated expectancy, 29 cases.

Typhoid fever.—Eight hundred and two cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended November 7, 1925, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 554 cases of this disease One hundred and two cities reported 152 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 119 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 118 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 95 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows 1925, 815 deaths; 1924, 668

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	26	57	15	2	0	48	2	24
Fall River	120,912	1	4	4	1	0	69	0	2
Springfield	144,227	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	3
Worcester	191,927	6	8	7	0	0	166	0	6
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Providence	242,378	0	12	6	0	0	47	0	5
Connecticut.									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	1	10	2	1	1	5	0	5
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	9	1	0	0	2	1	5
New Haven	172,967	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	4

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	12	26	3	1	1	4	0	19
New York	5,927,625	101	160	109	11	12	206	21	164
Rochester	317,867	39	6	17	0	0	25	1	5
Syracuse	184,511	23	12	1	0	0	0	8	7
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	4
Newark	438,699	15	17	11	6	1	22	1	13
Trenton	127,390	--------	5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	85	64	88	1	2	55	11	40
Pittsburgh	613,442	37	36	17	1	11	1	1	25
Reading	110,917	21	5	1	0	0	2	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	12	19	14	0	7	0	0	17
Cleveland	888,519	41	49	69	3	2	31	0	28
Columbus	261,082	7	12	4	0	2	1	0	2
Toledo	268,338	37	11	12	0	1	3	0	8
Indiana,									
Fort Wayne	93,573	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	342,718	21	23	4	0	0	22	1	8
South Bend	76,709	13	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Terre Haute	68,939	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	67	201	74	11	2	12	2	56
Springfield	61,833	2	3	5	0	0	0	4	4
Michigan:									
Detroit	1,155,000	49	76	35	4	1	33	1	37
Flint	117,968	1	13	6	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	2	8	2	0	1	1	1	0
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Milwaukee	484,595	103	29	40	1	1	0	14	10
Racine	64,393	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota.									
Duluth	106,289	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	52	29	44	0	0	2	0	5
St Paul	241,891	15	20	12	0	1	2	4	4
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	2	2	10	0	--------	1	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	0	7	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	9	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	--------	1	1	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	5	17	8	1	2	1	1	11
St Joseph	78,232	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	5
St Louis	803,853	9	64	51	0	0	1	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	2
Grand Forks	14,547	2	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	3	0	0	0	--------	0	14	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln	58,761	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204,382	20	11	3	0	0	0	0	9
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	9	7	2	0	0	1	1	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	1	3	13	0	0	0	0	9
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	42	26	16	11	3	72	33	30
Cumberland	32, 361	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11, 301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	22	21	10	1	1	2	0	18
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30, 277	4	2	5	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159, 089	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Richmond	181, 044	0	15	22	0	0	1	0	7
Roanoke	55, 502	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	3
Huntington	57, 918	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	2
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	2
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29, 171	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmington	35, 719	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	56, 230	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2
South Carolina									
Charleston	71 245	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia	39, 688	0	3	1	0	0	0	17	0
Greenville	25, 789	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia									
Atlanta	222, 963	2	11	3	47	1	0	0	20
Brunswick	15, 937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89, 448	1	5	1	3	1	0	0	3
Florida									
St Petersburg	24, 403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56, 050	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257, 671	2	13	5	1	0	3	0	10
Tennessee									
Memphis	170, 067	0	16	5	0	1	0	0	7
Nashville	121, 128	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195, 901	0	6	5	6	6	0	0	9
Mobile	63, 858	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45, 383	0	3	2	0	0	0	12	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	2	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70, 916	0	3	7	5	0	1	0	1
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	0	13	8	19	3	1	0	12
Shreveport	54, 590	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma									
Muskogee	31, 485	--------	6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Oklahoma City	101, 150	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	5
Tulsa	102, 018	2	6	7	0	--------	0	0	--------
Texas.									
Dallas	177, 274	2	15	13	1	0	0	0	6
Galveston	46, 877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154, 970	--------	5	8	0	0	0	--------	5
San Antonio	184, 727	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	6
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16, 927	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27, 787	5	2	0	0	0	0	106	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MOUNTAIN—continued									
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	16	15	12	0	0	2	4	6
Pueblo	43, 519	6	4	11	0	1	1	1	1
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	--------	--------	0	0	1	0	--------	1
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	47	3	5	0	0	1	4	2
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	24	6	1	0	--------	1	7	--------
Spokane	104, 573	14	5	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	4	3	5	0	0	0	1	3
Oregon									
Portland	273, 621	10	7	25	0	0	2	8	4
California									
Los Angeles	666, 853	18	40	35	2	3	3	5	10
Sacramento	69 950	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
San Francisco	539, 038	41	20	8	2	1	2	6	10

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	22
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Manchester	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Vermont:											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Massachusetts:											
Boston	31	49	0	0	0	8	3	4	1	47	214
Fall River	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	25
Springfield	6	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	42
Worcester	8	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	46
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Providence	5	5	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	78
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	30
Hartford	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
New Haven	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	15	19	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	7	164
New York	78	59	0	0	0	[2] 109	22	12	3	39	1, 358
Rochester	6	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	10	66
Syracuse	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	28	38
New Jersey											
Camden	1	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	37
Newark	12	18	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	6	106
Trenton	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	45	47	1	0	0	28	8	5	0	25	431
Pittsburgh	28	49	0	0	0	12	2	2	3	15	200
Reading	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	35

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	12	15	0	0	0	11	1	5	0	17	135
Cleveland	23	13	1	0	0	13	4	2	0	32	174
Columbus	8	9	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	72
Toledo	12	4	0	0	0	4	4	12	0	0	70
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Indianapolis	10	8	1	8	0	7	0	3	0	18	101
South Bend	2	4	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	16
Terre Haute	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	18
Illinois											
Chicago	102	64	1	0	0	42	7	5	1	39	653
Springfield	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
Michigan											
Detroit	55	69	2	0	0	13	3	5	2	37	270
Flint	8	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16	17
Grand Rapids	9	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	25
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Milwaukee	25	9	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	16	108
Racine	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	9
Superior	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	18	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	15
Minneapolis	25	49	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	98
St Paul	9	20	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	12	50
Iowa											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Des Moines	12	4	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	3	0	1	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	2	3	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	9	16	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	7	101
St Joseph	4	6	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	25
St Louis	29	46	1	0	0	15	3	6	1	3	252
North Dakota											
Fargo	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	* 8
Grand Forks	1	0	0	1	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	1	--------
Sioux Falls	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13
Omaha	3	4	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	51
Kansas											
Topeka	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	13
Wichita	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware											
Wilmington	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	32
Maryland											
Baltimore	13	14	0	--------	--------	17	5	11	1	37	229
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Col											
Washington	13	38	0	0	0	9	3	5	1	4	148
Virginia											
Lynchburg	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	--------
Richmond	8	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	55
Roanoke	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	21
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	8	1	2	22
Huntington	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Wheeling	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	22

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
North Carolina											
Raleigh	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	--------
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Winston-Salem	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	3	17
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	32
Columbia	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Greenville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Georgia											
Atlanta	7	2	1	0	0	6	1	3	0	2	97
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Savannah	1	3	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	36
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	17
Louisville	4	2	0	0	0	6	1	10	1	2	91
Tennessee											
Memphis	4	4	0	0	0	5	2	6	4	2	76
Nashville	4	8	0	0	0	1	2	11	1	0	43
Alabama											
Birmingham	6	4	0	5	0	5	2	4	0	2	77
Mobile	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	1	1	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Little Rock	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	4	6	0	0	0	15	4	6	3	9	148
Shreveport	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	28
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma City	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	29
Tulsa	3	4	0	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	2	--------
Texas											
Dallas	4	11	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	4	62
Galveston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
Houston	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	--------	42
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	49
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Great Falls	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Idaho											
Boise	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colorado											
Denver	7	8	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	11	77
Pueblo	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	9
Arizona											
Phoenix	--------	2	--------	0	0	2	--------	0	0	--------	16
Utah											
Salt Lake City	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	29
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	15	1	4	--------	--------	1	1	--------	2	--------
Spokane	5	9	3	0	--------	--------	1	0	--------	0	--------
Tacoma	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	31
Oregon											
Portland	8	20	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	--------
California:											
Los Angeles	13	15	1	12	0	14	3	0	0	1	195
Sacramento	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	23
San Francisco	7	12	1	1	0	10	1	1	0	5	141

City reports for week ended November 7, 1925—Continued.

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts									
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Rhode Island									
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York City	2	2	7	2	0	0	9	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Indiana									
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0
Michigan									
Detroit	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
Wisconsin									
Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri									
Kansas City	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska									
Omaha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Kansas									
Topeka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
District of Columbia									
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Florida:									
Tampa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tennessee									
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	------	------	------	------	------	1	0	------	------
Texas									
Dallas [1]	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oregon									
Portland	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

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[1] Dengue, 1 case

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended November 7, 1925 The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 30 to November 7, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov. 7
103 cities	[2] 72	96	99	[3] 102	[4] 120	140	154	[5] 168	[3] 182	[6] 167
New England	45	77	144	84	77	99	124	[7] 97	137	97
Middle Atlantic	62	89	83	81	84	114	129	129	149	[6] 128
East North Central	61	75	81	113	[4] 140	164	174	189	195	187
West North Central	102	145	149	155	195	207	236	259	282	267
South Atlantic	113	127	94	117	225	191	224	[8] 268	228	211
East South Central	34	80	80	63	69	97	97	109	97	137
West South Central	32	125	60	79	65	83	93	102	264	199
Mountain	315	200	224	[3] 195	134	200	162	372	[3] 176	286
Pacific	[2] 80	78	136	107	107	107	110	142	157	148

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 22	23	30	[3] 36	[4] 41	55	70	[5] 93	[3] 105	[6] 155
New England	52	94	112	184	250	385	447	[7] 599	604	852
Middle Atlantic	25	25	34	32	35	47	65	87	110	[6] 161
East North Central	21	17	24	24	[4] 26	26	25	47	57	74
West North Central	6	4	10	6	8	6	10	10	12	15
South Atlantic	25	23	16	31	25	16	55	[8] 40	59	154
East South Central	0	0	6	11	11	11	6	40	17	17
West South Central	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	5	9
Mountain	0	10	10	[3] 29	10	38	10	29	[3] 20	38
Pacific	[2] 28	9	15	20	3	12	29	12	15	17

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 56	54	63	[3] 66	[4] 91	96	126	[5] 132	[3] 160	[6] 171
New England	47	65	62	47	89	109	132	[7] 130	201	271
Middle Atlantic	30	31	47	49	62	65	75	96	106	[6] 112
East North Central	62	61	62	70	[4] 104	117	151	142	194	167
West North Central	125	114	151	147	195	135	276	296	305	384
South Atlantic	59	57	39	66	69	98	137	[8] 134	193	185
East South Central	143	120	57	80	80	132	154	132	80	109
West South Central	37	32	42	14	51	65	56	42	42	102
Mountain	76	38	166	[3] 88	181	153	48	115	[3] 195	172
Pacific	[2] 52	38	67	81	93	107	142	133	148	102

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included.

[3] Helena, Mont., not included

[4] Superior, Wis , not included

[5] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N C , not included.

[6] Trenton, N J., not included

[7] Barre, Vt , not included.

[8] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 30 to November 7, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7
103 cities	[2] 5	6	7	[3] 6	[4] 2	5	8	[5] 7	[9] 10	[6] 10
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[7] 7	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 0
East North Central	5	2	2	2	[4] 0	1	8	4	17	12
West North Central	4	4	4	2	2	10	0	4	27	12
South Atlantic	2	12	12	6	0	6	6	[8] 0	6	12
East South Central	11	23	40	34	0	17	46	6	6	29
West South Central	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	10	19	0	[3] 39	10	10	29	10	[3] 10	19
Pacific	[2] 40	44	49	41	26	46	58	78	46	49

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 40	42	51	[3] 45	[4] 40	37	36	[5] 33	[9] 26	[6] 27
New England	30	35	30	22	47	17	25	[7] 15	17	22
Middle Atlantic	29	27	35	34	32	31	28	25	21	[6] 11
East North Central	19	22	19	31	[4] 18	22	32	9	16	19
West North Central	21	62	58	17	35	33	21	53	19	31
South Atlantic	62	51	111	94	54	55	70	[8] 75	27	64
East South Central	183	246	212	217	143	177	132	160	109	183
West South Central	176	74	167	102	97	60	46	83	83	51
Mountain	29	133	88	[3] 98	115	124	48	67	[3] 88	38
Pacific	[2] 31	29	29	23	29	9	20	32	20	9

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	3	5	5	[3] 3	[4] 4	3	6	[5] 8	[9] 11	[6] 13
New England	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[7] 2	12	5
Middle Atlantic	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	8	10	[6] 14
East North Central	3	7	4	5	[4] 7	3	8	9	7	12
West North Central	2	0	7	4	7	4	7	7	11	7
South Atlantic	2	0	2	2	4	2	2	[8] 2	6	18
East South Central	0	6	6	0	17	0	17	6	29	40
West South Central	5	5	10	0	20	15	10	20	41	15
Mountain	19	29	20	[3] 10	0	10	0	38	[3] 10	10
Pacific	0	4	0	4	0	0	11	4	[10] 4	15

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	73	64	62	[3] 57	[4] 62	66	94	[5] 96	[9] 122	[6] 137
New England	55	52	70	55	32	60	97	[7] 87	112	139
Middle Atlantic	84	68	62	66	68	64	94	104	137	[6] 142
East North Central	64	49	47	42	[4] 47	65	94	83	119	125
West North Central	33	37	46	28	37	46	61	63	99	88
South Atlantic	57	64	86	92	87	76	129	[8] 124	137	207
East South Central	143	154	86	46	109	120	103	132	114	166
West South Central	76	87	82	51	66	66	56	117	138	163
Mountain	86	38	117	[2] 78	143	95	124	115	[3] 78	105
Pacific	106	102	69	57	98	57	83	79	[10] 52	95

[2] Spokane, Wash , not included.
[3] Helena, Mont , not included
[4] Superior, Wis., not included
[5] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N C , not included.
[6] Trenton, N J , not included
[7] Barre, Vt , not included
[8] Winston-Salem, N C , not included.
[9] Helena, Mont , and Tacoma, Wash , not included.
[10] Tacoma, Wash . not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended October 24, 1925.—The following report, for the week ended October 24, 1925, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' Secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Bombay	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Madras	----------	0	----------	0	8	2
Rangoon	----------	1	----------	0	0	0
Karachi	----------	1	----------	0	4	2
Negapatam	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	5	1
Manila	0	0	6	3	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	5	4	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	1	0
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	1	----------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	8	----------	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	2	----------
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHINA

Infectious disease prevalence—South Manchuria Area and Leased Territory—Ten-year period.—Information received from the sanitary office of the South Manchuria Railway Co. for the last ten years shows that of diseases of the digestive organs reported within the railway area typhoid fever showed the greatest number of cases, followed by dysentery, paratyphoid fever, and cholera in the order named. Death rates from scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, and plague are stated to have been high. Conditions of occurrence and prevalence of disease during the 10-year period were further reported as follows

Cerebrospinal meningitis.—Made notifiable in May, 1918 The disease has appeared sporadically with a few cases in the railway area

Cholera.—Appeared at Dairen, Port Arthur, Liaoyang, and Antung in the summer of 1907, again at Dairen and Port Arthur in August, 1909, and in a few other localities; in 1911 present with greater virulence at Dairen, Port Arthur, and Chinchu, but did not spread beyond the leased territory. In 1912 five cases were found among crews and passengers of vessels arrived at Dairen. At this time the disease did not invade the railway area. In the late spring of 1919 cholera spread from Swatow by way of Shanghai and Tientsin via Yingkou (Newchwang), into South Manchuria, passing the Liao River and overrunning the whole of South Manchuria The epidemic was suppressed in October of the same year. There were reported 13,000 cases with 6,300 fatalities.

Diphtheria.—Generally diffused in sporadic form. At Fushun a considerable number of cases were reported yearly from the year 1913. Cases were reported in considerable numbers at Mukden.

Influenza.—Outbreaks at various points in Manchuria in May, 1918, with rapid spread and about 21,000 reported cases. In September of the same year the disease reappeared. Acute pneumonia and bronchial catarrh developed in many cases There were reported in all Manchuria 65,000 cases with 1,000 deaths. In October, 1919, the world epidemic of influenza reached Manchuria by way of Japan and Shanghai. The epidemic ceased in February, 1920. At Dairen 3,000 cases were reported. (Population, census of 1925, 188,549.)

Lethargic encephalitis.—Stated to be of sporadic occurrence only.

Paratyphoid fever.—Made notifiable in August, 1911, having been previously classed with typhoid fever. In 1914 and 1915 a comparatively large number of cases were reported, but since that date no marked prevalence has been reported.

Plague.—Plague was reported in North Manchuria in October, 1910, at the time of the annual movement of coolies into South Manchuria Some of these coolies presented symptoms of plague and the disease was widely disseminated. Railway traffic was suspended to prevent importation of the disease, but this measure was only partially effective, as the coolies are generally foot travelers The number of cases of plague reported in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria railway area was over 200, the aggregate of all cases occurring in Manchuria being estimated at far above 40,000 In August, 1920, a few cases from the epidemic of pneumonic plague prevailing on the North Manchuria frontier were imported into South Manchuria

Relapsing fever.—Stated to be considerably prevalent among Chinese coolies in summer. The disease was made notifiable in June, 1913 The point of outbreak was stated to be generally Fushun and cases appearing at other localities have been generally traced to contact with Chinese coolies at Fushun collieries.

Scarlet fever —No case was reported until the year 1908. In 1909 two cases occurred at Dairen, besides three in the railway area. Since that date outbreaks have been reported at various localities, during summer months dying out, but present generally at other seasons and in winter particularly malignant; present recently with less frequency and not in epidemic form.

Smallpox.—Appearing sporadically annually among Chinese and Japanese.

Tuberculosis.—Mortality from tuberculosis was stated to show a gradually increasing tendency, largely among young people.

Typhoid fever.—Present sporadically and in epidemic form every year.

Typhus fever.—First reported at Liaoyang in 1909. Since that date sporadic cases have been notified at different localities but in decreasing numbers.

Infectious diseases in South Manchuria Railway Area, 1924

Disease	Japanese		Chinese		Foreign		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	18	10	3	1	--------	--------	21	11
Diphtheria	96	9	1	--------	1	--------	98	9
Dysentery	825	102	82	13	9	3	916	118
Paratyphoid fever	109	4	6	--------	2	1	117	5
Scarlet fever	400	43	4	--------	--------	--------	404	43
Smallpox	239	22	109	11	2	1	350	34
Typhoid fever	594	75	31	7	16	2	641	84
Typhus fever	9	--------	4	1	--------	--------	13	1

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Habana—October 1-31, 1925.—During October, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows.

Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Oct 31, 1925	Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Oct 31, 1925
Chicken pox	1			Malaria [1]	75	2	21
Dengue	1			Measles	46		19
Diphtheria	8		3	Scarlet fever	13		3
Leprosy			9	Typhoid fever [1]	27	5	17

[1] Many of these cases were from the interior

EGYPT

Plague—October 15-21, 1925—Summary.—During the week ended October 21, 1925, five cases of plague were reported in Egypt, making a total of 126 cases reported from January 1 to October 21, 1925, as compared with 357 cases occurring during the corresponding period of the year 1924.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Finland as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria	83	Poliomyelitis	6
Dysentery	22	Scarlet fever	72
Paratyphoid fever	97	Typhoid fever	87

Population, Census, 1923: 3,469,402.

FRANCE

Fatal case of plague—Vicinity of Marseille—October 13, 1925.—Information was received under date of November 3, 1925, of the occurrence of a fatal case of plague, October 13, 1925, at Chateau Gombert, situated about 8½ kilometers from Marseille, France.

GREECE

Plague case at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands—November 10, 1925.—According to information dated November 12, 1925, a case of plague was reported November 10, 1925, at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, Greece. The case was stated to have originated at Patras, Greece.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—September 27–October 31, 1925—During the five-week period ended October 31, 1925, smallpox (reported as alastrim) was notified in the Island of Jamaica as follows Kingston, 34 cases, localities outside of Kingston, 49 cases

Other diseases—Other diseases were reported in the island during the period under report as follows Chicken pox (outside of Kingston) 6 cases. tuberculosis, pulmonary, Kingston, 8 cases, outside of Kingston, 45 cases, typhoid fever, Kingston, 1 case, outside of Kingston, 56 cases.

MALTESE ISLANDS

Mortality—Communicable diseases—Year 1924—During the year 1924 there were reported in the Islands of Malta and Gozo, 5,181 deaths (Malta, 4,686, Gozo, 495 deaths). Causes of death were reported as follows

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	------	2	Pneumonia (all forms)	------	86
Chicken pox	30	------	Broncho	------	52
Diphtheria	39	10	Lobar	------	13
Influenza	[1] 798	22	Type not stated	------	21
Lethargic encephalitis	40	11	Scarlet fever	6	------
Malta (undulant) fever	940	49	Tuberculosis, all forms	------	219
Measles	567	17	Typhoid fever	307	41
			Whooping cough	[2] 501	53

[1] Occurring mostly during the first quarter of the year

[2] Epidemic from mid-year 1923 to March, 1924, with total of 1,672 cases, of which 501 occurred in 1924

Leprosy—Leprosy was reported during the year in the Maltese Islands with 14 deaths.

Lethargic encephalitis.—This disease was first recognized in the Maltese Islands in April, 1920, with 14 cases reported from that date to May, 1922 During the year 1924, 40 cases with 11 deaths were reported after a period of complete abeyance covering most of the year 1922 and all of the year 1923. This fact, with certain conditions of occupation and locality, indicated fresh infection. Lethargic encephalitis was added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1920.

Malta (undulant) fever.—The notified incidence of Malta (undulant) fever, 940 cases, shows a decrease from the two previous years.

Trachoma.—Trachoma was made notifiable in August, 1922, To the end of that year 833 cases had been reported. During 1923, 1,282 cases were notified, and during the year 1924, 488 cases.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended November 27, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				
Colombo	Oct 4-10	2	2	Immigrants
India				Sept 13-19, 1925 Cases, 1,102; deaths, 702
Calcutta	Sept 13-Oct 10	30	29	
Rangoon	Sept 20-Oct 10	2	2	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Oct 11-20	1		
British East Africa				
Tanganyika Territory	Sept 20-26		2	
Uganda				July, 1925 Cases, 116, deaths, 102
China				
Nanking	Oct 11-17			Present
Swatow	do.			Endemic
Egypt				Oct 15-21, 1925 Cases, 5, total, Jan 1-Oct 21, 1925 Cases, 126, corresponding period, 1924—cases, 357
France				
Chateau Gombert	Oct 13	1	1	Distant 8½ kilometers from Marseille
Greece				
Cephalonia	Nov 10	1		Ionian Islands Case stated to have originated at Patras.
India				Sept. 13-19, 1925. Cases, 1,325, deaths, 926
Bombay	Sept 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Madras Presidency	Oct 20-26	7	8	
Rangoon	Sept 20-Oct 10	28	28	
Java				
Batavia	Sept 26-Oct 2	56	55	
Besoeki	Sept 2-5			Epidemic
Cheribon	Aug 23-Sept 12		135	
Djokjakarta	Sept 2-5			Do
Kediri	do.			Do
Pekalongan	Aug 23-Sept 12		48	
Soerabaya	Sept 13-19	9	9	Epidemic, Sept 2-5, 1925. At Teman
Soerakarta	Sept 11-17			Epidemic in four localities
Syria				
Beirut	Oct 1-10	1		

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Oct. 1-20	3		September, 1925 Cases, 12.
British East Africa				
Mombasa	Oct 4-10		1	
Tanganyika Territory	Sept 13-26	8	1	
China				
Amoy	Sept 20-Oct 3			Present
Nanking	Oct 11-17			Do
Swatow	do.			Do
Great Britain				
Hull	Oct 25-31	12		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.	1		
India				Sept 13-19, 1925 Cases, 909, deaths, 183
Bombay	Sept 20-Oct 3	2		
Calcutta	Sept 13-Oct 10	7	7	
Madras	Oct 11-17	9	7	
Jamaica				Sept 27-Oct 31, 1925: Cases, 83. (Reported as alastrim.)
Kingston	Sept 27-Oct 31	34		Reported as alastrim
Java				
Pasoeroean Residency	Sept 17			Epidemic
Soerabaya	Sept 13-19	101	13	
Mexico				
Mexico City	Oct 18-24	1		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Union of South Africa:				
Transvaal	Sept 27-Oct 3			Outbreaks

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended November 27, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Oct 11-20	1		September, 1925 Cases, 2
Chile				
Valparaiso	Oct 4-17		3	
Mexico				
Mexico City	Oct 18-24	11		Including municipalities in Federal district
San Luis Potosi	Nov 1-7		1	
Palestine				Sept 15-Oct 19, 1925 9 cases, occurring in 6 localities, viz, Beit Gan, Haifa, Kehr Ur a, Risnon, Safad, and Tel-Aviv
Poland				Aug 16-22, 1925· Cases, 13, 1 death
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	Oct 4-10			Outbreaks

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	July, 1925	1	1	
Nigeria	April-June, 1925	12	6	
Do	July, 1925	4	3	

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28-Aug 8, 1925. Cases, 27, deaths, 21
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-Sept 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
Shanghai	July-September	2,058	218	Foreign Cases, 58, deaths, 15. Native Cases, 2,000, deaths, 203.
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept 27-Oct. 3	2		
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925. Cases, 33,047, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 16,453; deaths, 9,239
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	81	66	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Oct 3	49	19	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 5	7	6	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 23-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do.
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Taiwan Island, Tiahoku	Oct 1-8			Present
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Batangas	Sept 6-12	1		
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	5	4	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Laguna	Sept 6-12	1		
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	
Do	Sept 7-Oct 4	175	64	
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Do	Aug 16-Sept 22	6	6	
Suragao	Aug 16-22	1	1	
Zambales	Sept 20-26	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel				
—		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai
Steamship Amboise	Sept 16, 1925	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai In port at Shanghai Sept. 11-13, 1925 Arrived at Suez Oct 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti Destination, Marseille

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr 1-May 31, 1925: Cases, 129; deaths, 118
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	22	19	
Do	Sept 18			Plague in rats
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Oct 10			Do
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Oct 15, 1925 Rats taken, 65,032, rats found infected, 272.
Do	Sept 1-Oct. 15	10	8	
Egypt				Jan. 1-Oct 14; 1925 Cases, 126 Corresponding period year 1914: Cases, 357.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Do	Sept. 10-16	1		
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Do	Oct 1-7	2		
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug. 19	1	1	Septicemic.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt—Continued				
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3	--------	
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Oct. 10	64	18	
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9	--------	
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1	--------	
Saloniki	Sept 22-Oct 12	2	1	
Hawaii Territory				
Honokua	June 28	--------	--------	Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1	--------	
Do	Aug 15	--------	--------	Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31	--------	--------	Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12	--------	--------	Do
India	--------	--------	--------	Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-Sept 12, 1925 Cases, 7,444, deaths, 5,025
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Sept 12	23	17	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6-Oct 10	23	12	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	185	78	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	212	175	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 31-Sept 20	4	3	Do
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9	--------	
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Italy				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept 3-5	2	--------	From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Egypt, Sept. 17, 1925.
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct. 2-6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do.
Do	Aug 22-Sept 11	100	101	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-12	--------	--------	Epidemic in capital and in five native villages
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27	--------	102	
Do	June 28-Aug 22	--------	66	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25	--------	--------	Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13	--------	--------	Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 27	--------	96	
Do	June 28-July 25	--------	9	
Do	Aug 1-22	--------	30	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	22	7	
Do	Sept 6-12	9	9	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28	--------	--------	Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Do	Aug 5-12	--------	--------	Epidemic at Klaten
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16	--------	36	
Do	May 24-June 13	--------	16	
Do	Aug 1-22	--------	11	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-August	70	66	Bubonic, 25, pneumonic, 28, septicemic, 17.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 1 case August, 1925 1 case Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Peru				July-August, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 18
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July-August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Sept. 26	6	5	
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-10	2		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piraeus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-30	6		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Do	Sept 19-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Oct 17	222	122	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Sept 26	73	19	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug 23-Sept 12	32	4	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Do	Sept 8-14	34		Natives
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 16	4		Do
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct. 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept. 30, 1925. Cases, 52; deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 4-17	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept 19			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Oct 3			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Sept 27	8	5	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Do	Oct 1-7	1		
Nanking	May 9-Oct 10			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-Oct 3	1	3	
Swatow	May 17-Oct. 3			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925 Cases, 3, deaths, 1 Occurring in State of Slovakia
Egypt				January-July, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102 July, 1925 Cases, 49
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,121, deaths, 99 July, 1925 Cases, 159, deaths, 36
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Oct 24, 1925 Cases, 832
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Oct 24	19	1	
Sheffield	Oct 4-24	24		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Saloniki	Sept 22-28		1	
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Sept 12, 1925 Cases, 21,180, deaths, 5,063
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	35	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Sept 12	64	53	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 26	10	6	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug. 2-Oct 10	144	54	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	29	14	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-Sept 20	16	4	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Do	Sept. 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110. June 28-Sept 26, 1925 Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr. 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Sept. 26	59		Do

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Do	Aug 1-8	4		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-Sept 25	6		Province
Bezoeki	Aug 23-Sept 5	14	2	
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-Aug 15	2		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pasoeroean	Aug 30-Sept 5	35	1	
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Do	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug 16-Sept 12	376	56	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Do	Oct 5-21	24	4	Valetta and vicinity From contact at Lazaretto, 1 case
Floriana	do	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 2,667
Durango	July-October		31	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept. 20-Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-July 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do.
Do	Sept. 27-Oct 17	3		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Do	Oct. 11-24		3	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January-June, 1925. Cass, 1,541; deaths, 169
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Do	Aug 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2. Aug. 2-8, 1925. Case, 1
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct. 11	100	20	Sept. 7-20, 1925 Deaths, 6
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925. Cases, 22; death, 1.
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000. January-April, 1925. Cases, 5,733
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct 17		46	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct 6		91	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 8
Cape Province	May 24-Sept 12			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-Sept 5			Outbreak in Ladybrand district
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Do	Aug 30-Sept 12			Do
Johannesburg	Sept 5-11	1		
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases 8
Do				February-May, 1925 Cases, 11
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated
Do	July 1-Aug 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924, 1 case January-June, 1925: Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 3
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct 3		13	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-Oct 14	3		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia. July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011, deaths, 211. July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19.
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug. 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925. Cases, 6. Aug, 1925 Cases, 1.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain.				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6 July-August, 1925 Cases, 17, deaths, 3
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept 1-30	12	1	Including Piræus
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		July-August, 1925. Cases, 9
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7.
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Oct 17	82		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-Oct 31		2	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421 July 1925 Cases, 59
Palestine				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekroh	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20-Sept 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	9		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Do	Sept 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925. Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr. 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 173, deaths, 16 Aug 23-Sept 5, 1925 Cases, 34; 1 death
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept 1-10	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5062. January-April, 1925. Cases, 30,107
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 8	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 20, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4 July, 1925 Cases, 161, deaths, 34
Cape Province	May-June, 1925	64	6	
Do	July, 1925	31	4	
Do	Aug 23-Sept 19			Outbreaks
East London	Sept 13-19	1		Native
Natal	May-June, 1925	16		
Do	July, 1925	15	5	
Durban	Feb 1-June 27	17		
Do	June 28-Aug 29	2		
Orange Free State	May-June, 1925	53	5	
Do	July, 1925	99	20	
Do	Sept 6-12			Outbreaks.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Do
Transvaal	May-June, 1925	17	4	
Do	July, 1925	16	5	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast.				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria				
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr 29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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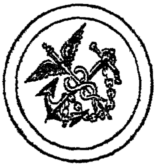
SPECIAL ARTICLE

Results of 6,600 Schick Tests in California



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HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 DECEMBER 4, 1925 No. 49

RESULTS OF SCHICK TESTS IN CALIFORNIA[1]

By Frank L. Kelly, M. D., Dr. P. H., Ida May Stevens, M. A. (P. H.), and Margaret Beattie, M. A., Gr. P. H.

This paper presents the results of 6,664 Schick tests given to school children in three counties, to inmates of four institutions, and to two groups of college students.

The tests first reported by Park (1) on residents of New York City indicated a relatively high rate of immunity. Further studies in many parts of the country suggest that this immunity depends upon contact, because individuals in institutions and city tenements show immunity rates comparable to those reported by Park (1), whereas susceptibility is correspondingly higher in persons living under rural conditions where opportunities for contact are fewer. Zingher (2) found a greater percentage of immunity in children from New York tenement districts than in those from well-to-do families. Adults have been found to be uniformly less susceptible than children, but, without reference to age, any group tends to reflect conditions which afford opportunities for contact.

TECHNIQUE

In our series of tests "Vim" Schick-test syringes and ½-inch, short-bevel, 26-gauge, platinum-iridium needles were used. The diluted toxin was placed in a 100 c. c. brown glass bottle fitted with a diaphragm rubber stopper, and the diluted heated toxin in a clear glass bottle. The syringes were filled by means of 20-gauge Luer needles, which were inserted in the stoppers and allowed to remain after the syringes were filled. The injections were made intradermally into the flexor surface of the forearms by two operators simultaneously, the right arm being used for the test, the left for the control. No toxin was employed later than 24 hours after the time of dilution. The toxin was purchased from the Cutter Laboratory. The amount of diluted toxin inoculated was 0.2 c. c., containing 1/40 M. L. D. It was originally intended to use a 20 per cent excess of heated toxin as advocated by Zingher (3). After approximately 2,000 tests had been made, however, it was noted that the number of persistent protein reactions seemed excessive, and the following experiment was performed Schick tests were made on a group of medical students, using two control inoculations, one with a 20 per cent excess of heated toxin and one with no excess. It was at once evident that the comparisons between the test reaction and the equivalent control were much more definite and less obscured by protein reactions than the comparisons between the test reaction and the control reaction produced by the heated toxin containing 20 per cent excess Therefore the remainder of the tests were controlled by an equivalent amount of heated toxin. The reactions were observed on the fifth day, as experience had convinced us that comparisons made at this time are most free from error.

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[1] From the California State Board of Health and the Department of Hygiene, University of California.

TESTS ON GROUPS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The first group was tested in February, 1922, at Pinole, a town of 1,340 population, in Contra Costa County. In the 13 months preceding the tests there had been 44 cases of diphtheria and 5 deaths reported. The health officer, who was also the local physician, assisted by the county public health nurse, conducted a vigorous campaign of education and persuasion, with the result that approximately 90 per cent of the population under 18 years of age submitted to the test and subsequent immunization. These tests demonstrated such a uniformly high rate of susceptibility (72.2 per cent) that further preliminary Schick tests in this community were abandoned. Since this general immunization only one case of diphtheria has occurred, that case being in a Schick-positive child whose parents refused consent to immunization

Subsequently, as a result of the efforts of the county health officer and the public health nurse. children in the following additional towns in Contra Costa County were tested. Lafayette, a small farming community (78 7 per cent susceptible), Crockett (60.2 per cent), Bay Point (62.9 per cent), Selby (73.4 per cent), and Port Costa (85.2 per cent), small industrial ports on the San Francisco Bay. With the exception of Pinole and Crockett, these villages in Contra Costa County are grouped as Contra Costa County rural (75.4 per cent susceptible).

The first observations made in San Joaquin County were made in Tracy. The community is rural in character, the school children coming from neighboring ranches. The percentage of susceptible individuals was 75.6. The West Side Grammar School received children from the most congested district, including the Mexican quarter. More children in this school were immune than children of corresponding ages in other grammar schools in Tracy.

The next three groups tested in San Joaquin County were children in (*a*) Lodi, (*b*) the Lodi Academy, and (*c*) the district schools near

Lodi. Diphtheria had recurred epidemically in Lodi over a period of three years. The town is in the center of a rich agricultural district and has a considerable foreign population. Only a small proportion of the school population was tested. Reference to Table 2 will show that the lowest percentage of susceptible persons in San Joaquin County was among these Lodi school children The Lodi Academy can not be classed as a boarding school, as the majority of the students are day pupils from outlying rural districts. This probably accounts for the greater susceptibility (70 6 per cent) observed in this group, even though the majority of persons were in higher age groups than those in the Lodi schools The group referred to as "Lodi rural" showed the highest percentage of susceptibility (76.3 per cent) of these Lodi groups.

Manteca, the other San Joaquin County community in which tests were made, is a small village. The percentage of susceptible persons (71.5 per cent) was the same there as in other villages of its size.

Mendocino County, a county on the northern coast, was the last district in which tests were made. Ukiah, the largest city in the county, showed 79 per cent of susceptibles. The rural districts in Mendocino County are the most isolated of any of the communities in which the Schick tests were performed. The lessened opportunities for contact are indicated by the great number of susceptible persons found (83.4 per cent).

TESTS ON INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS

The first group of institutional children to be tested consisted of the inmates of the California School for the Deaf and Blind, in Berkeley. For many years the routine of the school had been disrupted periodically by outbreaks of diphtheria, and the school authorities were anxious to have the Schick test applied and the susceptibles immunized. Practically all the children in the school were tested in 1922. The low percentage of susceptible persons (38.2 per cent) is exceeded only in the Sonoma State Home. Since 1922 susceptible new inmates have been immunized and the school has had no diphtheria. Morphologically positive cultures from an inmate with a sore throat proved to be nonvirulent.

The largest institutional group to be tested was at the Sonoma State Home, at Eldridge, Sonoma County. The institution houses mental defectives of all ages and grades. The medical director requested the Schick test because of periodic outbreaks of diphtheria. The age distribution and the reactions are indicated in Table 1. Immediately following the Schick tests, the nonimmunes (22.2 per cent) were immunized, and they were later retested. At present the blood of all entrants is subjected to the Kellogg test (4) and the nonimmunes are immunized. It is proposed to apply Schick tests annually to those who have received toxin-antitoxin in the preceding year. Since the general administration of toxin-antitoxin, there have been four cases of diphtheria in this institution. Two of these occurred in attendants who had not been tested and who had not received toxin-antitoxin. The other two cases occurred in inmates whose Schick tests gave negative results. One of these inmates who had given a negative Schick reaction had a broncho-pneumonia of several weeks' duration, followed by a condition diagnosed clinically as laryngeal diphtheria, which terminated fatally. Diphtheria organisms were never found in cultures from this patient. The other patient who had given a negative-pseudo reaction, later developed clinical diphtheria, with morphologically positive cultures, though the virulence of these organisms was not tested.

The children of the Presbyterian Orphanage, at San Anselmo, Marin County, were tested in 1923. The majority of the children are "half" orphans or children from broken homes who are placed there by relatives. Only a small proportion is committed by the courts. The high rate of susceptibility (44.6 per cent) is remarkable for inmates of such an institution.

The Salvation Army Home at Lytton, Sonoma County, cares for children committed by the courts. Compared to the Presbyterian Orphanage this group was found to be much less susceptible (26.9 per cent) and can be classed with the School for the Deaf and Blind and the Sonoma State Home. These two orphanages house children of practically the same ages and races. The difference in susceptibility is probably dependent upon differences in contact in the pre-institutional environment.

TESTS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

The group tested at the San Jose Teachers College and Training School (Table 1) includes a majority of individuals of the higher age groups. Only 99, or 26 per cent, of this group are school children. The majority of the students in the Teachers College are young women from the rural high schools of the State, which may account for the high percentage of susceptibility (81.4 per cent).

The group tested at the University of California showed a susceptibility of 69.7 per cent.

DISCUSSION

Our findings of a higher percentage of pseudo or protein reactions among immunes than nonimmunes, 32.6 per cent as against 8.5 per cent (Table 3), confirms the observations of Zingher (2) and others.

The greater susceptibility among females is shown in Table 3 and Chart 1. This has been uniformly found by others and is probably explained by the greater possibility for contact among males.

The effect of institutional contact in producing immunity is clearly shown in Table 4 and Chart 2. The high percentage of susceptibility among the young adults in the State Teachers College and the University of California is also shown in this table and chart. The difference between the two groups is probably due to the high proportion of women in the Teachers College.

For convenience in comparing the results of this study with those obtained by other observers, they have been grouped as follows: (1) Rural school children, (2) children in institutions, (3) adults in institutions, (4) young adult students. Observations among rural school children are shown in Table 5. In California the percentage of susceptibility was 70.1, in Massachusetts 71.5 (White (5)), and in Vermont 75 9 (Kidder (6)). In Mendocino County, which represented the most rural district and where diphtheria had not been unduly prevalent, the percentage of susceptibility was 80.1 per cent. It would seem that such a high percentage of susceptibility would warrant the giving of toxin-antitoxin to such groups without the necessity of applying the Schick test, except as a means of ascertaining the efficacy of immunization.

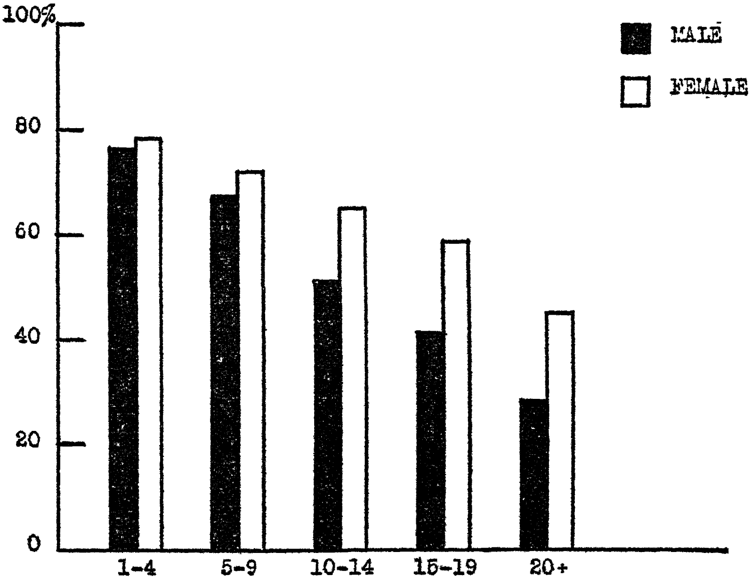

CHART 1 —Relative susceptibility of sexes by age groups (Schick reactions, California)

Our observations of institutional groups and those of other investigators are given in Table 6. The susceptibility in such groups varies greatly, due to the amount of diphtheria previously in the institution, the closeness of the contact, and the preinstitutional environment of the inmates. Dudley (7) found a low degree of susceptibility (14 per cent) in a naval preparatory school in England where there had been definite epidemics of diphtheria and where the contact was close. Sanford (8), White (5), and Fleischner (9) found a high degree of susceptibility in institutions where children came from more protected homes and where institutional contact was not so great.

The percentage of susceptibility among adults in institutions is affected by the same factors which determine the rate for children in institutions, but, as would be expected, is somewhat lower. The only high rate of susceptibility (61 per cent) is reported by White (5), who is at a loss to account for it. Our findings are somewhat higher than those of other observers.

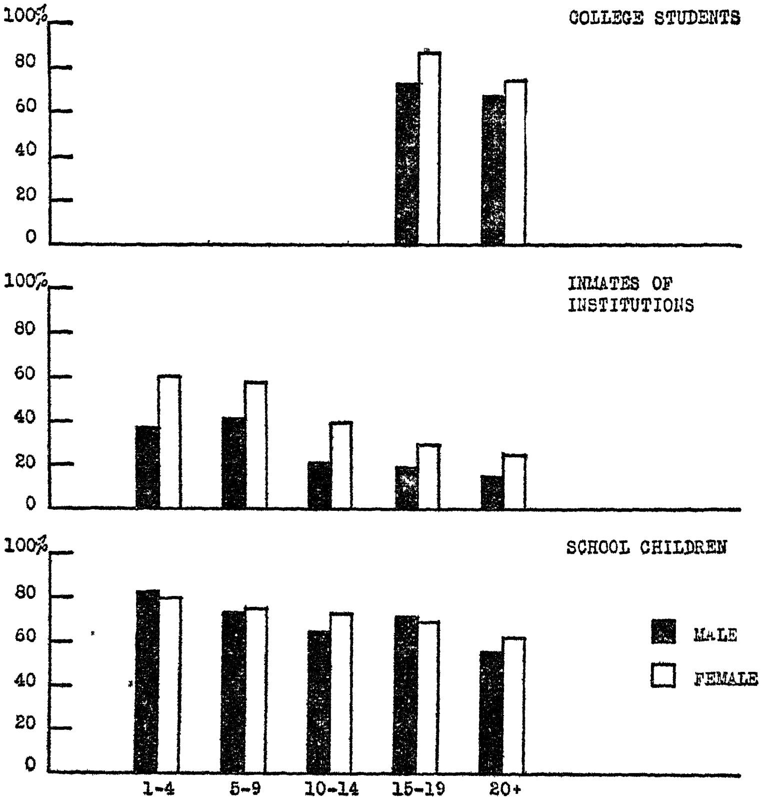

CHART 2.—Diphtheria susceptibility in three groups, by age and sex (Schick reactions, California)

Table 8 shows that 69.6 per cent of the University of California students tested were susceptible to diphtheria. This is a higher percentage of susceptibility than any other comparable group reported except that reported by White (5) in Smith College students, of whom he found 77 per cent to be susceptible. Other observers have found the susceptibility of such groups to vary from 40 to 67 per cent.

In Chart 3 the various groups tested are arranged in order of increasing susceptibility. It will be noted that the list is headed by the institutional groups, which are immediately followed by two communities where diphtheria has been recurrently epidemic. The lower positions in the list are occupied by the more isolated groups. The difference in position of the two groups of college students is probably due to the higher percentage of women tested at the State Teachers College (87.7 per cent) as compared with the University of California (65 9 per cent), and also to the fact that the student body of the Teachers College is recruited from rural communities, whereas that of the University of California is more metropolitan in character.

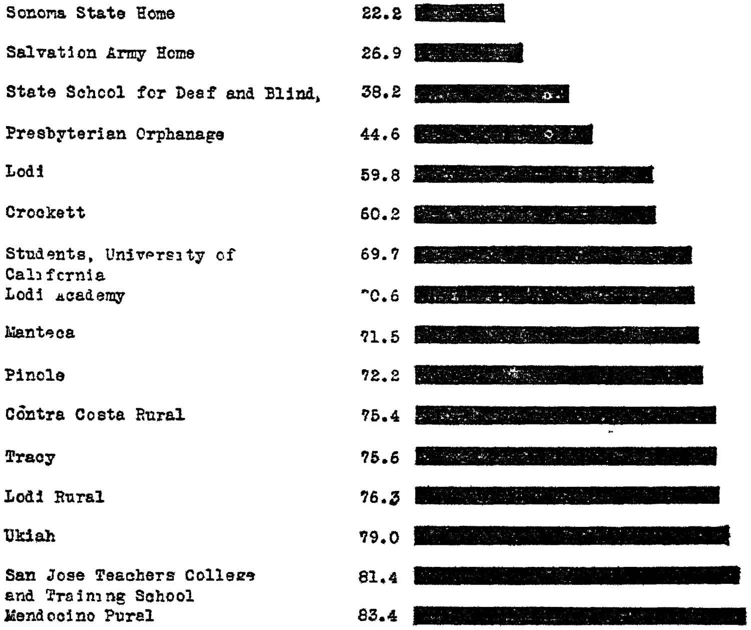

CHART 3 —Groups arranged in order of susceptibility (Schick reactions, California)

CONCLUSIONS

Our study of susceptibility to diphtheria in California confirms the following observations made by other investigators elsewhere:

1. There is a higher percentage of protein reactions among immunes than nonimmunes.
2. There is a higher degree of susceptibility among females than males.
3. The percentage of susceptibility among rural school children is relatively high.
4. The percentage of susceptibility among children and adults in institutions is relatively low.
5. The percentage of susceptibility among university students and comparable groups of young adults is relatively high.

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TABLE 1.—*Schick reactions in California, by location and age groups*

Location, age, and sex		Total reactions			Protein reactions		
		Number of tests	Positive	Negative	Number	Combined positive	Negative pseudo
BAY POINT							
Years							
1-4	M						
	F	1	1				
5-9	M	18	15	3			
	F	12	7	5	1		1
10-14	M	14	6	8			
	F	13	7	6	2		2
15-19	M	1	1				
	F						
20+	M	1	1				
	F	2	1	1			
CROCKETT							
1-4	M	4	3	1			
	F	3	2	1	1	1	
5-9	M	90	58	32	6		6
	F	105	66	39	9	2	7
10-14	M	78	42	36	9	3	6
	F	84	47	37	14	2	12
15-19	M	18	13	5	2	1	1
	F	31	15	16	5	2	3
20+	M	5	4	1	1	1	
	F	4	4				
LAFAYETTE							
1-4	M	1	1				
	F	1	1				
5-9	M	21	16	5	2		2
	F	25	21	4	2	1	1
10-14	M	21	18	3	2	1	1
	F	16	11	5	2		2
15-19	M	2	1	1	1		1
	F	1	1				
20+	M	1		1	1		1
	F	5	4	1	1		1
PINOLE							
1-4	M	6	5	1	1	1	
	F	13	9	4			
5-9	M	57	42	15	2		2
	F	56	41	15	4	1	3
10-14	M	62	42	20	12	8	4
	F	65	47	18	8	4	4
15-19	M	19	13	6	2	2	
	F	39	32	7	1		1
20+	M						
	F	10	5	5	2	2	
SELBY							
1-4	M	13	9	4			
	F	13	13				
5-9	M	21	16	5	1		1
	F	27	21	6	1	1	
10-14	M	13	5	8	2	1	1
	F	20	15	5			
15-19	M						
	F	2	1	1			
20+	M						
	F						
PORT COSTA							
1-4	M	2	2				
	F	1	1				
5-9	M	10	10				
	F	22	20	2			
10-14	M	18	13	5	3	1	2
	F	15	12	3	2	2	
15-19	M						
	F						
20+	M						
	F						
MENDOCINO, RURAL							
1-4	M	3	3				
	F	5	4	1			
5-9	M	24	22	2			
	F	29	26	3			
10-14	M	28	22	6			
	F	29	27	2			
15-19	M	6	5	1			
	F	10	7	3	1		1
20+	M	2		2			
	F	14	9	5	1		1

TABLE 1.—*Schick reactions in California, by location and age groups*—Continued

Location, age, and sex		Total reactions			Protein reactions		
		Number of tests	Positive	Negative	Number	Combined positive	Negative pseudo
UKIAH							
1-4	M	7	7				
	F	7	7				
5-9	M	65	50	15	2	1	1
	F	61	52	9	1		1
10-14	M	65	51	14	4	3	1
	F	61	49	12	2	1	1
15-19	M	16	12	4			
	F	27	21	6	1		1
20+	M	10	6	4			
	F	30	20	10	1		1
LODI							
1-4	M	8	7	1			
	F	6	3	3			
5-9	M	150	92	58	16	7	9
	F	150	94	56	21	7	14
10-14	M	170	80	90	48	12	36
	F	182	119	63	33	7	26
15-19	M	38	28	10	9	4	5
	F	56	32	24	13		13
20+	M	6	3	3	2	1	1
	F	10	6	4	4	1	3
LODI ACADEMY							
1-4	M	3	1	2			
	F	6	5	1			
5-9	M	24	16	8	4	3	1
	F	35	27	8	2	1	1
10-14	M	46	33	13	7	2	5
	F	42	33	9	8	4	4
15-19	M	67	47	20	10	3	7
	F	71	55	16	12	6	6
20+	M	22	11	11	7		7
	F	27	14	13	10	2	8
LODI RURAL							
1-4	M	2	2				
	F	2	2				
5-9	M	73	58	15	7	4	3
	F	76	61	15	10	5	5
10-14	M	79	58	21	10	5	5
	F	81	62	19	7	4	3
15-19	M	11	7	4	3	1	2
	F	7	5	2	2	1	1
20+	M	2	2				
	F	10	9	7	7	2	5
MANTECA							
1-4	M						
	F	2	2				
5-9	M	37	29	8	1	1	
	F	35	26	9	5	2	3
10-14	M	52	36	16	10	4	6
	F	39	25	14	7	2	5
15-19	M	8	5	3	1		1
	F	3	3				
20+	M	1	1				
	F	2	1	1			
TRACY							
1-4	M	7	6	1			
	F	12	9	3			
5-9	M	93	69	24	2		2
	F	96	74	22	2		2
10-14	M	78	56	22	7		7
	F	89	72	17	9	5	4
15-19	M	16	11	5	3		3
	F	24	17	7	5		5
20+	M	1		1			
	F	6	5	1	1		1
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, SAN JOSE							
1-4	M						
	F	7	4	3			
5-9	M	19	16	3			
	F	20	19	1			
10-14	M	30	21	9	2		2
	F	23	20	3	2	1	1
15-19	M	19	14	5	2	1	1
	F	127	110	17	10	3	7
20+	M	16	10	6	2		2
	F	115	92	23	11	1	10

TABLE 1.—*Schick reactions in California, by location and age groups*—Continued

Location, age, and sex		Total reactions			Protein reactions		
		Number of tests	Positive	Negative	Number	Combined positive	Negative pseudo
STUDENTS' UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA							
1-4	M						
	F						
5-9	M						
	F						
10-14	M						
	F						
15-19	M						
	F						
20+	M	112	76	36	29	10	19
	F	217	153	64	43	16	27
STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND							
1-4	M						
	F						
5-9	M	35	18	17	4	2	2
	F	35	30	5	3	3	
10-14	M	74	13	61	20	2	18
	F	62	26	36	11	2	9
15-19	M	63	12	51	25	2	23
	F	62	27	35	17	4	13
20+	M	6	1	5	3		3
	F	4	3	1			
SONOMA STATE HOME							
1-4	M	6	2	4			
	F	3	1	2			
5-9	M	50	17	33	2	1	1
	F	33	13	20	5	3	2
10-14	M	130	18	112	33	2	31
	F	91	33	58	20	7	13
15-19	M	186	37	149	65	11	54
	F	144	35	109	44	6	38
20+	M	482	76	406	240	32	208
	F	563	142	421	218	57	161
SAN ANSELMO PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE							
1-4	M	2	1	1			
	F	2	2				
5-9	M	17	7	10	2	1	1
	F	15	8	7			
10-14	M	31	15	16	5	1	4
	F	11	5	6	1		1
15-19	M	10	3	7	4	1	3
	F	6	1	5	1		1
20+	M						
	F						
SALVATION ARMY HOME FOR CHILDREN, LYTTON							
1-4	M						
	F						
5-9	M	23	10	13	6	3	3
	F	11	3	8	2	1	1
10-14	M	86	23	63	18	5	13
	F	30	11	19	7	1	6
15-19	M	29	2	27	8	1	7
	F	5		5	3		3
20+	M						
	F	2	1	1			
Total		6,664	3,691	2,973	1,288	318	970

TABLE 2.—*Schick reactions in California, by location*

Location	Number tested	Number positive	Number negative	Per cent susceptible	Protein reactions: Total: Number	Protein reactions: Total: Per cent of total	Protein reactions: Combined positive: Number	Protein reactions: Combined positive: Per cent of positives	Protein reactions: Negative pseudo: Number	Protein reactions: Negative pseudo: Per cent of negatives
Contra Costa rural	333	251	82	75.4	23	6.9	7	2.8	16	19.5
Crockett	422	254	168	60.2	47	11.1	12	4.7	35	20.8
Pinole	327	236	91	72.2	32	9.7	18	7.6	14	15.4
Mendocino rural	150	125	25	83.4	2	1.3	0	0	2	8.0
Ukiah	349	275	74	79.0	11	3.1	5	1.8	6	8.1
Lodi	776	464	312	59.8	146	18.8	39	8.4	107	34.3
Lodi Academy	343	242	101	70.6	60	17.4	21	8.6	39	38.6
Lodi rural	349	266	83	76.3	46	13.2	22	8.3	24	28.9
Manteca	179	128	51	71.5	24	13.4	9	7.0	15	29.4
Tracy	422	319	103	75.6	29	6.8	5	1.5	24	23.3
State Teachers College and Training School, San Jose	376	306	70	81.4	29	7.7	6	1.9	23	32.8
Students, University of California	329	229	100	69.7	72	21.9	26	11.3	46	46.0
State School for Deaf and Blind	341	130	211	38.2	83	24.3	15	11.5	68	32.2
Sonoma State Home	1,688	374	1,314	22.2	627	37.1	119	31.8	508	38.7
San Anselmo Presbyterian Orphanage	94	42	52	44.6	13	13.8	3	7.1	10	19.2
Salvation Army Home for Children, Lytton	186	50	136	26.9	44	23.7	11	22.0	33	24.3
Total	6,664	3,691	2,973	55.4	1,288	19.3	318	8.6	970	32.6

TABLE 3.—*Schick reactions in California, by age groups*

Age and sex		Number tested	Number positive	Number negative	Per cent susceptible	Protein reactions: Total: Number	Protein reactions: Total: Per cent of total	Protein reactions: Combined positive: Number	Protein reactions: Combined positive: Per cent	Protein reactions: Negative psuedo: Number	Protein reactions: Negative psuedo: Per cent
Years											
1-4	M	64	49	15	76.6	1	1.5	1	2.0		
	F	84	66	18	78.7	1	1.2	1	1.5		
5-9	M	827	561	266	67.9	57	6.9	23	4.1	34	12.8
	F	843	609	234	72.4	68	8.1	27	4.4	41	17.5
10-14	M	1,075	552	523	51.4	192	17.8	50	9.0	142	27.2
	F	953	621	332	65.2	135	14.2	42	6.7	93	28.0
15-19	M	509	211	298	41.5	135	26.5	27	12.8	108	36.3
	F	615	362	253	59.0	115	18.7	22	6.0	93	36.8
20+	M	667	191	476	28.7	285	42.7	44	23.0	241	50.6
	F	1,027	469	558	45.7	299	29.1	81	17.3	218	39.1
Total		6,664	3,691	2,973	55.4	1,288	19.3	318	8.6	970	32.6

TABLE 4.—*Schick reactions in California—Rural schools, institutions, college, and university*

Group, age, and sex		Number tested	Number positive	Number negative	Per cent susceptible	Protein reactions					
						Total		Combined positive		Negative pseudo	
						Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
SCHOOLS IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, MENDOCINO COUNTY, SAN JOSE TRAINING SCHOOL											
Years											
1-4	M	56	46	10	82.1	1	1.7	1	2.2		
	F	79	63	16	79.8	1	1.2	1	1.6		
5-9	M	702	509	193	72.6	43	6.1	16	3.1	27	14.0
	F	749	555	194	74.2	58	7.7	20	3.6	38	19.6
10-14	M	754	483	271	64.1	116	15.4	40	8.3	76	28.0
	F	759	546	213	72.0	96	12.6	32	5.8	64	30.0
15-19	M	202	143	59	70.9	31	15.4	11	7.7	20	34.0
	F	271	189	82	69.8	40	14.8	9	4.7	31	37.8
20+	M	51	28	23	54.9	11	21.5	2	7.1	9	39.1
	F	126	78	48	62.0	27	21.1	7	9.0	20	41.7
INSTITUTIONS ELDRIDGE, DEAF AND BLIND, PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE, SALVATION ARMY											
1-4	M	8	3	5	37.5						
	F	5	3	2	60.0						
5-9	M	125	52	73	41.7	14	11.2	7	13.5	7	9.6
	F	94	54	40	57.5	10	10.6	7	13.0	3	7.5
10-14	M	321	69	252	21.5	76	23.7	10	14.5	66	26.2
	F	194	75	119	38.7	39	20.1	10	13.3	29	24.4
15-19	M	288	54	234	18.8	102	35.4	15	27.8	87	37.2
	F	217	63	154	29.0	65	30.0	10	15.9	55	35.7
20+	M	488	77	411	15.8	243	49.8	32	41.6	211	51.2
	F	569	146	423	25.7	218	38.3	57	39.1	161	38.1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE											
15-19	M	19	14	5	73.7	2	10.5	1	7.1	1	20.0
	F	127	110	17	86.6	10	7.8	3	2.7	7	41.2
20+	M	128	86	42	67.2	31	24.2	10	11.6	21	50.0
	F	332	245	87	73.8	54	16.2	17	6.9	37	42.5
		6,664	3,691	2,973	55.4	1,288	19.3	318	8.6	970	32.6

TABLE 5.—*Schick reactions—Rural school children*

Observer	Group	Age group	Number tested	Per cent susceptible
Kidder (6)	Rural school, Vermont	School children	2,030	75.9
White (5)	Massachusetts towns below 10,000 population	do	2,135	72.5
Kelly, Stevens, and Beattie	Contra Costa County, Calif	do	1,054	68.5
Do	San Joaquin County, Calif	do	1,976	68.5
Do	Mendocino County, Calif	do	443	80.1

TABLE 6.—*Schick reactions—Children in institutions*

Observer	Institution	Age group	Number tested	Per cent susceptible
Dudley (7)	Naval preparatory school, England	16	831	14.0
Fleischner (9)	Boys' school, California	8-18	150	65.0
Sanford (8)	St. Paul's Boys' School, Massachusetts	--------	379	86.5
White (5)	Miss Winsor's Girls' School, Massachusetts	--------	113	94.7
Neff (10)	Orphans' home, Kansas City	--------	--------	43.7
Copeman et al. (11)	Mitcham poor law schools, England	3-16	300	31.0
Blum (12)	Large child-caring institution	1-6	1,076	37.7
O'Brien et al. (13)	Children in institution, England	--------	731	27.0
Chown (14)	Children's home, Winnipeg	1-15	156	58.9
Sears (15)	Orphanage, New York	--------	58	70.6
Bullen (16)	Orphanage, Rochester, N. Y.	1-17	132	35.6
Lilly (17)	Boys' industrial school, Massachusetts	15-21	257	57.5
Kelly, Stevens, and Beattie	California School, Deaf and Blind, Berkeley	5-20	341	38.2
Do	Presbyterian Orphanage, San Anselmo	1-20	94	44.6
Do	Salvation Army Home, Lytton	5-20	186	26.9
Do	Sonoma State home, Eldridge	1-20	643	24.4

TABLE 7.—*Schick reactions—Adults in institutions*

Observer	Institution	Number tested	Per cent susceptible
Schroder by Park (18)	For insane	4,396	16.0
Zingher (2)	do	6,000	8.0
White (5)	do	1,462	61.0
Do	United States Government hospital, Massachusetts	792	13.7
Kelly, Stevens, and Beattie	Sonoma State Home for Feeble-minded, California	1,045	20.8

TABLE 8.—*Schick reactions—Young adult students*

Observer	Group	Number tested	Per cent susceptible
White (5)	Smith College, Massachusetts	--------	77.0
Kelly, Stevens, and Beattie	University of California, Berkeley	329	69.7
White (5)	Nurses, Massachusetts	658	52.3
Hooker (19)	Medical students and nurses, Boston	500	60.0
Muslow (20)	Nurses, Chicago	97	67.0
Do	Medical students, Chicago	40	66.0
Garland (21)	Nurses and physicians, Massachusetts	350	56.0
Weaver and Rapport (22)	Nurses, Chicago	115	53.9
Do	Medical students, Chicago	51	43.1
Cooke (23)	Nurses, St. Louis	147	41.5
Peters (24)	Nurses and physicians, England	212	40.0
O'Brien et al. (13)	Medical students, England	160	65.0
Do	Nurses, England	22	55.0

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

A List of Publications Issued During the Period April–October, 1925

Below is given a list of publications of the United States Public Health Service issued during the period April–October, 1925, inclusive.

The most important articles that appear each week in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are reprinted in pamphlet form, making possible a wider and more economical distribution of articles that are of interest to public health workers and the general public.

All of the publications listed here, except those marked with an asterisk (*), are available for free distribution and, as long as the supply lasts, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D C. Those publications marked with an asterisk are not available for free distribution, but may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D C., at the prices noted. (No remittances should be sent to the Public Health Service.)

Reprints from the Public Health Reports

1000. Vaccination by Mouth Against Bacillary Dysentery By Ella M. A. Enlows April 3, 1925 10 pages
1001. Studies on Oxidation-Reduction VII A Study of Dichloro Substitution Products of Phenol Indophenol By H D Gibbs, Barnett Cohen, and R K Cannan April 3, 1925 16 pages
1002 Report of Division of Venereal Diseases July 1–December 31, 1924 April 10, 1925 4 pages
1003 Public Health Service Publications A List of Publications Issued During the Period April, 1924, to March, 1925 April 10, 1925. 7 pages.
1004 Studies on the Industrial Dust Problem II A Review of the Methods Used for Sampling Aerial Dust By Leonard Greenburg April 17, 1925 22 pages
1005 Viability of *B Typhosus* in Stored Shell Oysters By Conrad Kinyoun. April 24, 1925 5 pages
1006 The Classification of Causes of Sickness (Tentative List). April 24, 1925. 6 pages
1007. Application of the Ramon Flocculation Principle to the Titration of Scarlet Fever Streptococcus Toxin and Antitoxin By R E Dyer May 1, 1925 4 pages
1008. Some Effects of High Environmental Temperatures on the Organism. By Frederick B Flinn May 1, 1925 29 pages
1009 Yeast in the Treatment of Pellagra and Black Tongue A Note on Dosage and Mode of Administration By Joseph Goldberger, G. A Wheeler, and W F Tanner May 8, 1925 2 pages
1010 Extent of Rural Health Service in the United States 1921–1925 By L. L Lumsden May 8, 1925 11 pages.
1011. Cooperative County Health Work. By Thomas Parran, Jr. May 15, 1925. 10 pages.
1012 Whole-Time County Health Officers, 1925 May 15, 1925. 5 pages
1013. Status of Vaccination in American Colleges By Robert T. Legge May 22, 1925 5 pages
1014 The Supplying of Drinking Water to Vessels in the United States. By Joel I. Connolly and A E. Gorman. May 22, 1925. 14 pages
1015 The Effective Agent in the Prevention or Alleviation of the Chittenden-Underhill Pellagra-Like Syndrome in Dogs. By Frank P Underhill and Lafayette B Mendel. May 29, 1925 4 pages.
1016 Biological Products Establishments Licensed for the Propagation and Sale of Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products. May 29, 1925. 4 pages
1017. Studies on Oxidation-Reduction. VIII Methylene Blue. By W. Mansfield Clark, Barnett Cohen, and H. D. Gibbs. June 5, 1925 70 pages.
1018. A Method for the Examination of Neoarsphenamine and Sulfarsphenamine. By Elias Elvove. June 12, 1925. 15 pages

1019 Canyon Automobile Camp, Yellowstone National Park By Isador W. Mendelsohn June 12, 1925 12 pages

1020 An Outbreak of Typhoid Fever Caused by Milk-Borne Infection. By L. L Lumsden June 19, 1925 15 pages

1021 Tetanus in the United States Following the Use of Bunion Pads as a Vaccination Dressing By Charles Armstrong June 26, 1925 6 pages.

1022 Studies of Impounded Waters in Relation to Malaria By E H Gage. June 26, 1925 19 pages

1023 Some Properties of Iron Compounds and Their Relation to Water Clarification By Lewis B Miller. July 3, 1925 8 pages

1024 The Chronological Development of Federal Health Legislation and Public Health and Medical Activities By James A Tobey July 3, 1925 5 pages

1025. City Health Officers, 1925 Directory of Those in Cities of 10,000 or More Population July 3, 1925 12 pages

1026 The Bio-Assay of Thyroid By Reid Hunt July 10, 1925 6 pages

1027 Standardization of Pollen Extracts by the Complement-Fixation Test. By Charles Armstrong and W T Harrison. July 10, 1925 6 pages.

1028. Notes on the Clarification of Colored Waters By Lewis B Miller July 10, 1925 9 pages

1029 Drinking Water Standards Standards Adopted by the Treasury Department June 20, 1925, for Drinking and Culinary Water Supplied by Common Carriers in Interstate Commerce April 10, 1925 28 pages.

1030. The Rat-Proofing of Vessels. By S B Grubbs and B E Holsendorf. July 17, 1925 9 pages

1031. Strabismus and Defective Color Sense Among School Children By Selwyn D. Collins. July 17, 1925 9 pages

1032. A Plan to Establish in the United States a Morbidity Registration Area; That is, an Area for the More Complete Collection of Data Relating to the Diseases of Man By B J Lloyd July 24, 1925 12 pages

1033. Studies on the Industrial Dust Problem III Comparative Field Studies of the Palmer Apparatus, the Konimeter, and the Impinger Methods for Sampling Aerial Dust. By Leonard Greenburg July 31, 1925. 13 pages

1034. The Trend of Pneumonia in Massachusetts By Eugene R. Kelley and Angeline D Hamblen August 7, 1925 14 pages

1035 The Legal Authority and Limitations Governing Federal Public Health Activities By J W Kerr August 14, 1925 10 pages.

1036 The Administration of Mercurial Preparations in Leprosy Preliminary Report I—Mercurochrome Soluble 220 By Oswald E Denney, Ralph Hopkins, Jerald G. Wooley, and Boyd G Barentine August 28, 1925. 14 pages

1037 Destruction of Cockroaches and Devitalization of Their Eggs by Cyanogen-Chloride Mixture By C. E Rice. 3 pages.

1038 The Notifiable Diseases Prevalence During 1924 in Cities of Over 100,000 Population. September 4, 1925. 32 pages.

1039. A Comparative Study of Rat-Flea Data for Several Seaports of the United States. By Carroll Fox and E C. Sullivan. September 11, 1925. 26 pages.

1040. A Disease in Wild Rats with Gross Pathology Resembling Plague. By N. E. Wayson. September 18, 1925 5 pages.

1041. A Note on the Method Used to Prevent the Importation of Smallpox into the Philippine Islands By H F. Smith and R. W. Hart. September 18, 1925. 4 pages.

1042 Stream Pollution by Wastes from By-Product Coke Ovens A Review, with Special Reference to Methods of Disposal By R D. Leitch. September 25, 1925 6 pages

1043 State and Insular Health Authorities, 1925 Directory, with Data as to Appropriations and Publications September 25, 1925 21 pages.

1044 The Accuracy of Certified Causes of Death Its Relation to Mortality Statistics and the International List (Committee Report) October 2, 1925 43 pages

1045 Relative Values of Methods of Enumerating Bacteria in Air By W. J. McConnell and B G H Thomas October 9, 1925 11 pages

1046 Studies of Impounded Waters in Relation to Malaria The Trend of Malaria in Horse Creek Valley, Aiken County, S C By E H Gage. October 16, 1925 9 pages

1047 Cooperative Rural Health Work of the Public Health Service in the Fiscal Year 1925 By L L Lumsden October 23, 1925 35 pages

1048 The Notifiable Diseases Prevalence During 1924 in Cities of 10,000 to 100,000 Population October 30, 1925 107 pages

Supplements to the Public Health Reports

49 State Public Health Laws and Regulations Adopted During 1923 Compiled by Jason Waterman and William Fowler 1925 485 pages.

Public Health Bulletins

110 A Synopsis of the Child Hygiene Laws of the Several States, Including School Medical Inspection Laws By Taliaferro Clark and Selwyn D Collins. Revised May, 1925 72 pages

*146 A Study of the Pollution and Natural Purification of the Ohio River III Factors Concerned in the Phenomena of Oxidation and Reaeration. By H W Streeter and Earle B Phelps February, 1925 75 pages 15 cents

*147. Commercial Pasteurization A Report Prepared by Charles E North, William H. Park, V A Moore, Milton J Rosenau, Charles Armstrong, Augustus B. Wadsworth, and Earle B. Phelps February, 1925. 217 pages. 35 cents

*148 Mental Hygiene with Special Reference to the Migration of People. By Walter L Treadway. February, 1925. 190 pages 25 cents

149 Transactions of the Twenty-Second Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the United States Public Health Service, held at Chicago, Ill., June 11, 12, and 13, 1924. February, 1925. 157 pages.

*150 Carbon-Monoxide Literature By R R Sayers and Sara J Davenport April, 1925 54 pages 10 cents.

152 A Study of Courses in Health Education By Myra Hulst Harman and Taliaferro Clark April, 1925 53 pages.

154 Transactions of the Fifth Annual Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 27, and 28, 1924 April, 1925 160 pages

158 Proceedings of a Conference to Determine Whether or Not There is a Public Health Question in the Manufacture, Distribution, or Use of Tetraethyl Lead Gasoline, held at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1925. August, 1925. 116 pages.

Hygienic Laboratory Bulletins

*140. Key-Catalogue of the Protozoa Reported for Man By C W. Stiles and Albert Hassall. May, 1925 67 pages. 10 cents.

*141 Studies on Pneumococcus Immunity. IV. Active Immunization of Monkeys against Pneumococcus Pneumonia by Means of Intratracheal Injections of Pneumococcus Vaccine. By Russell L Cecil and Gustav I. Steffen V The Treatment of Experimental Pneumococcus Pneumonia in Monkeys with Pneumococcus Antibody Solution. By Russell L. Cecil and Gustav I. Steffen. VI. The Fate of Pneumococcus Protective Bodies When Injected into Normal Animals and Man. By Dorothy R. Rhoades. VII. The Protective Substance in Pneumococcus Pneumonia with Special Reference to Bacteriemia and Specific Treatment By Horace S. Baldwin and Dorothy R Rhoades. The Use of Optochin Base in the Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia. By Horace S. Baldwin and Dorothy R Rhoades. April, 1925. 78 pages. 20 cents.

Venereal Disease Publications

Venereal Disease Bulletin No 80. Health Maintenance—The Relief and Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Disease Information No. 4. Clinical Examination of the Syphilitic Patient. By Joseph V. Klauder.

Miscellaneous Publications

11. Official List of Commissioned and Other Officers of the United States Public Health Service, also List of U. S Marine Hospitals, Quarantine, Immigration, Relief Stations, and Quarantine Vessels. July 1, 1925. 71 pages.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 21, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 21, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 24, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Nov 21, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61, 867, 404	57, 785, 487
Number of death claims	11, 938	10, 605
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	10. 1	9. 6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 21, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 24, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov 21, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 21, 1925[2]
	Total deaths	Death rate[1]		Week ended Nov 21, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	6,838	12.4	[3] 12.2	740	[3] 816	[4] 59
Akron	33			6	3	67
Albany[5]	35	15.2	16.7	5	3	109
Atlanta	61			3	5	
White	36			1		
Colored	25	(6)		2		
Baltimore[5]	219	14.3	14.3	21	27	63
White	156			15		55
Colored	63	(6)		6		96
Birmingham	73	18.5	16.6	10	12	
White	30			3		
Colored	43	(6)		7		
Boston	232	15.4	12.2	35	26	92
Bridgeport	33			5	7	80
Buffalo	148	13.9	12.5	21	23	85
Cambridge	33	15.3	11.2	3	2	50
Chicago[5]	648	11.3	10.6	63	69	56
Cincinnati	128	16.3	17.1	10	19	59
Cleveland	195	10.9	10.1	21	18	52
Columbus	75	14.0	14.8	6	5	55
Dallas	57	15.4	10.5	13	9	
White	40			11		
Colored	17	(6)		2		
Denver	74	13.7	15.5	8	13	
Des Moines	28	9.8	10.8	2	3	34
Detroit	296	12.4	9.1	53	30	91
Duluth	27	12.7	6.3	1	3	22
El Paso	24	11.9	16.6	4	6	
Erie	24			1	1	19
Fall River[5]	33	14.2	13.4	8	4	116
Flint	13	5.2	7.6	4	3	63
Fort Worth	21	7.2	4.2	3	2	
White	12			2		
Colored	9	(6)		1		
Grand Rapids	34	11.6	12.3	6	2	94
Houston	48	15.2	15.0	4	8	
White	32			4		
Colored	16	(6)		0		
Indianapolis	105	15.3	13.7	4	13	28
Jersey City	69	11.4	12.0	10	8	71
Kansas City, Kans	26	11.0	12.8	2	5	40
White	18			2		45
Colored	8	(6)		0		0
Kansas City, Mo	109	15.5	13.0	11	6	
Los Angeles	224			19	18	52
Louisville	54	10.9	13.1	4	6	34
White	43			3		29
Colored	11	(6)		1		68
Lowell	38	17.0	14.4	6	5	104
Lynn	20	10.0	10.6	0	3	0
Memphis	65	19.4	21.2	6	7	
White	31			2		
Colored	34	(6)		4		
Milwaukee	93	9.7	9.8	10	13	46
Minneapolis	92	11.3	13.2	13	10	69
Nashville[5]	46	17.6	11.4	5	0	
White	28			2		
Colored	18	(6)		3		
New Bedford	16	6.2	11.0	5	2	82
New Haven	40	11.7	14.2	3	7	39

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 65 cities

[4] Data for 60 cities.

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov 20, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population. Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans , 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C , 25

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 21, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, November 24, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Con.

City	Week ended Nov 21, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 21, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Nov 21, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New Orleans	140	17.6	17.1	17	18	----------
White	88	----------	----------	10	----------	----------
Colored	52	(6)	----------	7	----------	----------
New York	1,278	10.9	12.0	141	168	57
Bronx Borough	143	8.3	9.3	10	5	34
Brooklyn Borough	412	9.6	10.9	64	65	66
Manhattan Borough	592	13.7	14.1	56	84	58
Queens Borough	98	8.9	11.4	7	10	32
Richmond Borough	33	12.9	14.4	4	4	71
Newark, N J	95	10.9	11.2	11	18	50
Norfolk	39	----------	----------	3	2	55
White	22	----------	----------	2	----------	59
Colored	17	(6)	----------	1	----------	49
Oakland	50	10.3	8.7	9	5	103
Oklahoma City	22	----------	----------	2	3	----------
Omaha	52	12.8	14.0	2	9	21
Paterson	26	9.6	11.5	0	3	0
Philadelphia	500	13.2	11.9	48	51	60
Pittsburgh	154	12.7	16.2	12	17	40
Portland, Oreg	50	9.2	11.6	1	5	10
Providence	53	11.3	15.4	8	15	63
Richmond	60	16.8	15.6	5	9	60
White	34	----------	----------	1	----------	18
Colored	26	(6)	----------	4	----------	143
Rochester	77	12.1	11.1	5	4	40
St. Louis	224	14.2	12.4	6	18	----------
St Paul	47	10.0	15.2	2	7	17
Salt Lake City [5]	31	12.3	11.8	2	3	30
San Antonio	50	13.2	16.9	12	13	----------
San Diego	30	14.8	16.8	3	2	70
San Francisco	124	11.6	13.3	10	15	58
Schenectady	20	10.2	11.4	2	3	56
Seattle	68	----------	----------	3	3	29
Somerville	25	12.8	8.3	5	0	132
Spokane	29	13.9	13.0	0	4	0
Springfield, Mass	44	15.0	13.0	5	4	74
Syracuse	50	13.6	11.9	2	4	25
Tacoma	20	10.0	5.6	2	2	47
Toledo	66	12.0	9.1	8	6	72
Trenton	28	11.1	18.1	4	5	66
Utica	30	14.6	----------	6	----------	129
Washington, D C	143	15.0	13.5	10	18	56
White	99	----------	----------	8	----------	65
Colored	44	(6)	----------	2	----------	37
Waterbury	20	----------	----------	1	3	21
Wilmington, Del	22	9.4	10.4	5	4	113
Worcester	45	11.8	12.8	9	3	103
Yonkers	26	12.1	8.1	1	2	22
Youngstown	35	11.4	10.4	7	6	86

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended November 28, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Chicken pox	20
Dengue	7
Diphtheria	56
Influenza	58
Malaria	26
Measles	2
Mumps	31
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	9
Pneumonia	63
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	80
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	11

ARIZONA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	3
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	11
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	1

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	51
Malaria	27
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pellagra	3

ARKANSAS—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	12

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	200
Diphtheria	107
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Los Angeles	1
San Fernando	1
Tulare County	1
Measles	9
Mumps	101
Poliomyelitis	
Alhambra	1
Fresno County	2
Marysville	1
Oakland	1
San Francisco	4
Scarlet fever	150
Smallpox	
Lincoln	6
Los Angeles	6
Mendocino County	5
Oakland	17
Scattering	12
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	40

COLORADO

	Cases
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	33
Measles	[illegible]
Mumps	[illegible]
Pneumonia	[illegible]
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	1

COLORADO—continued

	Cases
Typhoid fever	11
Tuberculosis	78
Whooping cough	10

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	67
Diphtheria	54
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Influenza	9
Measles	55
Mumps	10
Pneumonia (broncho)	28
Pneumonia (lobar)	43
Scarlet fever	50
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	44
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	32

DELAWARE

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	8
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	35
German measles	1
Influenza	4
Malaria	4
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	6
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	4

GEORGIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	20
Conjunctivitis (acute)	1
Diphtheria	50
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	111
Malaria	30
Mumps	23
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	67
Scarlet fever	9
Septic sore throat	9
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	3

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	78
Madison County	5
McLean County	5
Rock Island County	6
Scattering	34
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	
Cook County	2
Rock Island County	1
Measles	160
Pneumonia	200
Poliomyelitis—Cook County	1
Scarlet fever	357
Smallpox	
Champaign County	5
Cook County	1
McLean County	6
Scattering	1
Tuberculosis	491
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	2
Franklin County	19
Perry County	5
Saline County	7
White County	7
Scattering	26
Whooping cough	114

INDIANA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	102
Diphtheria	81
Influenza	21
Measles	42
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	220
Smallpox	94
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	55

IOWA

	Cases
Chicken pox	55
Diphtheria	48
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	14
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	2
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	42
Smallpox	29
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	8

KANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	100
Diphtheria	23
German measles	2
Influenza	2
Measles	6
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	23
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	68
Smallpox (scattering)	6
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever (scattering)	9
Whooping cough	59

LOUISIANA	Cases
Diphtheria	33
Malaria	14
Paratyphoid fever	6
Pneumonia	44
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	23
Tuberculosis	66
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	6

MAINE	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	2
German measles	2
Measles	3
Mumps	34
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	25
Tuberculosis	18
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	9

MARYLAND [1]	
Chicken pox	131
Diphtheria	38
Dysentery	1
Influenza	16
Measles	173
Mumps	58
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	38
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	46
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	34

MASSACHUSETTS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	172
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	8
Diphtheria	69
Dysentery	2
German measles	25
Influenza	6
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	825
Mumps	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	118
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	175
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	80
Tuberculosis (other forms)	23
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	158

MICHIGAN	
Diphtheria	75
Measles	93
Pneumonia	84

MICHIGAN—continued	Cases
Scarlet fever	193
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	257
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	128

MINNESOTA	
Chicken pox	134
Diphtheria	72
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	11
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	216
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

MISSISSIPPI	
Diphtheria	39
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	14

MISSOURI	
Chicken pox	80
Diphtheria	82
Influenza	15
Measles	4
Mumps	34
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	146
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus fever—St Louis	1
Whooping cough	14

MONTANA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	94
Scarlet fever	39
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	15
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	3

NEBRASKA	
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	5
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	21
Whooping cough	12

NEW JERSEY	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	234
Diphtheria	61
Influenza	7
Measles	160
Pneumonia	95

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[1] Week ended Friday

NEW JERSEY—continued	Cases
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	139
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	1
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	30

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	8
Influenza	2
Mumps	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	12

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	90
Influenza	19
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	479
Pneumonia	218
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	151
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	152

NORTH CAROLINA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	90
Diphtheria	82
German measles	1
Measles	33
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	62
Smallpox	9
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	18

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	34
Influenza	106
Malaria	27
Measles	4
Mumps	3
Pellagra	6
Pneumonia	46
Poliomyelitis—Choctaw County	1
Scarlet fever	36
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	72
Whooping cough	28

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria:	
Portland	8
Salem	15

OREGON—continued	
Diphtheria—Continued	Cases
Scattering	4
Influenza	6
Measles	3
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	[2] 6
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	
Salem	12
Scattering	8
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	26

PENNSYLVANIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Pittsburgh	1
Lewisburg	1
Chicken pox	674
Diphtheria	
Pittsburgh	20
Scattering	123
German measles	11
Impetigo contagiosa	2
Lethargic encephalitis—Allentown	1
Measles	506
Mumps	76
Pellagra—Allentown	1
Pneumonia	83
Scabies	2
Scarlet fever	286
Smallpox—Franklin	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	112
Typhoid fever (scattering)	34
Whooping cough	178

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	8
German measles	4
Influenza	3
Measles	121
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever—Providence	1
Whooping cough	9

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	15
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	7

TEXAS

Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	43
Influenza	12
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	14

[2] Deaths.

UTAH

	Cases
Chicken pox	82
Diphtheria	
Murray	11
Ogden	9
Scattering	17
Measles	1
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis—Salt Lake City	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	
Enoch	1
Ogden	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	12

VERMONT

Chicken pox	59
Diphtheria	6
Measles	1
Mumps	62
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	15
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	39

VIRGINIA

Smallpox—Nansemond County	1

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Tacoma	1
Chicken pox	104
Diphtheria	
Tacoma	7
Scattering	23
German measles	9
Measles	9
Mumps	32
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	
Tacoma	2
Thurston County	1
Scarlet fever	86
Smallpox	
Lewis County	18
Tacoma	27
Scattering	20

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	16

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	15
Scarlet fever	23
Typhoid fever	
Buckhannon	1
Wheeling	1

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	129
Diphtheria	15
Measles	3
Mumps	14
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	20
Scattering	
Chicken pox	190
Diphtheria	16
German measles	4
Influenza	19
Measles	112
Mumps	66
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	148
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	95

WYOMING

Chicken pox	8
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	
Niobrara County	1
Uinta County	13

Reports for Week Ended November 21, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	61
Influenza	3
Measles	3
Pneumonia	29
Scarlet fever	17
Tuberculosis	21
Whooping cough	17

NORTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	7
German measles	17
Measles	3
Mumps	69
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	1

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	69
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	5
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	23

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dengue	2
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	386
Malaria	141
Measles	8
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	13
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	32

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
October, 1925										
California	5	431	56	8	58	8	49	349	113	53
Illinois	8	489	127	2	273	1	61	755	30	310
Kansas	4	121	8	0	18	1	21	194	19	117
Maine	2	19	3	0	3	0	1	114	0	49
Mississippi	2	238	1, 295	7, 173	105	381	6	38	15	391
Oklahoma [1]	3	187	251	236	8	16	9	78	7	415
Rhode Island	1	27	18	0	75	0	3	33	18	2
South Dakota	1	32			1		19	150	13	30

[1] Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named.

Los Angeles, Calif

Week ended Nov 14, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1, 960
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	443
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 434
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Nov. 6, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Nov. 14, 1925

Number of rats trapped	1, 006
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Nov 14, 1925	75, 284
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, 1925	26, 778

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended November 14, 1925, 35 States reported 1,848 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended November 15, 1924, the same States reported 2,172 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000 reported 959 cases of diphtheria for the week ended November 14, 1925 Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,096 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,411 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-three States reported 2,022 cases of measles for the week ended November 14, 1925, and 828 cases of this disease for the week ended November 15, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 968 cases of measles for the week this year, and 321 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 36 States reported 78 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 14, 1925. The same States reported 98 cases for the week ended November 15, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 2,626 cases, last year, 2,628 cases. One hundred and one cities—this year, 1,054 cases, last year, 1,139 cases; estimated expectancy, 821 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended November 14, 1925, 35 States reported 275 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 584 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 46 cases; 1924, 190 cases; estimated expectancy 29 cases One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Five hundred and eighty cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended November 14, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 420 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities reported 64 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 104 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 109 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 95 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows. 1925, 811 deaths; 1924, 717.

City reports for week ended November 14, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine									
Portland	73,129	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Manchester	81,383	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	38	59	25	3	2	57	10	27
Fall River	120,912	1	4	3	0	0	80	0	0
Springfield	144,227	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Worcester	191,927	10	7	3	0	0	183	1	12
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Providence	242,378	0	12	5	1	0	37	0	
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	3	11	5	0	0	10	0	1
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	10	7	0	0	7	0	2
New Haven	172,967	29	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	26	29	8	0	0	1	1	16
New York	5,927,625	112	169	133	16	15	253	18	159
Rochester	317,867	15	6	7	0	1	25	1	2
Syracuse	184,511	4	12	4	0	0	1	3	6
New Jersey									
Camden	124,157	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	6
Newark	438,699	26	17	11	3	0	15	0	8
Trenton	127,390	11	5	1	4	0	0	0	4
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	148	70	76	0	4	30	4	49
Pittsburgh	613,442	26	36	24	1	7	10	3	31
Reading	110,917	12	6	3	0	0	2	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	10	19	8	0	2	1	0	14
Cleveland	888,519	54	50	71	5	3	30	4	27
Columbus	261,082	10	13	1	0	0	1	1	3
Toledo	268,338	18	16	16	0	0	7	0	2
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indianapolis	342,718	28	23	6	0	2	16	1	14
South Bend	76,709	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terre Haute	68,939	5	4	3	0	0	1	0	3
Illinois.									
Chicago	2,886,121	97	208	72	8	4	20	8	75
Springfield	61,833	7	3	0	2	1	0	7	2
Michigan									
Detroit	1,155,000	66	78	58	2	2	48	3	31
Flint	117,968	6	15	6	0	0	1	0	4
Grand Rapids	145,947	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 14, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	111	30	37	0	0	1	3	6
Racine	64,393	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minneapolis	409,125	59	30	20	0	0	0	0	10
St Paul	241,891	15	21	11	0	0	1	2	5
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	3	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	140,923	4	7	3	0	--------	1	0	--------
Sioux City	79,662	7	3	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39,667	2	1	0	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	18	17	8	5	5	0	1	10
St Joseph	78,232	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	4
St Louis	803,853	16	63	66	1	0	3	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,811	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	1
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	2	0	0	0	--------	0	15	--------
Sioux Falls	29,206	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
Omaha	204,382	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	4
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Wichita	79,261	18	8	1	0	0	0	0	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117,728	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	115	32	19	14	1	74	63	30
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11,301	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	437,571	21	25	21	1	0	3	0	16
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30,277	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	159,089	15	5	5	0	0	0	0	1
Richmond	181,044	6	16	25	0	0	1	1	6
Roanoke	55,502	6	4	19	0	0	1	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45,597	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Huntington	57,918	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	2	4	7	0	0	2	12	0
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	2	3	0	0	0	32	0	6
South Carolina									
Charleston	71,245	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	39,688	0	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Greenville	25,789	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	11	3	21	0	0	1	16
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	4	5	2	20	0	0	1	2
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa	56,050	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 14, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57, 877	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	1
Lexington	43, 673	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	3
Louisville	257, 671	3	13	0	1	0	0	1	12
Tennessee									
Memphis	170, 067	2	16	0	0	2	0	0	6
Nashville	121, 128	1	7	3	0	1	0	0	3
Alabama									
Birmingham	195, 901	3	7	4	22	2	2	1	7
Mobile	63, 858	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Montgomery	45, 383	0	2	3	4	0	0	11	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30, 635	2	2	1	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70, 916	6	3	4	0	0	1	0	3
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404, 575	1	13	14	16	4	1	0	9
Shreveport	54, 590	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	101, 150	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	3
Tulsa	102, 018	6	7	13	0	--------	0	0	--------
Texas									
Dallas	177, 274	4	15	10	3	2	0	0	6
Galveston	46, 877	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154, 970	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	1
San Antonio	184, 727	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	5
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16, 927	15	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Great Falls	27, 787	3	1	0	0	0	0	93	0
Helena	[1] 12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	[1] 12, 668	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho									
Boise	22, 806	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272, 031	--------	15	--------	0	0	--------	--------	10
Pueblo	43, 519	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	2
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16, 648	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33, 899	--------	--------	0	0	1	0	--------	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126, 241	33	3	5	0	0	4	4	5
Nevada									
Reno	12, 429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315, 685	30	6	6	0	--------	1	18	--------
Spokane	104, 573	31	6	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101, 731	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	4
Oregon.									
Portland	273, 621	6	7	12	0	0	4	8	12
California:									
Los Angeles	666, 853	10	42	23	3	0	3	3	16
Sacramento	69, 950	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	7
San Francisco	539, 038	33	21	10	4	1	3	5	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 14, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
New Hampshire											
Concord	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Manchester	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts											
Boston	32	45	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	39	233
Fall River	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	32
Springfield	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	29
Worcester	7	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	-------
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
Providence	6	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	64
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34
Hartford	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	25
New Haven	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	15	19	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	164
New York	84	82	0	0	0	[1] 102	20	13	4	81	1,367
Rochester	8	4	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	6	65
Syracuse	11	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	28	44
New Jersey											
Camden	1	13	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	41
Newark	14	15	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	8	77
Trenton	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	26
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	45	101	0	0	0	31	7	1	0	23	463
Pittsburgh	27	40	1	0	0	8	1	1	2	10	197
Reading	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	31
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	13	9	1	0	0	11	1	3	3	5	146
Cleveland	25	16	1	0	0	14	3	0	0	41	192
Columbus	8	8	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	55
Toledo	13	5	0	0	0	6	3	3	1	13	64
Indiana											
Fort Wayne	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	27
Indianapolis	10	11	1	11	0	5	1	0	0	6	98
South Bend	2	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
Terre Haute	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	19
Illinois											
Chicago	110	72	0	1	0	38	7	2	0	35	640
Springfield	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	34
Michigan											
Detroit	61	80	2	0	0	17	3	2	0	26	265
Flint	8	5	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	7	21
Grand Rapids	8	13	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	23	33
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Milwaukee	26	14	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	38	107
Racine	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	11
Superior	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
Minneapolis	28	47	2	0	0	7	0	2	0	2	105
St Paul	9	25	3	0	0	6	1	0	0	8	55

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended November 14, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—continued									
New Jersey:									
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Indiana:									
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri:									
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nebraska:									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kansas:									
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia:									
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Savannah	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florida:									
Tampa	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee:									
Memphis	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Nevada:									
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tacoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon:									
Portland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended November 14, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below:

Summary of weekly reports from cities, September 6, to November 14, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population[1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14
103 cities	96	99	[2] 102	[3] 120	140	154	[4] 168	[2] 182	166	[5] 174
New England	77	144	84	77	99	124	[6] 97	137	97	127
Middle Atlantic	89	83	81	84	114	129	129	149	126	141
East North Central	75	81	113	[3] 140	164	174	189	195	187	194
West North Central	145	[illegible]	155	195	207	236	259	282	267	240
South Atlantic	127	94	117	225	191	224	[7] 268	228	211	[8] 253
East South Central	80	80	63	69	97	97	109	97	137	69
West South Central	125	60	79	65	83	93	102	204	199	213
Mountain	200	224	[2] 195	134	200	162	372	[2] 176	286	[9] 340
Pacific	78	136	107	107	107	110	142	157	148	145

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14
103 cities	23	30	[2] 36	[3] 41	55	70	[4] 93	[2] 105	154	[5] 176
New England	94	112	184	250	385	447	[6] 599	604	852	937
Middle Atlantic	25	34	32	35	47	65	87	110	159	171
East North Central	17	24	24	[3] 26	26	25	47	57	74	88
West North Central	4	10	6	8	6	10	10	12	15	10
South Atlantic	23	16	31	25	16	55	[7] 40	59	154	[8] 234
East South Central	0	6	11	11	11	6	40	17	17	17
West South Central	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	5	9	9
Mountain	10	10	[2] 29	10	38	10	29	[2] 20	38	[9] 75
Pacific	9	15	20	3	12	29	12	15	17	20

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14
103 cities	54	63	[2] 66	[3] 91	96	126	[4] 132	[2] 160	170	[5] 192
New England	65	62	47	89	109	132	[6] 130	201	271	246
Middle Atlantic	31	47	49	62	65	75	96	106	111	142
East North Central	61	62	70	[3] 104	117	151	142	194	167	189
West North Central	114	151	147	195	135	276	296	305	384	400
South Atlantic	57	39	66	69	98	137	[7] 134	193	185	[8] 174
East South Central	120	57	80	80	132	154	132	80	109	183
West South Central	32	42	14	51	65	56	42	42	102	121
Mountain	38	166	[2] 88	181	153	48	115	[2] 195	172	[9] 170
Pacific	38	67	81	93	107	142	133	148	162	206

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Helena, Mont, not included

[3] Superior, Wis, not included

[4] Barre, Vt, and Winston-Salem, N C, not included.

[5] Greenville, S. C, and Denver, Colo, not included.

[6] Barre, Vt, not included

[7] Winston-Salem, N C, not included.

[8] Greenville, S. C, not included

[9] Denver, Colo, not included

Summary of weekly reports from cities, September 6 to November 14, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov. 14
103 cities	6	7	[2] 6	[3] 2	5	8	[4] 7	[2] 10	10	[5] 8
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 7	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	2	2	2	[3] 0	1	8	4	17	12	13
West North Central	4	4	2	2	10	0	4	27	12	4
South Atlantic	12	12	6	0	6	6	[7] 0	6	12	[8] 6
East South Central	23	40	24	0	17	46	6	6	29	34
West South Central	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	19	0	[2] 39	10	10	29	10	[2] 10	19	[9] 38
Pacific	44	49	41	26	46	58	78	46	49	44

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov. 14
103 cities	42	51	[2] 45	[3] 40	37	36	[4] 33	[2] 26	28	[5] 12
New England	35	30	22	47	17	25	[6] 15	17	22	2
Middle Atlantic	27	35	34	32	31	28	25	21	12	8
East North Central	22	19	31	[3] 18	22	32	9	16	19	9
West North Central	62	58	17	35	33	21	33	19	31	17
South Atlantic	51	111	94	74	55	70	[7] 78	27	64	[8] 10
East South Central	246	212	2[illegible]	143	177	132	160	109	183	46
West South Central	74	167	102	97	[illegible]	46	83	83	51	60
Mountain	133	88	[2] 98	115	124	48	67	[2] 88	38	[9] 0
Pacific	29	29	23	29	9	20	32	20	9	3

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov. 14
96 cities	5	5	[2] 3	[3] 4	3	6	[4] 8	[10] 11	13	[5] 12
New England	2	0	0	0	0	0	[6] 2	12	5	7
Middle Atlantic	3	6	3	3	3	5	8	10	14	14
East North Central	7	4	5	[3] 7	3	8	9	7	12	10
West North Central	0	7	4	7	4	7	7	11	7	13
South Atlantic	0	2	2	4	2	2	[7] 2	6	18	[8] 2
East South Central	6	6	0	17	0	17	6	29	40	29
West South Central	5	10	0	20	15	10	20	41	15	31
Mountain	29	20	[2] 10	0	10	0	38	[2] 10	10	0
Pacific	4	0	4	0	0	11	4	[11] 4	15	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov. 14
96 cities	64	62	[2] 57	[3] 62	66	91	[4] 96	[10] 122	141	[5] 138
New England	52	70	55	32	60	97	[6] 87	112	139	137
Middle Atlantic	68	62	66	68	64	94	104	137	153	144
East North Central	49	47	42	[3] 47	65	94	83	119	125	137
West North Central	37	46	28	37	46	61	63	99	88	83
South Atlantic	64	86	92	87	76	129	[7] 124	137	207	[8] 164
East South Central	154	86	46	109	120	103	132	114	166	177
West South Central	87	82	51	66	66	56	117	138	163	122
Mountain	38	117	[2] 78	143	95	124	115	[2] 78	105	181
Pacific	102	69	57	98	57	83	79	[11] 53	95	114

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[2] Helena, Mont., not included.
[3] Superior, Wis., not included.
[4] Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[5] Greenville, S. C., and Denver, Colo., not included.
[6] Barre, Vt., not included.
[7] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[8] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[9] Denver, Colo., not included.
[10] Helena, Mont., and Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[11] Tacoma, Wash., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28, 977, 311	28, 321, 626
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	7, 135, 899	7, 135, 899
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	21	21	2, 542, 498	2, 542, 498
East South Atlantic	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	4	1, 797, 830	1, 377, 572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended October 31, 1925.—The following report for the week ended October 31, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations' Secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	---	0	---	6	1	1
Bombay	---	0	---	0	4	2
Madras	---	0	---	0	7	2
Rangoon	---	3	---	0	1	0
Karachi	---	0	---	0	3	1
Negapatam	---	0	---	0	0	0
Colombo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	1	1
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Manila	0	0	6	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	19	12	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	1	0	0	1
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	3	---	0	0
Osaka	0	0	10	---	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	1	---
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHINA

Further relative to cholera outbreak—Shanghai.[1]—Information has been received under date of October 28, 1925, showing the prevalence of cholera at Shanghai, China, during the summer of 1925, and to October 17, as follows:

	Cases		Deaths
	Reported	Confirmed	
Chinese			
Residents, international settlements	466	145	72
French concession	265	47	36
Outside settlement limits	1,196	319	128
Residence not known	86	98	12
	2 013	609	248
Foreign			
Residents, international settlements	25	22	7
French concession	9	6	1
Outside settlement limits	19	16	5
Residence not known	6	5	2
	59	49	15

INDO-CHINA

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China as follows *Cholera*—Cases, 12, deaths, 3, corresponding period 1924—cases, 19; deaths, 10

Plague.—Cases, 46, deaths, 36; corresponding period 1924—cases, 26; deaths, 22.

Smallpox.—Cases, 144; deaths, 35; corresponding period 1924—cases, 119; deaths, 51. For distribution according to localities, see page 2864.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were notified in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Paratyphoid fever	2
Chicken pox	2	Scarlet fever	145
Diphtheria	54	Typhoid fever	138
Dysentery	19	Typhus fever	1
Measles	192	Whooping cough	33
Mumps	8		

Population, estimated, 1,850,000.

Leprosy—Rabies.—During the period under report two cases of leprosy and three cases of rabies were reported in the Republic of Latvia.

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[1] Public Health Reports, Nov 6, 1925, p 2498

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended December 4, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 12, deaths, 3, corresponding period, 1924 Cases, 19, deaths, 10
Cambodia	July 1-31	2		July 1924 Cases, 7, deaths, 4
Cochin China	do	6	2	July, 1924 Cases, 7, deaths, 5.
Laos	do	1		None reported July, 1924
Tonkin	do	3	1	July, 1924 Cases, 2.
Philippine Islands				
Manila	Oct 5-18	58	22	
Province—				
Bulacan	Sept 27-Oct 3	39	18	
Nueva Ecija	Sept 13-26	2	1	
Rizal	Sept 13-19	20	9	
Siam	June 28-Aug 22	10	5	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 46, deaths, 36, corresponding period, 1924, cases, 26, deaths, 22
Annam	July 1-31	8	8	July, 1924 Cases, 4, deaths, 4.
Cambodia	do	16	13	July, 1924 Cases, 9, deaths, 9.
Kwang-Chow-Wan	do	22	15	None reported July, 1924
Java				
Batavia	Oct 3-9	72	70	Province.
Soerabaya	Sept. 20-26	7	7	
Nigeria	July, 1925	21	15	
Senegal	Mar -June	155	81	
Do	July-Aug	150	89	
Siam	June 28-Aug 22	37	27	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Sept 28-Oct 18	4	1	
Harbin	Oct 15-21	1		
France	August, 1925	42		
Gold Coast	do	130	10	
Great Britain				
England—				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nov 1-7	5		
Sheffield	Oct 25-31	14		
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 144; deaths, 35, corresponding period, 1924—Cases, 119, deaths, 51
Annam	July 1-31	39	7	July, 1924 Cases, 11, deaths, 7.
Cambodia	do	62	18	July, 1924· Cases, 28, deaths, 13
Cochin China	do	12	7	July, 1924 Cases, 73, deaths, 31.
Tonkin	do	31	3	July, 1924· Cases, 7.
Irak	May 21-June 27	50	16	
Do	June 28-Sept, 5	76	25	
Java				
Soerabaya	Sept 20-26	146	24	
Lithuania	August, 1925	3		
Mexico				
Guadalajara	Nov 10-16		2	
Mexico City	Nov 1-7	2		Including municipalities in the Federal District.
Nigeria	July, 1925		21	
Russia	April, 1925	527		Later than previously published reports
Do	January-April	5,875		Do.
Spain:				
Malaga	Oct 25-Nov. 7		4	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended December 4, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bulgaria	August, 1925	12	2	
Chile				
Valparaiso	Oct 18-24		1	
Latvia	Sept, 1925	1		
Lithuania	June, 1925	4	1	
Do	July-August	6		
Mexico				
Mexico City	Nov 1-7	6		Including municipalities in the Federal District
Palestine				
Beitusha	Oct 20-26	1		
Jerusalem	do	1		
Rumania	June, 1925	130	15	
Russia	April, 1925	6,850		Later than previously published reports
Do	January-April	34,062		Do

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths 120 June 28-Aug. 8, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 21
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
Do	Oct 4-10	2	2	Immigrants
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-Sept 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
Shanghai	July-September	2,058	218	Foreign Cases 58, deaths, 15 Native Cases, 2,000, deaths, 203
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950. June 28-Aug. 29, 1925 Cases, 16,453, deaths, 9,239 Sept 13-19, 1925. Cases, 1,102, deaths, 702.
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	49	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	111	95	
Karachi	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Oct 3	49	19	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Oct 10	9	8	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	June 23-July 12	3	2	Do
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	
Japan				
Kobe	Sept. 4-6	5	2	
Taiwan Island, Taihoku	Oct 1-8			Present
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Batangas	Sept 6-12	1		
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	5	4	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Laguna	Sept 6-12	1		
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	
Do	Sept 7-Oct 4	175	64	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands—Contd				
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2	-	
Do	Aug 16-Sept 22	6	6	
Suragao	Aug 16-22	1	1	
Zambales	Sept 20-26	1	1	
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1	-	
On vessel				
—	-	1	-	At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln	-	1	-	At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai
Steamship Amboise	Sept 16, 1925	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai In port at Shanghai Sept 11-13, 1925 Arrived at Suez Oct 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Dijibuti Destination, Marseille

PLAGUE

Algeria:				
Algiers	Oct 11-20	1	-	
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Tanganyika Territory	Sept 20-26	-	2	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Do	July	116	102	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129; deaths, 118
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	22	19	
China:				
Foochow	May 24-31	-	-	Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29	-	-	Present
Nanking	July 25-Oct. 17	-	-	Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Swatow	Oct 11-17	-	-	Endemic
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925 Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Oct 15, 1925 Rats taken, 65,032, rats found infected, 272
Do	Sept. 1-Oct 15	10	8	
Egypt	-	-	-	Jan 1-Oct 21, 1925 Cases, 126. Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 357.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Do	Sept 10-16	1	-	
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Do	Oct 1-7	2	-	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug. 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
France				
Chateau Gombert	Oct 13	1	1	Distant 8½ kilometers from Marseille
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Oct 10	64	18	
Cephalonia	Nov 10	1		Ionian Islands Case stated to have originated at Patras
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Sept 22-Oct 12	2	1	
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-Sept 19, 1925 Cases, 8,769, deaths, 5,951.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	24	18	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6-Oct 10	23	12	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	185	78	
Do	Oct 20-26	7	8	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Oct 10	240	203	
Indo-China				
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 31-Sept 20	4	3	Do
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Italy				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept 3-5	2		From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Egypt, Sept 17, 1925
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22-Sept 11	100	101	Do
Do	Sept 23-Oct 2	56	55	
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-Sept 5			Epidemic
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Sept 12		201	
Djokjakarta	Sept 2-5			Do
Kediri	do			Do
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 27		96	
Do	June 28-July 25		9	
Do	Aug 1-Sept 12		78	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	22	7	
Do	Sept 6-19	18	18	Epidemic at Teman
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Do	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Do	Sept 11-17			Epidemic in four localities
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Do	Aug 1-22		11	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-August	70	66	Bubonic, 25, pneumonic, 28, septicemic, 17.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Madagascar—Continued				
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 1 case August, 1925 1 case Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Peru				July-August, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 18
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July-August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
Russia:				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Province of Bukeevsk
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Sept 26	6	5	
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-Oct 10	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug. 15	5	2	Natives
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-Oct 20	15		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia.				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	8		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Do	Sept 10-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	25	
Do	Aug 29-Oct 17	222	122	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	73	20	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug 23-Sept 26	40	5	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Do	Sept 8-14	34		Natives
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 16	4		Do
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct. 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept 30, 1925. Cases, 52, deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 4-17	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Oct 3			Present
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug. 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Oct 3			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Sept 27	8	5	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Do	Oct 1-7	1		
Nanking	May 9-Oct 17			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-Oct 3	1	3	
Swatow	May 17-Oct 17			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925. Cases, 341; deaths, 74
Colombia,				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr. 1-June 30, 1925 Cases, 3; deaths, 1 Occurring in State of Slovakia.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				January-July 1, 1925 Cases, 341, deaths, 74 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 45, deaths, 15
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925 Cases, 102 July, 1925 Cases, 49
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,121, deaths, 99 July, 1925 Cases, 159, deaths, 36
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Oct 24, 1925 Cases, 832
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Hull	Oct 25-31	12		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Oct 31	20	1	
Sheffield	Oct 4-24	24		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Saloniki	Sept 22-28		1	
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Sept 19, 1925 Cases, 22,089, deaths, 5,246
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	37	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	71	60	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 26	10	6	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Oct 17	153	61	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	29	14	
Indo-China				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-Sept 20	16	4	Do
Irak				Jan 11-May 30, 1925 Cases, 136, deaths, 46.
Bagdad	Apr. 26-June 20	4	1	
Do	Sept 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28-Oct 31, 1925 Cases, 244 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr. 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Do	June 28-Oct 31	93		Do.
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Do	Aug 1-8	4		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	3		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-Sept 25	6		Province
Besoeki	Aug 23-Sept 5	14	2	
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-Aug 15	2		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pasoeroean	Aug 30-Sept 5	35	1	
Do	Sept 17			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug 16-Sept 19	477	69	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Do	Oct 5-21	24	4	Valetta and vicinity From contact at Lazaretto, 1 case.
Floriana	do	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 2,667
Durango	July-October		31	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Sept 21		3	
Merida	Sept 20-Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-July 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5-11	3		
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do
Do	Sept 27-Oct 24	4		Do
Oxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Do	Oct 11-24		3	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 16
Do				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,541; deaths, 169
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Do	Aug 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925 Cases, 2 Aug. 2-8, 1925 Case, 1
Portugal				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct. 11	100	20	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925. Cases, 29; death, 1
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 1,000; January-April, 1925: Cases, 5,733
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 28-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct 17		46	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct 6		91	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 8
Cape Province	May 24-Sept 12			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-Sept 5			Outbreak in Ladybrand district
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Do	Aug 30-Oct 3			Do
Johannesburg	Sept 5-11	1		
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-May, 1925 Cases, 11.
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-Oct 20	21	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department
Oran	do	8		Do
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 3.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct 17		16	
China				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-Oct 14	3		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr. 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6 August, 1925 Cases, 1.
Great Britain:				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept. 6-Oct. 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57; deaths, 6 July-August, 1925 Cases, 17 deaths, 3
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept 1-30	12	1	Including Piræus
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26
Libau	July 14-20	1		July-August, 1925 Cases, 9
Lithuania				March-May, 1925 Cases, 158, deaths, 7
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	21		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Oct 24	93		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 26-Nov 7		3	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421 July, 1925 Cases, 39
Palestine				Sept 15-Oct 19, 1925 9 cases, occurring in 6 localities, viz, Beit Gan, Haifa, Kehruria, Rishon, Safad, and Tel-Aviv
Dagama	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20-Sept 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept 14	9		From Ramleh district
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Do	Sept 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195, deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 15, 1925 Cases, 173, deaths, 16. Aug 16-Sept. 5, 1925 Cases, 47; deaths, 2
Portugal				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept 1-10	1		
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-April, 1925 Cases, 30,107
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain				
Seville	Aug. 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 18	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	[illegible]	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61; deaths, 4. July, 1925 Cases, 161, deaths, 34
Cape Province	May-June, 1925	64	6	
Do	July, 1925	31	4	
Do	Aug 23-Oct. 10			Outbreaks.
East London	Sept 13-19	1		Native.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to November 27, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa—Contd				
Natal	May-June, 1925	16		
Do	July, 1925	15	5	
Durban	Feb 1-June 27	17		
Do	June 28-Aug 29	2		
Orange Free State	May-June, 1925	53	5	
Do	July, 1925	99	20	
Do	Sept 6-12			Outbreaks
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Do
Transvaal	May-June, 1925	17	4	
Do	July, 1925	16	5	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Ap 1-30	1		
Do	July, 1925	1	1	
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10		1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria	April-June	12	6	
Do	July, 1925	4	3	
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

VOLUME 40 :: :: NUMBER 50

DECEMBER 11 - 1925

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Automobile Accidents, 1920-1924
Current World Prevalence of Disease

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES, 1924

The Department of Commerce announces that the returns show that during the year 1924, 15,528 deaths resulting from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles unless in collision with automobiles) occurred within the death registration area of the United States (exclusive of Hawaii), which area contains 88.4 per cent of the total population. This number represents a death rate of 15 7 per 100,000 population as against 14.9 in 1923, 12 5 in 1922, 11 5 in 1921 and 10 4 in 1920

In the 34 States for which data for 1920 are available the actual number of these deaths increased from 8,828 in that year to 13,468 in 1923 and 14,437 in 1924, the corresponding rates for these three years being 10 3, 15.1, and 16.

The Bureau of the Census assigns the cause of death from collisions between two vehicles to the heavier vehicle; therefore these totals do not include collisions between automobiles and electric cars and railroad trains.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports 1,688 deaths resulting from collisions between automobiles and railroad trains. Of this total, 1,532 occurred in registration States. However, in estimating the automobile fatalities this number should not be added to the 1924 State figures, for in all probability many reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission as collisions were reported to the Bureau of the Census as automobile accidents.

Deaths and death rates in the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii), registration States, and 68 cities, from accidents caused by automobiles, motor trucks, and commercial motor vehicles 1920 to 1924

[Complete data not available to show how many of the deaths credited to any State or city occurred among the residents of that State or city or resulted from accidents which occurred in that State or city]

Area where death occurred	Number					Rate per 100,000 population				
	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Registration area	15,528	14,411	11,666	10,168	9,103	15.7	14.9	12.5	11.5	10.4
REGISTRATION STATES										
California	1,254	1,239	960	876	734	32.0	32.6	26.0	24.4	21.1
Colorado	158	157	159	121	117	15.7	15.9	16.3	12.6	12.4
Connecticut	277	249	216	220	218	18.4	16.9	14.9	15.5	15.6
Delaware	46	55	24	17	22	19.8	23.9	10.5	7.5	9.8
Florida	242	170	122	104	104	22.6	16.2	11.9	10.4	10.6
Georgia	307	259	215	(1)	(1)	10.1	8.6	7.2	(1)	(1)
Idaho	54	51	21	(1)	(1)	11.2	10.8	4.6	(1)	(1)
Illinois	1,065	1,031	1,003	887	728	15.5	15.2	15.0	13.4	11.2
Indiana	480	433	306	266	248	15.8	14.4	10.2	9.0	8.4
Iowa	211	242	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	9.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas	169	217	175	166	155	9.4	12.1	9.8	9.3	8.7
Kentucky	197	166	128	105	85	8.0	6.7	5.2	4.3	3.5
Louisiana	210	158	104	97	90	11.3	8.5	5.7	5.3	5.0
Maine	91	91	79	56	43	11.7	11.7	10.2	7.3	5.6
Maryland	246	243	224	177	142	16.2	16.1	15.0	12.0	9.7
Massachusetts	685	611	496	523	454	16.8	15.2	12.5	13.3	11.7
Michigan	863	738	574	441	419	21.2	18.6	14.8	11.6	11.3
Minnesota	366	328	260	216	178	14.5	13.1	10.5	8.9	7.4
Mississippi	125	78	60	46	39	7.0	4.4	3.4	2.6	2.2
Missouri	449	398	321	276	231	13.0	11.6	9.4	8.1	6.8
Montana	69	49	48	48	45	11.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1
Nebraska	113	123	131	104	104	8.4	9.2	9.9	7.9	8.0
New Hampshire	61	59	49	38	50	13.6	13.2	11.0	8.5	11.3
New Jersey	746	672	543	484	405	21.7	19.9	16.4	14.9	12.7
New York	1,985	1,930	1,788	1,632	1,410	18.1	17.8	16.7	15.4	13.5
North Carolina	328	258	169	139	133	12.0	9.6	6.4	5.3	5.2
North Dakota	45	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	1,024	1,078	818	734	717	16.5	17.6	13.6	12.4	12.3
Oregon	144	120	113	103	87	17.3	14.6	13.9	12.9	11.0
Pennsylvania	1,535	1,592	1,260	1,060	1,042	16.7	17.5	14.0	11.9	11.9
Rhode Island	113	97	93	83	78	17.9	15.5	15.0	13.5	12.8
South Carolina	167	119	76	74	91	9.5	6.8	4.4	4.3	5.4
Tennessee	232	171	160	134	130	9.6	7.1	6.7	5.7	5.5
Utah	81	60	59	53	51	16.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	11.3
Vermont	48	46	39	23	30	13.6	13.1	11.1	6.5	8.5
Virginia	240	200	137	140	97	9.9	8.3	5.8	6.0	4.2
Washington	265	240	173	202	184	18.2	16.7	12.3	14.5	13.5
Wisconsin	363	292	271	205	167	13.1	10.7	10.0	7.7	6.3
Wyoming	59	51	28	(1)	(1)	27.2	24.1	13.5	(1)	(1)
REGISTRATION CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION OR MORE IN 1920										
Akron, Ohio	39	40	25	31	39	(2)	(2)	12.0	14.9	18.1
Albany, N. Y.	28	27	21	31	13	23.6	23.0	18.1	26.9	11.4
Atlanta, Ga.	53	55	54	38	11	(2)	24.7	21.7	18.3	21.7
Baltimore, Md.	129	131	130	100	97	16.4	16.9	17.1	13.3	13.1
Birmingham, Ala.	55	49	31	42	23	27.4	25.0	16.2	22.6	12.7
Boston, Mass.	143	133	129	103	89	18.1	17.3	16.9	13.6	11.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	21	23	28	26	30	(2)	(2)	19.5	19.5	20.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	112	137	106	81	104	20.5	25.5	20.1	15.6	20.4
Cambridge, Mass.	27	28	16	19	22	24.1	25.1	14.4	17.2	20.0
Camden, N. J.	36	44	31	27	21	28.5	35.4	27.9	22.6	17.9
Chicago, Ill.	560	580	623	569	472	19.0	20.4	22.0	20.5	17.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	85	102	76	79	57	20.8	25.1	18.8	19.3	14.2
Cleveland, Ohio	220	203	142	148	155	24.1	22.8	16.6	17.8	19.2
Columbus, Ohio	59	58	37	43	31	22.0	22.2	14.5	17.4	12.9
Dallas, Tex.	36	34	27	27	29	19.2	18.7	15.7	16.3	18.0
Dayton, Ohio	26	27	27	15	25	15.4	16.3	16.7	9.5	16.2
Denver, Colo.	40	45	56	43	37	15.6	16.5	20.9	16.3	14.3
Des Moines, Iowa	17	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.7	12.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	305	252	176	133	175	25.4	(2)	17.7	13.4	17.2
Fall River, Mass.	16	22	13	13	12	13.2	18.2	10.8	10.8	10.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	27	9	16	(1)	(1)	18.2	6.3	13.2	(1)	(1)
Grand Rapids, Mich.	31	27	23	15	16	20.9	18.5	16.0	10.6	11.5
Hartford, Conn.	33	40	31	31	36	21.1	26.3	22.5	22.5	25.7

[1] Not added to the registration area until a later date

[2] Rates are omitted, pending the establishment of more satisfactory estimates of population

Deaths and death rates in the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii), registration States, and 68 cities, from accidents caused by automobiles, motor trucks, and commercial motor vehicles 1920 to 1924—Continued

Area where death occurred	Number					Rate per 100,000 population				
	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
REGISTRATION CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION OR MORE IN 1920—con										
Houston, Tex	31	25	27	25	8	22.4	16.1	18.0	17.3	5.7
Indianapolis, Ind	71	53	47	40	36	20.2	15.5	14.0	12.3	11.3
Jersey City, N. J	56	37	36	36	43	17.9	12.0	11.8	11.9	14.3
Kansas City, Kans	18	12	18	12	11	14.8	10.4	15.8	11.6	10.8
Kansas City, Mo	87	86	63	67	56	24.2	24.4	18.3	19.9	17.1
Los Angeles, Calif	267	224	187	165	142	(2)	(2)	29.5	27.1	24.1
Louisville, Ky	58	66	42	35	28	22.4	25.6	16.4	14.8	11.9
Lowell, Mass	23	18	6	21	8	19.9	15.6	5.2	18.5	7.1
Memphis, Tenn	40	46	42	25	43	23.2	27.0	25.0	15.1	20.3
Milwaukee, Wis	83	62	65	52	59	16.8	12.8	13.6	11.1	12.8
Minneapolis, Minn	86	60	71	49	41	20.6	14.7	17.7	12.5	10.7
Nashville, Tenn	34	28	20	24	19	27.5	22.8	16.6	19.7	16.0
New Bedford, Mass	13	8	21	9	11	9.8	6.2	16.5	7.2	9.0
New Haven, Conn	48	28	33	21	29	27.3	16.2	19.4	12.6	17.7
New Orleans, La	84	68	46	43	50	20.5	16.8	11.5	10.9	12.8
New York	1,000	964	896	885	773	16.6	16.3	15.3	15.4	13.6
Bronx Borough	122	129	81	106	73	14.0	15.3	10.0	13.6	9.8
Brooklyn Borough	327	279	266	279	251	14.9	12.9	12.6	13.4	12.3
Manhattan Borough	439	474	463	420	385	19.4	20.9	20.4	18.4	16.9
Queens Borough	90	66	68	65	47	16.2	12.3	13.2	13.1	9.8
Richmond Borough	22	16	18	15	17	16.8	12.5	14.5	12.4	14.4
Newark, N. J	104	107	81	68	77	23.3	24.4	18.8	16.0	18.4
Norfolk, Va	16	13	11	22	20	(2)	8.2	8.8	18.1	17.0
Oakland, Calif	49	50	41	35	28	19.8	20.8	17.6	15.5	12.7
Omaha, Nebr	29	40	24	23	41	13.9	19.6	12.0	11.7	21.2
Paterson, N. J	49	39	34	32	18	34.8	27.9	24.5	23.3	13.2
Philadelphia, Pa	263	294	267	190	226	13.5	15.3	14.1	10.2	12.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	186	146	123	107	98	29.7	23.5	20.2	17.8	16.6
Portland, Oreg	41	39	40	38	34	14.7	14.3	14.9	14.3	13.1
Providence R. I	58	52	51	39	35	22.0	21.5	21.2	16.3	14.7
Reading, Pa	24	27	13	16	25	21.5	24.3	11.8	14.7	23.1
Richmond, Va	33	26	20	19	12	18.0	14.4	11.2	10.8	6.9
Rochester, N. Y	48	44	52	42	34	14.8	13.8	16.7	13.8	11.4
St. Louis, Mo	197	168	134	119	104	24.2	20.9	16.9	15.1	13.4
St. Paul, Minn	55	59	36	34	30	22.5	24.4	15.0	14.3	12.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	34	20	24	18	23	26.4	15.8	19.4	14.8	19.3
San Antonio, Tex	22	30	28	33	21	11.5	16.2	15.7	19.3	12.7
San Francisco, Calif	113	107	118	94	88	20.6	19.9	22.3	18.1	17.2
Scranton, Pa	24	41	29	25	21	17.0	29.2	20.7	18.0	15.2
Seattle, Wash	53	55	44	44	41	(2)	(2)	13.9	14.0	12.8
Spokane, Wash	22	15	10	19	18	21.0	14.3	9.6	18.2	17.2
Springfield, Mass	27	23	17	23	17	18.2	15.9	12.1	16.9	12.9
Syracuse, N. Y	41	43	36	34	25	21.8	23.3	19.9	19.2	14.4
Toledo, Ohio	46	63	45	37	44	16.4	23.4	17.3	14.6	17.8
Trenton, N. J	34	36	27	26	17	26.2	28.3	21.6	21.2	14.1
Washington, D. C	108	86	64	53	50	22.2	18.1	14.6	12.1	11.3
Wilmington, Del	29	29	15	10	14	24.2	24.6	13.0	8.8	12.6
Worcester, Mass	29	33	26	37	24	14.8	17.2	13.8	20.0	13.2
Yonkers, N. Y	16	17	13	17	11	14.6	15.8	12.3	16.5	10.9
Youngstown, Ohio	39	37	27	36	36	25.1	24.6	20.4	25.7	26.7

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(1) Not added to the registration area until a later date

(2) Rates are omitted pending the establishment of more satisfactory estimates of population.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES IN LARGE CITIES, JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 7, 1925

The Department of Commerce announces that reports of automobile fatalities in 1925 have been received from 78 cities of 100,000 population or more. Forty of these cities show more automobile fatalities in the four-week period ending November 7 than in the previous four-week period. The following four cities show no fatalities for the last four weeks: Fall River, Norfolk, Spokane, and

Springfield, Mass. Somerville with 10 deaths so far for 1925 has the smallest number, but New Bedford with 12 deaths has the lowest rate (10.2) per 100,000 population.

For 59 cities with an aggregate population of 28,000,000, there were 4,511 automobile fatalities reported in the period January 1 to November 7, 1925, as contrasted with 4,345 such fatalities in the period January 1 to October 31, 1924. Of these 4,511 deaths 531, or 12 per cent, were reported in the four-week period ending November 7, 1925.

Of the 65 cities for which comparisons for 1924 and 1925 are possible so far, more than half (38) show more automobile fatalities reported in the period January 1 to November 7, 1925, than occurred in 10 months of 1924.

So far this year New York City has reported 831 automobile fatalities, Chicago 499, Philadelphia 261, Detroit 229, Los Angeles 190, Cleveland 184, while for the last four-week period the figures are: New York City 101, Chicago 46, Philadelphia 35, Detroit 29, Los Angeles 17, and Cleveland 11. Figures for the other cities are given in the table.

Automobile fatalities reported January 1 to November 7, 1925. (Figures show deaths in each city, regardless of place of accident and regardless of residence)

Place of death	Estimated population July 1, 1925[1]	Number of automobile fatalities: Jan 1 to Nov 7, 1925[1]	1924[2]	1923	Jan 1 to Oct 31, 1924[2]	Rate per 100,000 estimated population: 1924	1923
Total (59 cities)	28,198,780	4,511	5,331	5,099	4,345	19.2	18.7
Akron	(3)	41	39	40	28	(3)	(3)
Albany	119,679	23	28	27	20	23.6	23.0
Atlanta	(3)	57	53	55	48	(3)	24.7
Baltimore	796,296	113	129	131	106	16.4	16.9
Birmingham	205,670	40	55	49	44	27.4	25.0
Boston	783,166	119	142	133	119	18.3	17.3
Bridgeport	(3)	19	21	23	15	(3)	(3)
Buffalo	553,828	97	113	137	90	20.7	25.5
Cambridge	112,444	22	27	28	21	24.1	25.1
Camden	128,642	31	36	14	28	28.5	35.4
Canton	106,260	25	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Chicago	2,995,239	499	560	589	460	19.0	20.4
Cincinnati	409,333	113	84	102	64	20.6	25.1
Cleveland	936,485	184	220	203	174	24.1	22.8
Columbus	279,836	58	59	58	47	22.0	22.2
Dallas	193,450	42	36	34	28	19.2	18.7
Dayton	172,942	22	26	27	20	15.4	16.3
Denver	280,911	30	40	45	35	14.5	16.5
Des Moines	149,183	17	17	18	14	11.7	12.8
Detroit	1,245,824	229	305	252	253	25.4	21.8
Duluth	110,502	20	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
El Paso	104,929	24	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Erie	(3)	27	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fall River	121,156	11	16	22	9	13.2	18.2

[1] Estimates for cities in Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island are tentative, pending State census figures.

[2] The figures are provisional.

[3] Figures omitted pending the establishment of more satisfactory estimates of population.

Automobile fatalities reported January 1 to November 7, 1925 (Figures show deaths in each city, regardless of place of accident and regardless of residence)

Place of death	Estimated population July 1, 1925	Number of automobile fatalities					
		Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1925	1924	1923	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1924	Rate per 100,000 estimated population	
						1924	1923
Flint	130,316	19					
Fort Worth	152,394	18	26	9	21	17.6	6.3
Grand Rapids	153,698	25	31	27	23	20.9	18.5
Houston	164,954	20	31	25	21	19.4	16.1
Indianapolis	358,819	59	70	53	58	19.9	15.5
Jersey City	315,280	51	56	37	49	17.9	12.0
Kansas City, Kans.	123,743	16	17	12	16	14.0	10.4
Kansas City, Mo.	367,481	70	87	86	66	24.2	24.4
Los Angeles	(³)	190	267	224	219	(³)	(³)
Louisville	259,259	50	58	66	47	22.4	25.6
Lowell	116,421	25	23	18	20	19.9	15.6
Lynn	104,704	11					
Memphis	174,483	40	36	46	28	20.9	27.0
Milwaukee	501,692	83	83	62	66	16.8	12.8
Minneapolis	425,435	60	84	60	73	20.1	14.7
Nashville	136,220	30	34	28	31	27.5	22.8
New Bedford	135,132	12	13	8	9	9.8	6.2
New Haven	178,927	34	48	28	37	27.3	16.2
New Orleans	414,493	64	84	68	65	20.5	16.8
New York	6,103,384	831	1,001	964	834	16.6	16.3
Newark, N. J.	452,513	72	104	107	80	23.3	24.4
Norfolk	(³)	11	16	13	11	(³)	8.2
Oakland	253,700	31	49	50	41	19.8	20.8
Oklahoma City	(³)	18					
Omaha	211,668	20	27	40	23	13.0	19.6
Paterson	141,695	31	49	39	37	34.8	27.9
Philadelphia	1,979,364	261	263	294	224	13.5	15.3
Pittsburgh	631,563	149	185	146	146	29.6	23.5
Portland, Oreg.	282,383	40	39	39	32	14.0	14.3
Providence	245,112	69	57	52	42	23.4	21.5
Richmond	186,403	31	33	26	25	18.0	14.4
Rochester	331,530	43	48	44	43	14.8	13.8
St. Louis	821,543	161	186	168	159	22.9	20.9
St. Paul	246,001	37	55	59	49	22.5	24.4
Salt Lake City	130,948	35	34	20	29	26.4	15.8
San Antonio	198,069	30	22	30	16	11.5	16.2
San Diego	103,047	32					
San Francisco	557,530	76	113	107	89	20.6	19.9
Schenectady	102,161	22					
Seattle	(³)	55	53	55	43	(³)	(³)
Somerville	102,073	10					
Spokane	108,897	15	22	15	19	21.0	14.3
Springfield, Mass.	152,578	11	27	23	24	18.2	15.9
Syracuse	191,559	23	41	43	37	21.8	23.3
Tacoma	104,455	14					
Toledo	287,380	54	47	63	35	16.8	23.4
Trenton	132,020	31	34	36	27	26.2	28.3
Utica	107,173	20					
Washington, D. C.	497,906	65	108	86	82	22.2	18.1
Waterbury	(³)	18					
Wilmington, Del.	122,049	16	29	29	23	24.2	24.6
Worcester	198,883	28	29	33	22	14.8	17.2
Yonkers	111,717	13	16	17	12	14.6	15.8
Youngstown	159,870	31	39	37	33	25.1	24.6

[3] Figures omitted pending the establishment of more satisfactory estimates of population.

NOTE.—For the spaces left blank, data not available.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED OCTOBER 15, 1925, BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT [1]

The cholera outbreaks in Shanghai and Yokohama were practically at an end the last week in September, but in Manila a serious increase was reported with 137 cases in the two weeks from September 20 to October 3, according to the information in the October Epidemiological Report, published by the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. A report for Manila for the week ending October 10 shows a marked decline in the new cases of cholera. The weekly reports of cases of Cholera in these and other Asiatic ports reported to the Singapore Bureau during recent months are given in the table below:

Cholera cases reported in the principal ports of the Far East, April 19–September 26, 1925

Port	Report for week ended—													
	July			August					September				October	
	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10
Bombay [1]	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Madras [1]	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
Calcutta [1]	6	3	10	11	7	6	7	4	6	5	7	4	6	12
Rangoon [1]	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saigon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila	2	0	6	3	0	[1]1	0	0	2	0	5	73	64	27
Shanghai	0	0	1	18	31	32	42	30	21	12	16	6	3	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	18	7	3	2	1
Kobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	4	1
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0

[1] Deaths only

A report of an outbreak of cholera at Foochow, China, in September, has been received by the United States Public Health Service.[2] It was stated that 19 cases with 9 deaths were reported from September 6 to 19, and that the disease, though not epidemic, was unusually virulent in form.

Cholera in India continued to be much less prevalent during August than at the same season last year, and there was no sign as yet of an autumn epidemic. The total deaths reported for the whole of India in the four weeks ending August 15 numbered 4,109, as compared with 20,489 in the corresponding period of 1924.

Plague.—"A certain recrudescence" in a number of plague centers is noted by the Report, particularly in several African localities and

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[1] From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

[2] Public Health Reports, Nov. 6, 1925, p. 2498.

Mediterranean ports At Athens and Piræus, unofficial reports gave 16 cases of plague between August 2 and 14, and several cases during the remainder of August. Italy reported 2 cases, September 3–5, at Secondigliano, Province of Naples On August 22, one case was found at Constantinople. In the first 3 weeks of September 2 cases were reported at Alexandria and 2 at Port Said.

Further information is given on the plague incidence in southeastern Russia, where an outbreak which started during May had resulted in 121 cases with 86 deaths to July 26[1] From July 27 to August 25, 28 cases and 3 deaths were reported in the Kalmuk Region, the Stalingrad Government reported 9 cases and 19 deaths from July 27 to August 16, the Cossack Republic notified 4 cases and 4 deaths July 30, and the district of Salsk in northern Caucasus notified 22 cases and 10 deaths between June 6 and August 28. No extension of the infected area is indicated since the report two months ago To September 13 the health commissariat at Moscow had received reports of a total of 198 cases and 132 deaths.

The principal outbreaks of plague in Africa during recent months are shown in the table below:

Plague cases in several African countries, June, July, and August, 1925

Country	May	June	July	August
Kenya	100	414	29	57
Madagascar	71	40	23	54
Nigeria	7	0	21	------
Senegal	63	17	119	31
	May 17 to June 13	June 14 to July 11	July 12 to Aug 8	
Uganda	67	98	98	

"The weekly returns of plague from India show an increase since the beginning of July, the number of cases and deaths reported being higher than during the corresponding weeks of 1924," states the Report. The greatest increase is shown for the week ending August 22 (latest report available), when 1,385 cases were reported compared with 619 cases in the preceding week. The incidence is greatest in Burma, but Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and the United Provinces report more cases than last year.

Yellow fever.—New cases of yellow fever reported since last month's Report included 4 cases in Liberia the first week in August, and 2 cases in Nigeria—one in Kaduna August 5 and one in Ibadan in the week of August 9–15.

Typhus fever.—"The incidence of typhus has never been lower than this summer since the most favorable pre-war years; the number of cases reported during each of the recent months exceeds 100 only in Russia, Poland, and Rumania and even in these instances amounts to less than half last year's figure," says the Report.

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[1] Epidemiological Report, Aug 15, 1925, and Public Health Reports, Oct. 2, 1925

Smallpox.—Smallpox continues less prevalent than last year in most European countries. No case of smallpox was reported during the first eight months of the year in Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Bulgaria, and only a few in Scotland, Norway, Esthonia, the Netherlands, and Hungary.

In Tanganyika Territory a serious outbreak of smallpox was reported with 1,180 cases and 427 deaths notified during August, but many of them had occurred in the preceding two months.

Dysentery.—The incidence of dysentery increased during August and September in many European countries, and cases were reported in several countries where the disease is of rare occurrence. Thus, in Norway 194 cases were reported during August, whereas only 6 cases were reported in the same month of 1924; in Sweden 37 cases were reported in August and only 1 case in August, 1924. In the four weeks ending September 5 the Netherlands reported 82 cases, as compared with 13 in the month of August, 1924. In Germany the number of cases for the four weeks ending September 5 was slightly higher than for the same period last year, 1,234 as compared with 1,110, and increased from 822 in the preceding four-week period.

Dysentery was less prevalent during the past summer, however, in the countries east and southeast of Germany. In Poland 953 cases were reported in the four weeks ending August 22, as compared with 1,896 in the corresponding period of 1924. For August the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes reported 301 cases, as compared with 620 in four weeks ending August 30 last year.

The case fatality of dysentery in the countries south and east of Germany is nearly the same as the case fatality for enteric fever, as is indicated by the following table:

Case fatality of dysentery and enteric fever in certain European countries, 1925

Country	Period	Dysentery			Enteric fever		
		Cases	Deaths	Per cent	Cases	Deaths	Per cent
Austria	33 weeks	144	10	7.0	1,196	79	6.6
Czechoslovakia	7½ months	420	34	8.1	3,538	309	8.7
Poland	34 weeks	1,985	199	10.0	7,634	656	8.6
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	8½ months	878	96	10.9	2,304	283	12.1
Hungary	7½ months	797	109	13.7	2,234	257	11.5

Enteric fever.—The seasonal increase in enteric fever continued in most European countries during August. In Norway and Sweden the summer maximum seems definitely to have been reached in June, after which a marked drop in the cases occurred in July and August. Not much difference in the incidence this year and last is shown by the majority of countries.

Lethargic encephalitis—In England and Wales a slight increase in cases of lethargic encephalitis occurred in September, the total notifications for the four weeks ending September 26 being 171, as compared with 154 the preceding four weeks. "For the first time since February the incidence approaches last year's level."

For the most part the countries which report this disease currently have reported only sporadic cases in recent months, with no indication of an increased incidence.

Acute poliomyelitis.—Although in some countries marked increases in the incidence of poliomyelitis occurred during August, no serious epidemics are indicated. The greatest increases were shown by the returns for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in various countries, 1924–25

Month	Norway (cities)		Sweden		Denmark		Finland		France		Canada	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	1	0	21	34	5	7	3	3	11	10	1	5
February	1	0	14	20	3	14	0	2	24	18	0	9
March	0	2	7	13	3	3	0	1	70	16	1	2
April	0	0	9	13	1	1	4	2	9	17	0	1
May	0	0	11	12	0	2	7	4	5	11	0	6
June	0	15	13	13	2	4	1	2	12	8	0	2
July	0	16	25	13	11	9	4	2	8	15	1	12
August	3	26	108	84	21	20	7	1	14	39	9	------
September	4	-------	192	------	45	------	2	------	15	------	101	------

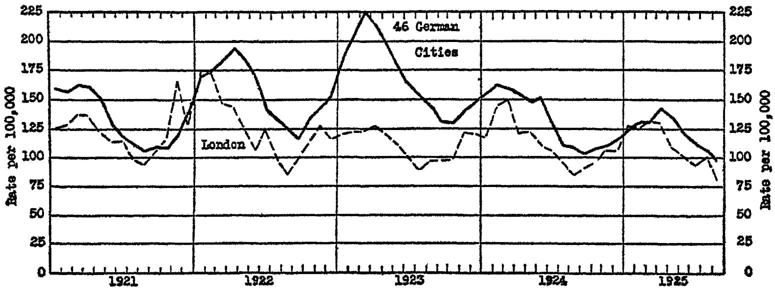
Four weeks ending—	Germany		England and Wales		Italy	Australia		New Zealand		United States[1]	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Jan. 26	13	22	31	27	18	17	21	1	167	45	73
Feb 23	20	22	17	23	17	10	26	3	409	39	58
Mar 22	19	27	10	18	36	16	23	0	395	42	56
Apr 19	9	17	10	17	26	26	20	0	197	30	43
May 17	9	26	22	18	26	19	31	0	62	26	63
June 14	12	14	21	17	58	17	40	1	[2] 34	37	95
July 12	26	23	50	18	67	9	16	3	14	53	226
Aug 9	63	24	101	22	109	31	19	0	12	250	698
Sept 6	74	56	137	50	84	12	------	1	--------	654	935
Oct 4	85	------	115	------	------	13	------	1	--------	811	914

[1] 27 States of the United States

[2] Three weeks.

Tuberculosis.—An interesting comparison between the tuberculosis death rates for the first half of 1925 and the first half of 1924 in many of the larger cities and towns of the world, but especially of Europe, is given in the report. A marked reduction in 1925 from 1924 is shown by nearly all the cities of Europe, varying from about 6 per cent in London, Glasgow, and Dublin to 20 per cent in Prague, 22 per cent in Lodz, 25 per cent in Breslau, and 33 per cent in Budapest. The rates for Paris, Amsterdam, and the Swiss cities were the same in the two years. Practically all cities outside of Europe show a definite increase in the tuberculosis mortality in the first half of 1925 as compared with the first half of 1924.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) IN 46 GERMAN CITIES AND IN LONDON,
BY FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS, 1921-1925.



The continued downward trend in Germany in the mortality from tuberculosis is shown in the accompanying graph. The level now corresponds with that in London and the seasonal fluctuations in the mortality are less marked than formerly.

Leprosy.—Data on the prevalence of leprosy is given in the following table:

New cases of leprosy reported in various countries during 1924 and by quarters in 1925

Country	1924	1925		
	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Algeria	2	1	0	1
Western Australia	1	0	0	0
Dominican Republic		1		
Esthonia	20	11	12	3
United States	36	8	14	5
France	6	0	0	0
Greece	2	6	0	0
Latvia	16	2	2	
Iraq	1	10	24	21
Mexico (deaths)	78	23	21	
Panama Canal Zone	21	2	2	2
Philippine Islands Manila	23	1		
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes		4	0	1
Switzerland	[1] 1	0	0	0
Uruguay	7	2	0	
Zanzibar [2]		1		
Samoa		1		

[1] Imported from Bolivia

[2] United States Public Health Report

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 28, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 28, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index, December 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Nov 28, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61, 964, 758	57, 851, 133
Number of death claims	10, 170	8, 595
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8. 6	7. 7

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 28, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index December 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov 28, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 28, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Nov 28, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	6,610	11.9	[3] 12.1	678	[3] 789	[4] 55
Akron	38			4	5	45
Albany [5]	27	11.8	17.2	4	7	87
Atlanta	81			12	10	
White	47			10		
Colored	34	(6)		2		
Baltimore [5]	193	12.6	13.9	19	28	57
White	135			11		40
Colored	58	(6)		8		129
Birmingham	70	17.7	21.8	16	8	
White	32			5		
Colored	38	(6)		11		
Boston	207	13.8	14.7	23	27	61
Bridgeport	29			3	3	48
Buffalo	118	11.1	11.3	8	12	32
Cambridge	30	13.9	12.6	5	1	83
Camden	26	10.5	12.0	1	5	16
Chicago [5]	610	10.6	10.0	59	66	52
Cincinnati	96	12.2	13.7	7	6	41
Cleveland	217	12.1	10.3	29	21	72
Columbus	69	12.9	13.4	3	7	28
Dallas	39	10.5	14.2	4	12	
White	27			2		
Colored	12	(6)		2		
Denver	76	14.1	14.9	10	11	
Des Moines	33	11.5	12.9	2	1	34
Detroit	262	11.0	9.5	44	43	76
Duluth	28	13.2	11.1	3	0	65
El Paso	30	14.9	17.1	4	5	
Erie	25			2	4	39
Fall River [5]	27	11.6	11.2	10	4	145
Flint	27	10.8	3.4	2	3	32
Fort Worth	18	6.2	9.9	0	3	
White	11			0		
Colored	7	(6)		0		
Grand Rapids	31	10.5	13.0	5	2	79
Houston	52	16.4	16.6	5	8	
White	31			4		
Colored	21	(6)		1		
Indianapolis	89	12.9	13.7	3	15	21
Jersey City	87	14.4	15.9	12	10	85
Kansas City, Kans	29	12.2	10.3	8	5	159
White	17			3		67
Colored	12	(6)		5		921

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births

[3] Data for 66 cities

[4] Data for 60 cities

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov. 27, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population. Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans , 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 28, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924 (From the Weekly Health Index December 1, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Nov 28, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov 28, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Nov 28, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Kansas City, Mo	98	13.9	11.5	5	9	
Los Angeles	211			21	23	57
Louisville	76	15.3	12.7	10	6	84
White	63			8		77
Colored	13	(6)		2		136
Lowell	40	17.9	9.9	6	1	104
Lynn	31	15.4	14.6	2	5	50
Memphis	54	16.1	16.6	6	7	
White	23			2		
Colored	31	(6)		4		
Milwaukee	92	9.6	9.3	13	14	60
Minneapolis	90	11.0	13.7	9	8	48
Nashville [5]	36	13.8	16.5	1	6	
White	22			1		
Colored	14	(6)		0		
New Bedford	19	7.3	9.4	0	4	0
New Haven	44	12.8	14.8	4	9	52
New Orleans	132	16.6	17.1	14	14	
White	85			11		
Colored	47	(6)		3		
New York	1,314	11.2	11.4	142	172	57
Bronx Borough	157	9.1	8.7	11	19	38
Brooklyn Borough	430	10.0	10.0	53	61	55
Manhattan Borough	604	14.0	13.8	61	78	64
Queens Borough	92	8.4	10.3	11	12	51
Richmond Borough	31	12.1	14.0	6	2	107
Newark, N. J	84	9.7	10.6	12	8	55
Norfolk	35			4	5	74
White	19			2		59
Colored	16	(6)		2		98
Oakland	40	8.2	8.9	3	4	34
Oklahoma City	22			3	2	
Omaha	48	11.8	12.8	2	6	21
Paterson	33	12.1	15.9	5	4	84
Philadelphia	412	10.9	13.3	34	61	43
Pittsburgh	174	14.4	15.9	13	15	43
Portland, Oreg	52	9.6	11.6	2	7	20
Providence	67	14.3	13.3	8	10	63
Richmond	59	16.5	14.2	5	7	60
White	37			3		54
Colored	22	(6)		2		72
Rochester	67	10.5	10.4	2	5	16
St Louis	209	13.3	13.6	12	12	
St Paul	52	11.0	9.4	3	3	25
Salt Lake City [5]	32	12.7	10.5	0	4	0
San Antonio	62	16.3	15.5	9	11	
San Diego	35	17.2	16.8	3	2	70
San Francisco	136	12.7	14.3	7	14	40
Schenectady	19	9.7	8.3	2	1	56
Somerville	20	10.2	11.9	1	1	26
Spokane	23	11.0	14.5	3	3	67
Springfield, Mass	41	14.0	11.6	6	5	89
Syracuse	43	11.7	12.2	3	11	38
Tacoma	23	11.5	10.6	1	2	23
Toledo	45	8.2	8.4	4	7	36
Trenton	32	12.6	12.5	2	3	33
Utica	35	17.0		3		64
Washington, D C	121	12.7	9.9	14	3	79
White	68			6		49
Colored	53	(6)		8		146
Waterbury	22			1	1	21
Wilmington, Del	30	12.8	7.8	3	5	68
Worcester	51	13.4	14.1	6	4	69
Yonkers	16	7.5	14.3	2	4	44
Youngstown	32	10.4	9.7	10	2	122

[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov. 27, 1925

[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended December 5, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	46
Dengue	4
Diphtheria	39
Influenza	65
Malaria	19
Measles	7
Mumps	17
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	121
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	23
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	11

ARIZONA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	4
Measles	2
Mumps	10
Scarlet fever	18
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	5

ARKANSAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	12
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	64
Malaria	53
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pellagra	8
Scarlet fever	20
Smallpox	4
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	21

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Berkeley	1
Los Angeles	2
Red Bluff	1
Chicken pox	241
Diphtheria	106
Influenza	15
Leprosy—Los Angeles	1
Lethargic encephalitis—San Fernando	1
Measles	23
Mumps	261
Poliomyelitis	
Fresno	1
San Francisco	1
Scarlet fever	129
Smallpox	
Los Angeles	8
Mendocino County	5
Oakland	9
Sacramento	5
Scattering	15
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	45

COLORADO

	Cases
Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	27
German measles	2
Measles	3
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	53
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	38

CONNECTICUT

	Cases
Chicken pox	80
Diphtheria	34
German measles	3
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Malaria	1
Measles	115
Mumps	8
Pneumonia (broncho)	48
Pneumonia (lobar)	60
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	61
Septic sore throat	5
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23
Whooping cough	80

DELAWARE

	Cases
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	11
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA

	Cases
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	13
Malaria	12
Measles	4
Mumps	15
Pneumonia	8
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	9

GEORGIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	15
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	26
Dysentery	1
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	115
Malaria	14
Measles	7
Mumps	11
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	85
Scarlet fever	5
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	7

ILLINOIS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County	2
Diphtheria	
Cook County	79
Rock Island County	6
St Clair County	7
Scattering	48
Influenza	20
Measles	93
Pneumonia	273
Poliomyelitis	
Champaign County	1
Tazewell County	1
Wayne County	1
Scarlet fever	400
Smallpox	
McLean County	19
Scattering	4
Tuberculosis	229
Typhoid fever	
Cook County	5
Fayette County	5
Logan County	12
Saline County	8
Scattering	27
Whooping cough	130

INDIANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	91
Diphtheria	69
Influenza	35
Measles	50
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	274
Smallpox	34
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	50
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	64

IOWA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	74
Diphtheria	42
German measles	1
Measles	8
Mumps	37
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	36
Smallpox	36
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	11

KANSAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	123
Diphtheria	28
Influenza	4
Measles	12
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	32
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	58
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	88
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	105

LOUISIANA

	Cases
Diphtheria	34
Influenza	21
Malaria	10
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	69
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	66
Typhoid fever	44
Whooping cough	7

MAINE

	Cases
Chicken pox	42
Diphtheria	6
German measles	1
Measles	4
Mumps	24
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia	28
Scarlet fever	60
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	6
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	29

MARYLAND[1]

	Cases
Chicken pox	134
Diphtheria	31
German measles	1
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Influenza	24
Malaria	2
Measles	273
Mumps	66
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	30
Pneumonia (lobar)	32
Scabies	2
Scarlet fever	47
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis	117
Typhoid fever	26
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	52

MASSACHUSETTS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	270
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	5
Diphtheria	78
Dysentery	2
German measles	30
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	1,208
Mumps	41
Ophthalmia neonatorum	21
Pneumonia (lobar)	136
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet fever	224
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	105
Tuberculosis (other forms)	35
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	230

MICHIGAN

	Cases
Diphtheria	92
Measles	124
Pneumonia	142
Scarlet fever	252
Smallpox	13
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	135

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	157
Diphtheria	95
Measles	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	222
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	36

MISSISSIPPI

	Cases
Diphtheria	45
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	42

MISSOURI

	Cases
Chicken pox	85
Diphtheria	85
Influenza	12
Measles	5
Mumps	18
Pneumonia	15
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	154
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	8
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	28

MONTANA

	Cases
Chicken pox	31
Diphtheria	7
Measles	1
Mumps	139
Scarlet fever	33
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	13
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

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[1] Week ended Friday.

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	13
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	39
Smallpox	56
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	18

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	334
Diphtheria	104
Influenza	7
Measles	266
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	126
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	150
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	44

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	5
Rabies (in animals)	1
Scarlet fever	11
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	68
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	20

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	102
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	681
Pneumonia	318
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	194
Typhoid fever	34
Whooipng cough	222

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	190
Diphtheria	95
German measles	3
Measles	18
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	84
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	20
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	23

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	46
Influenza	124
Malaria	21
Measles	2
Pellagra	17
Pneumonia	67
Poliomyelitis—Okmulgee	2
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	17
Typhoid fever	64
Whooping cough	30

OREGON

Chicken pox	46
Diphtheria	
Portland	13
Scattering	21
Influenza	3
Measles	3
Mumps	33
Pneumonia	[1] 7
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	22

PENNSYLVANIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Philadelphia	1
Chicken pox	925
Diphtheria	470
German measles	15
Impetigo contagiosa	30
Lethargic encephalitis—Philadelphia	2
Measles	684
Mumps	128
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4
Pneumonia	91
Poliomyelitis—Pittsburgh	1
Scabies	16
Scarlet fever	570
Trachoma—Pittsburgh	2
Tuberculosis	92
Typhoid fever (scattering)	36
Whooping cough	268

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	
Newport	9
Providence	4
German measles	4
Measles	156
Mum	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	14

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[1] Deaths.

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	5
Diphtheria	39
Influenza	566
Malaria	132
Measles	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	45
Whooping cough	45

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	4
Measles	2
Mumps	64
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	55
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	7

TENNESSEE

	Cases
Diphtheria	12
Influenza	8
Malaria	6
Measles	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	17
Poliomyelitis—Johnson City	1
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	5
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	12

TEXAS

	Cases
Chicken pox	56
Diphtheria	57
Dysentery	3
Influenza	35
Mumps	108
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	45
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	20

UTAH

	Cases
Chicken pox	108
Diphtheria	
Brigham City	12
Murray	8
Ogden	10
Scattering	10

UTAH—continued

	Cases
Influenza	1
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	11
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	13

VERMONT

	Cases
Chicken pox	70
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	9
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	21
Whooping cough	40

WASHINGTON

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Spokane	1
Tacoma	1
Chicken pox	137
Diphtheria	35
German measles	2
Measles	6
Mumps	51
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis—Skagit County	1
Scarlet fever	74
Smallpox	
Benton County	13
Everett	11
Lewis County	10
Tacoma	18
Scattering	24
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	35

WEST VIRGINIA

	Cases
Diphtheria	15
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever	
Charleston	1
Wheeling	1

WISCONSIN

	Cases
Milwaukee	
Chicken pox	132
Diphtheria	26
Influenza	1
Mumps	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	29
Scarlet fever	15
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	38
Scattering	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	193
Diphtheria	42
German measles	22

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued	Cases
Influenza	5
Measles	146
Mumps	47
Pneumonia	19
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	144
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	104

WYOMING

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Laramie	1
Chicken pox	40
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	2
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox—Uinta County	6
Typhoid fever	
Laramie	1
Natrona	2
Sheridan	2

Reports for Week Ended November 28, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	24
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	3
Pneumonia	20
Scarlet fever	21
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	7

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	4
German measles	8
Measles	4
Mumps	40
Pneumonia	9

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever	50
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	17

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	3
Diphtheria	45
Influenza	680
Malaria	140
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	20
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	61
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	62

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
October, 1925										
Alabama	3	268	70	447	20	67	5	110	40	241
Montana		18	6		3		5	111	8	30
Oregon		155	19		16		1	149	81	33
Pennsylvania	13	980		3	596	0	25	1,174	1	479
South Carolina		303	677	1,642	8	8		73	34	238
Utah		66	7		26		2	97	0	51
Virginia	2	657	854	134	222	11	11	340	6	217
Washington	3	106			12		26	210	102	61
West Virginia		212	19		2		4	259	1	377
Wyoming		6	1		2		1	42	9	13
November, 1925										
Massachusetts	2	351	36		3,321		14	781	0	35

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of October, 1925, by State Health Officers

	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	11	268	20	76	110	40	302	241	78
Arizona	26	12	1	15	41	0	103	18	21
Arkansas	20	47	3	12	16	1	[1] 22	132	23
California	447	431	58	493	349	113	781	53	279
Colorado [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	75	127	125	62	134	0	114	42	161
Delaware	10	20	1	2	8	0	5	40	9
District of Columbia	25	58	8	--------	93	0	125	7	52
Florida	4	101	1	11	9	1	146	54	45
Georgia [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Idaho	--------	2	--------	--------	24	0	--------	12	--------
Illinois	469	489	273	79	755	30	1,015	310	478
Indiana	--------	382	--------	--------	511	0	--------	172	--------
Iowa [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Kansas	202	121	18	26	194	19	245	117	142
Kentucky [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	6	92	3	3	34	8	[1] 213	169	72
Maine	36	19	3	43	114	0	[1] 19	49	81
Maryland	123	167	84	75	130	0	245	245	193
Massachusetts	344	388	1,300	84	566	0	515	68	715
Michigan	201	474	160	54	667	13	353	216	533
Minnesota	214	444	14	--------	596	24	330	55	120
Mississippi	176	238	105	275	38	15	248	391	526
Missouri	69	368	22	41	426	7	240	187	145
Montana	126	18	3	267	111	8	56	30	32
Nebraska [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Nevada [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	335	429	160	--------	327	0	371	109	169
New Mexico [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New York	762	934	1,164	190	728	0	1,550	366	895
North Carolina	52	955	32	--------	301	22	--------	97	168
North Dakota	12	43	6	30	134	5	[1] 7	52	113
Ohio	512	767	315	49	926	39	752	394	492
Oklahoma [5]	13	187	8	4	78	7	69	415	102
Oregon	83	155	16	105	149	81	46	33	75
Pennsylvania	762	980	596	175	1,174	1	445	479	890
Rhode Island	20	27	75	7	33	18	39	2	18
South Carolina	--------	303	8	--------	73	34	--------	238	236
South Dakota	20	32	1	49	150	13	6	30	30
Tennessee [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Texas [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	261	66	26	8	97	0	[1] 10	51	176
Vermont	149	14	10	77	36	0	20	1	122
Virginia	118	657	222	--------	346	6	[1] 219	217	269
Washington	278	106	12	77	240	102	114	61	119
West Virginia	61	212	2	--------	259	1	65	377	70
Wisconsin	237	218	235	139	287	16	136	51	400
Wyoming	55	6	2	3	42	9	0	13	9

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[1] Pulmonary

[2] Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Reports received weekly

[4] Reports received annually

[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of October, 1925

	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	0 05	1 28	0 10	0 36	0 52	0 19	1 44	1 15	0 37
Arizona	75	35	03	43	1 18	00	2 97	52	61
Arkansas	13	.30	02	.08	10	01	1.14	.84	.15
California	1 31	1 26	17	1 44	1 02	33	2 29	16	82
Colorado [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	58	98	96	48	1 03	00	88	32	1 24
Delaware	.50	1.00	05	10	40	00	25	2 01	45
District of Columbia	.59	1 37	.19	--------	2.20	00	2 96	17	1 23
Florida	.04	1 09	01	12	10	01	1 58	58	49
Georgia [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Idaho	--------	05	--------	--------	57	00	--------	29	--------
Illinois	.79	83	.46	13	1 28	05	1 72	52	81
Indiana	--------	1 47	--------	--------	1 97	00	--------	66	--------
Iowa [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Kansas	1 31	79	12	17	1 26	12	1 59	76	.92
Kentucky [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Louisiana	04	58	02	02	21	05	[1]1 33	1 06	45
Maine	54	29	.05	65	1 72	00	1.29	74	1 22
Maryland	94	1 28	.64	57	1 00	00	1 88	1 88	1 48
Massachusetts	98	1 11	3 71	24	1.61	00	1 47	19	2 04
Michigan	.57	1 34	.45	15	1 89	04	1 00	61	1 51
Minnesota	.98	2.04	06	--------	2 74	11	1 52	25	55
Mississippi	1 16	1 56	69	1 81	25	10	1 63	2 57	3.46
Missouri	.23	1 25	07	.14	1 45	02	82	64	49
Montana	2.29	33	05	4 86	2.02	15	1.02	55	58
Nebraska [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Nevada [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire [4]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New Jersey	1 12	1 44	54	--------	1 10	00	1.25	37	57
New Mexico [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
New York	81	99	1 23	20	77	00	1 64	39	.95
North Carolina	22	4.08	14	--------	1 28	09	--------	41	.72
North Dakota	.21	74	10	51	2.30	09	1.12	89	1 94
Ohio	95	1.43	.59	09	1.73	07	1 40	73	92
Oklahoma [5]	.08	1 10	.05	02	46	04	40	2.43	60
Oregon	1.16	2 16	.22	1 46	2 07	1 13	.64	46	1 01
Pennsylvania	96	1.24	75	.22	1 48	00	56	61	1 12
Rhode Island	37	50	1 38	13	61	33	72	01	33
South Carolina	--------	2.01	.05	--------	48	23	--------	1 58	1 56
South Dakota	35	57	.02	.87	2 65	23	11	53	.53
Tennessee [2]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Texas [3]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Utah	6 24	1 58	62	19	2 32	00	1 24	1 22	4 21
Vermont	4 98	47	33	2 57	1 20	00	67	03	4 08
Virginia	57	3 16	1 07	--------	1 66	03	[1]1 05	1 04	1 29
Washington	2.21	.84	10	.61	1 91	81	91	49	95
West Virginia	45	1 56	01	--------	1.90	01	48	2 77	51
Wisconsin	1 00	92	.99	58	1 21	07	57	21	1 68
Wyoming	2 92	32	11	16	2 23	.48	.00	69	.48

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[1] Pulmonary

[2] Report not received at time of going to press

[3] Reports received weekly

[4] Reports received annually.

[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1,895
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	388
Number of squirrels to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3,600
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov 6, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Nov 21, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	712
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Totals.	
Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Nov 21, 1925	75, 997
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan 1 to Nov. 21, 1925	27, 318

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept 10, 1919

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended November 21, 1925, 37 States reported 1,881 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended November 22, 1924, the same States reported 2,160 cases of this disease. Ninety-eight cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,800,000, reported 996 cases of diphtheria for the week ended November 21, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,112 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,439 cases The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 2,890 cases of measles for the week ended November 21, 1925, and 860 cases of this disease for the week ended November 22, 1924. Ninety-eight cities reported 1,274 cases of measles for the week this year and 399 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 37 States reported 64 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 21, 1925. The same States reported 97 cases for the week ended November 22, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-seven States—this year, 2,905 cases; last year, 2,833 cases. Ninety-eight cities—this year, 1,015 cases; last year, 1,227 cases; estimated expectancy, 884 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended November 21, 1925, 37 States reported 279 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 606 cases. Ninety-eight cities reported smallpox for the week as follows 1925, 93 cases; 1924, 183 cases, estimated expectancy, 39 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Five hundred and thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended November 21, 1925, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 539 cases of this disease. Ninety-eight cities reported 95 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 132 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 98 cases

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 91 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows 1925, 862 deaths, 1924, 681.

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland	73,129	9	2	0	0	0	0	16	0
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manchester	81,383	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	23,613	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	49	59	25	3	0	93	4	21
Fall River	120,912	1	5	4	1	1	109	0	3
Springfield	144,227	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
Worcester	191,927	0	6	9	0	0	125	0	6
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	7	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	13	5	0	0	89	0	4
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	1	11	4	0	0	25	0	5
Hartford	[1] 138,036	11	10	5	0	0	9	0	7
New Haven	172,967	17	4	0	0	0	3	1	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	536,718	23	28	7	0	0	1	1	22
New York	5,927,625	174	180	138	12	6	381	20	151
Rochester	317,867	39	6	6	0	0	23	0	9
Syracuse	184,511	7	12	0	0	0	0	1	4
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	7	6	4	0	0	2	0	6
Newark	438,699	38	17	5	4	1	17	2	5
Trenton	127,390	4	5	1	0	1	1	0	7
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	166	74	102	0	2	52	14	74
Pittsburgh	613,442	39	35	20	1	1	28	0	37
Reading	110,917	32	5	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	406,312	17	20	12	0	3	0	0	15
Cleveland	888,519	74	48	62	2	2	70	1	30
Columbus	261,082	8	14	3	0	1	0	0	7
Toledo	268,338	30	17	21	0	1	11	0	5

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Indiana									
Fort Wayne	93, 573	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis	342, 718	20	21	3	0	1	6	0	14
South Bend	76, 709	13	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68, 939	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	4
Illinois									
Chicago	2, 886, 121	97	210	76	2	1	14	12	71
Peoria	79, 675	13	3	1	0	0	2	5	2
Springfield	61, 833	6	4	1	0	0	0	13	2
Michigan									
Detroit	1, 155, 000	60	78	46	4	0	46	3	36
Flint	117, 968	4	15	11	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Rapids	145, 947	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	2
Wisconsin:									
Madison	42, 519	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484, 595	116	31	34	0	0	1	18	13
Racine	64, 393	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
Superior	[1] 39, 671	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106, 289	22	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Minneapolis	409, 125	45	30	24	0	0	0	0	5
St Paul	241, 891	39	20	15	0	0	1	4	6
Iowa									
Davenport	61, 262	6	2	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Sioux City	79, 662	11	3	4	0	--------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	39, 667	--------	1	0	0	--------	0	--------	--------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351, 819	33	17	6	0	1	2	3	19
St Joseph	78, 232	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	3
St Louis	803, 853	19	64	54	1	0	0	0	--------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24, 841	2	1	1	0	0	0	44	0
Grand Forks	14, 547	1	1	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15, 829	9	0	0	0	--------	0	42	--------
Sioux Falls	29, 206	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.									
Lincoln	58, 761	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Omaha	204, 382	8	8	2	0	0	1	1	8
Kansas									
Topeka	52, 555	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Wichita	79, 261	9	9	1	0	0	1	0	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware									
Wilmington	117, 728	12	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Maryland									
Baltimore	773, 580	94	37	23	11	0	128	43	25
Cumberland	32, 361	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11, 301	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437, 571	21	25	61	3	1	3	0	13
Virginia									
Lynchburg	30, 277	9	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
Norfolk	159, 089	8	6	3	0	0	1	0	4
Richmond	181, 044	6	16	13	0	1	2	0	4
Roanoke	55, 502	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia									
Charleston	45, 597	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	2
Wheeling	[1] 56, 208	--------	4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29, 171	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
Wilmington	35, 719	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Winston-Salem	56, 230	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston	71, 245	0	3	4	0	1	0	2	4
Columbia	39, 688	1	2	0	0	--------	1	0	--------
Greenville	25, 789	--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued									
Georgia									
Atlanta	222,963	0	9	5	33	0	1	0	11
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	1	4	3	4	2	0	0	2
Florida									
St Petersburg	24,403	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa	56,050	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Louisville	257,671	2	13	3	0	1	5	0	7
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	3	14	7	0	0	2	0	13
Nashville	121,128	0	6	5	0	1	1	0	4
Alabama									
Birminguam	195,901	1	7	5	13	5	0	0	16
Mobile	63,858	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1
Montgomery	45,383	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas									
Fort Smith	30,635	3	2	0	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	12	8	5	1	1	0	9
Shreveport	54,590	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	101,150	2	5	2	10	0	0	0	3
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	9	15	12	0	1	0	0	6
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Houston	154,970	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	7
San Antonio	184,727	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	5
MOUNTAIN									
Montana									
Billings	16,927	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Great Falls	27,787	8	1	3	0	0	0	102	1
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	[1] 12,668	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho									
Boise	22,806	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado									
Denver	272,031	37	15	9	0	2	1	0	14
Pueblo	43,519	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	16,148	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona									
Phoenix	33,899	--------	--------	1	0	0	0	--------	0
Utah									
Salt Lake City	126,241	60	4	11	0	0	2	6	4
Nevada									
Reno	12,429	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
PACIFIC									
Washington									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	50	6	4	0	--------	3	12	--------
Spokane	104,573	45	6	3	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	10	0	0	0	1	2
Oregon									
Portland	273,621	8	6	24	1	0	3	6	4
California									
Los Angeles	666,853	28	39	42	7	2	4	7	13
Sacramento	69,950	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
San Francisco	539,038	48	22	5	5	3	3	7	7

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine											
Portland	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	19
New Hampshire:											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Manchester	2	22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Vermont											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts											
Boston	35	35	0	0	0	17	2	4	0	55	232
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	33
Springfield	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	41
Worcester	9	18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	--------
Rhode Island											
Pawtucket	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	19
Providence	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	53
Connecticut											
Bridgeport	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	33
Hartford	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	37
New Haven	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	40
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York											
Buffalo	16	17	1	0	0	8	1	1	1	19	145
New York	104	104	0	0	0	[1] 83	19	30	0	41	1,278
Rochester	9	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	8	73
Syracuse	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	19	50
New Jersey											
Camden	1	23	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	33
Newark	16	13	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	6	97
Trenton	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	28
Pennsylvania											
Philadelphia	49	76	0	0	0	35	6	4	0	28	500
Pittsburgh	26	42	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	5	154
Reading	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	25
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio											
Cincinnati	14	16	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	128
Cleveland	27	24	1	0	0	9	3	2	0	57	195
Columbus	8	9	0	11	0	3	1	0	0	1	75
Toledo	14	12	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	66
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Indianapolis	11	8	2	26	0	4	0	0	0	5	111
South Bend	3	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
Terre Haute	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Illinois											
Chicago	116	100	0	1	0	45	6	0	1	21	648
Peoria	5	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Springfield	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	24
Michigan											
Detroit	67	61	1	0	0	25	4	0	0	57	296
Flint	9	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	7	13
Grand Rapids	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	34
Wisconsin											
Madison	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	--------
Milwaukee	29	4	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	37	93
Racine	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14
Superior	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota											
Duluth	3	25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	27
Minneapolis	30	52	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	92
St Paul	11	33	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	51
Iowa											
Davenport	0	1	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux City	4	2	1	2	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Waterloo	3	2	1	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	3	--------
Missouri											
Kansas City	10	11	0	1	0	7	1	2	0	11	109
St Joseph	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
St Louis	32	51	0	0	0	11	3	4	0	2	224
North Dakota											
Fargo	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	2	--------
South Dakota											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	--------	--------	0	0	--------	0	--------
Sioux Falls	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nebraska											
Lincoln	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
Omaha	4	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	52
Kansas											
Topeka	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11
Wichita	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	22
Maryland:											
Baltimore	17	8	0	--------	--------	19	3	6	0	41	219
Cumberland	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	12
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dist of Columbia											
Washington	16	17	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	17	134
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Norfolk	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	--------
Richmond	8	12	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	59
Roanoke	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	9
West Virginia											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Wheeling	2	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
North Carolina											
Raleigh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Wilmington	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------
Winston-Salem	1	1	1	9	0	2	1	0	0	3	19
South Carolina											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	25
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Greenville	1	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------
Georgia											
Atlanta	6	2	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	61
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33
Florida											
St Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	34
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Louisville	3	5	0	0	0	7	1	2	1	1	54
Tennessee											
Memphis	4	8	0	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	65
Nashville	4	5	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	46
Alabama:											
Birmingham	5	4	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	73
Mobile	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	24
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	2	0	0	0	--------	-------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Little Rock	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	--------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	5	6	0	0	0	15	3	2	1	7	140
Shreveport	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	19
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma City	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	22
Texas											
Dallas	4	6	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	11	57
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Houston	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	48
San Antonio	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	50
MOUNTAIN											
Montana											
Billings	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Great Falls	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Idaho											
Boise	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Colorado.											
Denver	8	10	4	0	0	8	1	1	2	12	74
Pueblo	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	0	6	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	10
Arizona											
Phoenix	-------	4	-------	0	0	6	-------	0	0	--------	24
Utah											
Salt Lake City	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	7	32
Nevada											
Reno	0	-------	0	-------	--------	-------	0	-------	--------	--------	--------
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	15	1	0	--------	-------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Spokane	5	18	3	1	--------	-------	1	0	--------	1	--------
Tacoma	2	4	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Oregon											
Portland	7	25	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	--------
California											
Los Angeles	18	16	1	7	1	20	3	0	0	1	224
Sacramento	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	--------
San Francisco	9	15	1	0	0	9	1	1	1	4	123

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fall River	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended November 21, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
New York City[1]	2	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	1
New Jersey									
Camden	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania									
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Columbus	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois									
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Michigan									
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
St Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Missouri									
St Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:									
Tampa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Alabama									
Birmingham	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas									
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tacoma	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oregon:									
Portland	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0

[1] Typhus fever—1 case, New York City

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended November 21, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, September 13 to November 21, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct. 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
103 cities	99	[2] 102	[3] 120	140	154	[4] 168	[2] 182	166	[5] 174	[6] 180
New England	144	84	77	99	124	[7] 97	137	97	127	144
Middle Atlantic	83	81	84	114	129	129	149	126	141	143
East North Central	81	113	[3] 140	164	174	189	195	187	194	189
West North Central	149	155	195	207	236	259	282	267	240	226
South Atlantic	94	117	225	191	224	[8] 268	228	211	252	[9] 284
East South Central	80	63	69	97	97	109	97	137	69	132
West South Central	60	79	65	83	93	102	264	199	213	176
Mountain	224	[2] 195	134	200	162	372	[2] 176	286	[5] 340	[10] 322
Pacific	136	107	107	107	110	142	157	148	145	186
MEASLES CASE RATES										
103 cities	30	[2] 36	[3] 41	55	70	[4] 93	[2] 105	154	[5] 176	[6] 231
New England	112	184	250	385	447	[7] 599	604	852	937	1, 130
Middle Atlantic	34	32	35	47	65	87	110	159	171	256
East North Central	24	24	[3] 26	26	25	47	57	74	88	103
West North Central	10	6	8	6	10	10	12	15	10	15
South Atlantic	16	31	25	16	55	[8] 40	59	154	232	[9] 308
East South Central	6	11	11	11	6	40	17	17	17	51
West South Central	5	0	0	0	0	14	5	9	9	9
Mountain	10	[2] 29	10	38	10	29	[2] 20	38	[5] 75	[10] 29
Pacific	15	20	3	12	29	12	15	17	20	32
SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES										
103 cities	63	[2] 66	[3] 91	96	126	[4] 132	[2] 160	170	[5] 192	[6] 184
New England	62	47	89	109	132	[7] 130	201	271	246	209
Middle Atlantic	47	49	62	65	75	96	106	111	142	144
East North Central	62	70	[3] 104	117	151	142	194	167	189	196
West North Central	151	147	195	135	276	296	305	384	400	421
South Atlantic	39	66	69	98	137	[8] 134	193	185	172	[9] 103
East South Central	57	80	80	132	154	132	80	109	188	137
West South Central	42	14	51	65	56	42	42	102	121	93
Mountain	166	[2] 88	181	153	48	115	[2] 195	172	[5] 170	[10] 166
Pacific	67	81	93	107	142	133	148	162	206	197

[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923

[2] Helena, Mont., not included

[3] Superior, Wis., not included

[4] Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included

[5] Denver, Colo., not included

[6] Wheeling, W. Va., Wilmington, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Tampa, Fla., and Reno, Nev., not included.

[7] Barre, Vt., not included.

[8] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

[9] Wheeling, W. Va., Wilmington, N. C., Greenville, S. C., and Tampa, Fla., not included.

[10] Reno, Nev., not included.

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21
103 cities	7	[2] 6	[3] 2	5	8	[4] 7	[2] 10	10	[5] 8	[6] 17
New England	0	0	0	0	0	[7] 7	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	2	2	[3] 0	1	8	4	17	12	13	32
West North Central	4	2	2	10	0	4	27	12	4	17
South Atlantic	12	6	0	6	6	[8] 0	6	12	6	[9] 22
East South Central	40	34	0	17	46	6	6	29	34	11
West South Central	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	0	[2] 39	10	10	29	10	[2] 10	19	[5] 38	[10] 20
Pacific	49	41	26	46	58	78	46	49	44	78

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	51	[2] 45	[3] 40	37	36	[4] 33	[2] 26	28	[5] 12	[6] 17
New England	30	22	47	17	25	[7] 15	17	22	2	32
Middle Atlantic	35	34	32	31	23	25	21	12	8	20
East North Central	19	31	[3] 18	22	32	9	16	19	9	3
West North Central	58	17	35	33	21	33	19	31	17	15
South Atlantic	111	94	54	55	70	[8] 78	27	64	10	[9] 31
East South Central	212	217	143	177	132	160	109	183	46	34
West South Central	167	102	97	60	46	83	83	51	60	32
Mountain	88	[2] 98	115	124	48	67	[2] 88	38	[5] 0	[10] 20
Pacific	29	23	29	9	20	32	20	9	3	6

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	5	[2] 3	[3] 4	3	6	[4] 8	[11] 11	13	12	[6] 8
New England	0	0	0	0	0	[7] 2	12	5	7	2
Middle Atlantic	6	3	3	3	5	8	10	14	14	6
East North Central	4	5	[3] 7	3	8	9	7	12	10	6
West North Central	7	4	7	4	7	7	11	7	13	2
South Atlantic	2	2	4	2	2	[8] 2	6	18	2	[9] 15
East South Central	6	0	17	0	17	6	29	40	29	46
West South Central	10	0	20	15	10	20	41	15	31	10
Mountain	20	[2] 10	0	10	0	38	[2] 10	10	0	[10] 20
Pacific	0	4	0	0	11	4	[12] 4	15	4	19

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	62	[2] 57	[3] 62	66	94	[4] 90	[11] 122	141	138	[6] 151
New England	70	55	32	60	97	[7] 87	112	139	137	144
Middle Atlantic	62	66	68	64	94	104	137	153	144	160
East North Central	47	42	[3] 47	65	94	83	119	125	137	146
West North Central	46	28	37	46	61	63	99	88	83	103
South Atlantic	86	92	87	76	129	[8] 124	134	207	162	[9] 161
East South Central	86	46	109	120	103	132	114	166	177	240
West South Central	82	51	66	66	56	117	138	163	122	163
Mountain	117	[2] 78	143	95	124	115	[2] 78	105	181	[10] 234
Pacific	69	57	98	57	83	79	[12] 53	95	114	91

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[2] Helena, Mont , not included

[3] Superior, Wis., not included.

[4] Barre, Vt , and Winston-Salem, N C , not included.

[5] Denver, Colo , not included

[6] Wheeling, W. Va , Wilmington, N C , Greenville, S C., Tampa, Fla , and Reno, Nev , not included.

[7] Barre, Vt., not included

[8] Winston-Salem, N C , not included

[9] Wheeling, W Va , Wilmington, N C , Greenville, S C , and Tampa, Fla , not included

[10] Reno, Nev , not included

[11] Helena, Mont , and Tacoma, Wash , not included.

[12] Tacoma, Wash., not included

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended November 7, 1925.—The following report for the week ended November 7, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations' Secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	-------	0	-------	11	0	0
Bombay	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Madras	-------	0	-------	0	7	1
Rangoon	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Karachi	-------	1	-------	0	4	0
Negapatam	-------	-------	-------	-------	0	-------
Colombo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Singapore	2	2	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	1	1	0	0	1	1
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	5	1
Manila	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	25	21	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	-------	3
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	1	-------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	3	-------	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	0	0	0	0	2	1
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases, October, 1925.—During the month of October, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Canal Zone, and at Colon and Panama, as follows.

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	--------	--------	--------	--------	14	--------	--------	--------	14	--------
Diphtheria	--------	--------	1	--------	6	1	--------	--------	7	1
Dysentery	1	--------	--------	--------	8	2	4	1	13	3
Hookworm	--------	--------	5	--------	78	--------	45	--------	128	--------
Malaria	129	--------	4	2	1	--------	20	1	154	3
Measles	16	--------	2	--------	4	--------	--------	--------	22	--------
Meningitis	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	1
Mumps	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	1	--------
Pneumonia	--------	3	--------	2	--------	13	--------	2	--------	[1] 20
Poliomyelitis	5	1	--------	--------	2	1	--------	--------	7	2
Tuberculosis	--------	3	--------	6	--------	18	--------	6	--------	[1] 33
Typhoid fever	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	1	--------

[1] Only deaths reported

CUBA

Malaria—Santiago de Cuba—Malaria has been reported at Santiago de Cuba as follows September 27–October 31, 1925—Cases, 88; deaths, 3. November 1 to 21, 1925—Cases, 84; deaths, 6. On November 23, 271 cases of malaria were reported present.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—October, 1925.—During the month of October, 1925, 11 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Plague-infected rats.—During the same period, 23,338 rats were reported taken at Guayaquil and 142 rats found plague infected.

EGYPT

Plague—October 22–28, 1925—Summary.—During the period October 22 to 28, 1925, three cases of plague were reported in Egypt, of which one case was urban, occurring in the town of Kantara The total reported occurrence of plague from January 1 to October 28, 1925, was 134 cases, as compared with 358 cases reported for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

Detail statement of occurrence of plague in Egypt for the period January 1 to October 29, 1925

Place	Cases	Deaths	Date of first case	Date of last case
City—				
Alexandria	4	3	June 17	Sept 10
Kantara	1	1	Oct 28	Oct 28
Port Said	18	11	May 22	Oct 6
Suez	8	7	Apr 2	Oct 2
Province—				
Assiut	2	2	May 2	June 5
Beni-Suef	49	20	Jan 18	Oct 22
Charkieh	12	4	May 26	Oct 25
Dakhalia	1	1	Jan 7	Apr 7
Fayoum	7	5	Apr 5	May 27
Gharbieh	1	1	Sept 3	Sept 3
Girgeh	3	3	Jan 9	May 20
Kalioubieh	5	2	Jan 5	Apr 22
Kena	1	1	June 17	June 17
Menoufia	8	4	Jan 1	Apr 9
Minia	14	8	Apr 1	Sept 16

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Cholera—Manila—Provinces.—Cholera was reported in the Philippine Islands as follows: Manila—October 19–25, 1925: Cases, 9 (of which 4 were not confirmed); deaths, 5. Provinces: Cases, 49, deaths, 26, occurring in Batangas, Bulacan, Capiz, Leyte, and Nueva Ecija. For distribution of occurrence according to locality see page 2729.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—October, 1925.—During the month of October, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St Thomas and St John		
Chancroid	7	3 imported
Dengue	4	
Gonorrhea	4	
Malaria	1	St. John. Benign tertian.
Tuberculosis	1	Chronic pulmonary.
St Croix		
Chancroid	2	
Dysentery	5	Unclassified.
Filariasis	3	Bancrofti
Gonorrhea	3	
Schistomiasis	2	Schistosoma Mansoni 1; schistosoma Haematobium, 1
Tuberculosis	1	Chronic pulmonary.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given

Reports Received During Week Ended December 11, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Foochow	Oct 18-24			Present but decreasing
Swatow	Oct 25-31			Epidemic reported subsiding
India				Sept 20-Oct 3, 1925 Cases, 2,328, deaths, 1,392
Philippine Islands				
Manila	Oct 19-25	9	5	
Province—				
Batangas	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		
Bulacan	Oct 4-10	44	24	
Capiz	Sept 20-26	1	1	
Leyte	Sept 13-19	1	1	
Nueva Ecija	Sept 27-Oct 3	1		
Siam				
Bangkok	Oct 4-17	36	14	Imported, 29

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Nanking	Oct 18-31			Present
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	Oct —1925	11	5	Rats taken 23,338, found infected, 142
Egypt				Oct 22-28, 1925 Cases, 3 Total, Jan 1-Oct 28, 1925—Cases, 134, corresponding period, 1924—Cases, 358
City—				
Kantara	Oct 28	1	1	Government of Suez Bubonic
Province—				
Beni-Suef	Oct 25	1	1	Bubonic
Charkieh	Oct 25	1	1	Septicemic
Greece				
Athens	Oct 21-31	18	3	Including Piræus
India				Sept 20-Oct 3, 1925 Cases, 2,363, deaths, 1,652.
Bombay	Oct 11-17	2	1	
Karachi	Oct 18-24	2	1	
Madras Presidency	Sept 28-Oct 10	59	27	

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil				
Rio de Janeiro	Oct 18-31	77	43	
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct 6-12	4	1	Natives.
Canada				
Ontario—				
Kingston	Nov 8-14	1		
Toronto	Nov 14-21	1		
China				
Amoy	Oct 12-24			Present
Foochow	Oct 18-24			Do
Nanking	Oct 18-31			Do.
Shanghai	Oct 25-31		1	Chinese
Swatow	Oct 25-31			Stated to be endemic
Great Britain				
England and Wales	Oct 25-Nov 14	1,059		
Hull	Nov 8-14	1		
India				
Bombay	Oct 4-17	11	5	
Karachi	Oct 18-31	7	3	
Madras	Oct 18-31	15	4	
Indo-China (French)				
Saigon	Oct 5-11	1		Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Mexico				
Mazatlan	Nov 9-15			In vicinity, 3 cases
San Luis Potosi	Nov 8-14		14	
Torreon	Oct 1-31		8	
Portugal.				
Oporto	Nov 8-14		1	

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[1] From medical officers, of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended December 11, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China				
Antung	Oct 26-Nov 1	2		
Egypt				
Cairo	Sept 10-16	1	1	
Greece				
Athens	Oct 1-31	9	2	Including Piraeus
Mexico				
Mexico City	Nov 8-14	8		
Paraguay				
Asuncion	Sept 13-19		1	
Poland	Sept 1-26	31	1	
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Port Elizabeth	Aug 30-Sept 5	1		

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan 25-June 27, 1925 Cases, 172, deaths, 120 June 28-Aug 8, 1925 Cases, 27, deaths, 21
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
Do	Oct 4-10	2	2	Immigrants
China				
Foochow	Aug 23-Sept 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept 6-12			Sporadic cases
Shanghai	July-September	2,058	218	Foreign Cases, 58, deaths, 15 Native Cases, 2,000, deaths, 203
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept 27-Oct 3	2		
Swatow	Oct 8			Present
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 33,647, deaths, 19,950 June 28-Aug 29, 1925 Cases, 16,453, deaths, 9,239 Sept 13-19, 1925 Cases, 1,102, deaths, 702
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	29	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	111	97	
Karachi	Aug 30-Sept. 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Oct. 3	49	19	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb 8-14, 1925, Cases, 2, deaths, 2 (Received out of date)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Oct 10	9	8	
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 12, deaths, 3, corresponding period, 1924, cases, 19, deaths, 10
Cambodia	July 1-31	2		July, 1924 Cases, 7; deaths, 4
Cochin-China	do	6	2	July, 1924 Cases, 7; deaths, 5
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	June 23-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do
Laos	do	1		
Tonkin	July 1-31	3	1	July, 1924 Cases, 2
Japan				
Kobe	Sept 4-6	5	2	
Taiwan Island, Taihoku	Oct 1-8			Present
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Batangas	Sept 6-12	1		
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept. 19	5	4	
Do	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	39	18	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands—Continued				
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Laguna	Sept 6-12	1		
Leyte	July 8-14	1	1	
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	
Do	Sept 7-Oct 18	64	86	
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Nueva Ecija	Sept 13-26	2	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Do	Aug 16-Sept. 22	26	15	
Surigao	Aug 16-22	1	1	
Zambales	Sept 22-26	1	1	
Siam				June 28-Aug 22, 1925 Cases, 10, deaths, 5
Bangkok	Apr 29-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel		1		At Nagasaki Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China
Steamship President Lincoln		1		At Kobe, Sept 5, 1925, from Shanghai
Steamship Amboise	Sept. 16	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai In port at Shanghai Sept 11-13, 1925 Arrived at Suez Oct 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti Destination, Marseille

PLAGUE

Algeria				
Algiers	Oct 11-20	1		
Brazil				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept. 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Tanganyika Territory	Sept 20-26		2	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	28	28	
Do	July	116	102	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr. 1-May 31, 1925 Cases, 129, deaths, 118
Ceylon				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	22	19	
China				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Oct 17			Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Swatow	Oct 11-17			Endemic
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 30,347, found infected, 95 July 1-Oct. 15, 1925 Rats taken, 65,032, rats found infected, 272
Do	Sept 1-Oct 15	10	8	
Egypt				Jan 1-Oct. 21, 1925 Cases 126. Corresponding period year 1914 Cases, 357.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic
Do	Sept 10-16	1		
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Do	Oct 1-7	2		
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt—Continued				
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France				
Chateau Gombert	Oct 13	1	1	Distant 8½ kilometers from Marseille.
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece				
Athens	July 1-Oct 10	64	18	
Cephalonia	Nov 10	1		Ionian Islands Case stated to have originated at Patras
Piræus	July 18-Aug 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Sept 22-Oct 12	2	1	
Hawaii Territory				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug. 15			Plague-infected rat near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug 12			Do
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 10,166, deaths, 8,913 June 28-Sept 19, 1925 Cases, 8,760, deaths, 5,951
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	24	18	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept 6-Oct 10	23	12	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	185	78	
Do	Oct 20-26	7	8	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb 8-14, 1925 Cases, 13, deaths, 13 (Received out of date)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Oct 10	240	203	
Indo-China				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 46, deaths, 36; corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 26, deaths, 22
Annam	July 1-31	8	8	July, 1924. Cases, 4, deaths, 4
Cambodia	do	16	13	July, 1924 Cases, 9; deaths, 9
Kwang-Chow-Wan	do	22	15	
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug. 31-Sept. 20	4	3	Do.
Irak				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Italy				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept 3-5	2		From the Bulletin Quarantonaire, Egypt, Sept 17, 1925.
Japan.				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java.				
Batavia	May 6-June 10	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22-Sept. 11	100	101	Do.
Do	Sept 26-Oct 9	128	125	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-Sept 5			Epidemic
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Sept 12		201	
Djokjakarta	Sept 2-5			Do
Kediri	do			Do
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities
Do	July 13			Do.
Pekalongan	Apr. 9-June 27		96	
Do	June 28-July 25		9	
Do	Aug 1-Sept 12		78	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug. 29	22	7	
Do	Sept 6-19	18	18	Epidemic at Teman.
Do	Sept. 20-26	7	7	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java—Continued				
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe
Do	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Do	Sept 11-17			Epidemic in 4 localities
Tegal	Apr 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Do	Aug 1-22		11	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3, septicemic, 1
Tananarive	Apr 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-August	70	66	Bubonic, 25, pneumonic, 28, septicemic, 17
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925 1 case August, 1925. 1 case Sept 18, 1925 Plague, infected rats found
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Do	July, 1925	21	15	
Peru				July-August, 1925 Cases, 40, deaths, 18
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July-August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Province of Bukeevsk
Senegal	March-June	155	81	
Do	July-August	150	89	
Siam	June 28-Aug 22	37	27	
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Sept 26	6	5	
Do				Sept 18, 1925 Plague-infected rats found
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	3	3	
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-Oct 10	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp.
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives.
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis.	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt Vessel arrived July 7, 1925. Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug. 8	1		Do
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim, destination, London. Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept 1-Oct 20	15		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	8		
Brazil				
Bahia	June 28-Sept 5	8	6	
Do	Sept 19-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug 15	122	36	
Do	Aug 29-Oct 17	222	122	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	73	20	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug 23-Sept 26	40	5	
Uganda	Feb 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Do	Sept 8-14	34		Natives.
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 16	4		Do
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Aug 6-19	2		
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept. 30, 1925 Cases, 52 deaths, 1
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 4-17	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Oct 3			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Oct 3			Present
Hongkong	Apr 10-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Oct 18	12	6	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Do	Oct. 1-21	2		
Nanking	May 9-Oct 17			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-Oct. 3	1	3	
Swatow	May 17-Oct 17			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen	January-May	1,063	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 341; deaths, 74.
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1-June 30, 1925 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Occurring in State of Slovakia
Egypt				January-July 1, 1925 Cases 341; deaths, 74 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 45, deaths, 15
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925· Cases, 102. July-August, 1925 Cases, 91.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924 Cases, 6
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,121; deaths, 99 July-August, 1925. Cases, 289, deaths, 46
Great Britain				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925 Cases, 441 June 28-Oct. 24, 1925 Cases, 832
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug 2-8	14	8	
Hull	Oct 25-31	12		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Nov 7	25	1	
Sheffield	Oct 4-31	38		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 8 July, 1925 Cases, 2.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept 1-30	8		
Saloniki	Sept 22-28		1	
Haiti				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 37,107, deaths, 9,152 June 28-Sept 19, 1925. Cases, 22,089; deaths, 5,246
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Oct 3	37	23	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	71	60	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept. 26	10	6	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug. 2-Oct. 17	153	61	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	29	14	
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 144, deaths, 35; corresponding period, 1924—cases, 119, deaths, 51
Annam	July 1-31	39	7	July, 1924 Cases, 11, deaths, 7
Cambodia	do	62	18	July, 1924. Cases, 28, deaths, 13
Cochin-China	do	12	7	July, 1924 Cases, 73 deaths, 31.
Saigon	Apr 20-May 31	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Aug 17-Sept. 20	16	4	
Tonkin	July 1-31	31	3	July, 1924 Cases, 7
Irak				Jan 11-June 27, 1925, Cases 186; deaths, 62. June 28-Sept 5, 1925 Cases, 76, deaths, 25.
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Do	Sept 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug. 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug 2	3		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110 June 28-Oct 31, 1925 Cases, 244 (reported as alastrim)
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim
Do	June 28-Oct 31	93		Do
Japan				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Do	Aug 1-8	4		
Batavia	May 2-June 26	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug 8-Sept 25	6		Province
Besoeki	Aug 23-Sept 5	14	2	
Brebes	Apr 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-Aug 15	2		Do
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic
Pasoeroean	Aug 30-Sept 5	35	1	
Do	Sept 17			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan
Do	Aug 8			Epidemic at Montong.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug 8	373	43	
Do	Aug 16-Sept 26	625	93	
South Bantam	Apr 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar. 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925 Cases, 4 July, 1925 Case, 1
Lithuania				February-May, 1925 Cases, 6. August, 1925 Cases, 3
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug 31	9	1	
Do	Oct 5-21	24	4	Valetta and vicinity From contact at Lazaretto, 1 case
Floriana	do	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January-June, 1925. Deaths, 2,667
Durango	July-October		31	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Nov 16		5	
Merida	Sept 20-Oct 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-July 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	July 5-11	3		Do
Do	July 26-Sept 5	8		Do
Do	Sept. 27-Nov 7	6		
Oaxaca, State	Aug 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities
San Luis Potosi	Aug 16-Sept 19	3	2	
Do	Oct 11-24		3	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug 1-Sept 30	2	4	
Morocco				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives
Nigeria				December, 1924 Cases, 40, deaths, 16
Do				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,541; deaths, 169 July, 1925, deaths, 21
Persia				
Teheran	Mar 21-May 21		29	
Peru.				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Do	Aug 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar. 1-June 27, 1925 Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925. Cases, 2. Aug. 2-8, 1925 Case, 1.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct 11	100	20	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug 29	7		
Rumania				January-May, 1925 Cases, 22, death, 1
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 1,000, January-April, 1925 Cases, 5,875 Later than previously published reports
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		
Siam				
Bangkok	Apr 28-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct 17		46	
Do	Oct 25-Nov 7		4	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra				
Pedang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria				
Beirut	Apr 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan 3-Apr 15, 1925 Cases, 14
Tunis				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct 6		91	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925 Cases, 8
Cape Province	May 24-Sept 12			Outbreaks
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-Sept 5			Outbreak in Ladybrand district
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks
Do	Aug 30-Oct 3			Do
Johannesburg	Sept 5-11	1		
Uruguay				December, 1924 Cases, 8
Do				February-May, 1925 Cases, 11
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases Isolated.
Do	July 1-Oct 20	21	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District
Do	July 21-31	7		Department.
Oran	do	8		Do.
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924 1 case January-June, 1925 Cases, 124, deaths, 7 July-August, 1925 Cases, 39, deaths, 5
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct 24		17	
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-Oct 14	3		
Chosen	January-May	391	69	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia. July, 1925 Cases, 3
Egypt				January-June, 1925 Cases, 1,011, deaths, 211 July 2-Aug 4, 1925 Cases, 107, deaths, 19.
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	1	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr 1-May 30, 1925 Cases, 6. August, 1925 Cases, 1
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925 Cases, 57, deaths, 6 July-August, 1925 Cases, 17, deaths, 3
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept 1-30	12	1	Including Piraeus
Kalamata	Apr 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland				
Cork County	Aug 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925 Cases, 26. September, 1925 Cases, 1
Libau	July 14-20	1		July-August, 1925 Cases, 9
Lithuania				March-June, 1925 Cases, 162, deaths, 8 July-August, 1925 Cases, 6
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Oct 24	93		Do
Do	Nov 1-7	6		Do
San Luis Potosi	June 28-Nov 7		3	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421. July, 1925 Cases, 59
Palestine				Sept 15-Oct 19, 1925 9 cases, occurring in 6 localities, viz, Beit Gan, Haifa, Ke'nuria, Rishon, Safad, and Tel-Aviv
Bertusia	Oct 20-26	1		
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug 20-Sept. 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 20-Oct 26	10		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Do	Sept 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar 1-Apr 11, 1925 Cases, 1,195; deaths, 74 Apr 19-June 27, 1925 Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87 July 5-Aug 15, 1925. Cases, 173, deaths, 16. Aug 16-Sept 5, 1925 Cases, 47, deaths, 2
Portugal:				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept. 26	2		
Rumania	January-June	1,490	167	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept. 1-10	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 4, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Russia				December, 1924 Cases, 5,062 January-April, 1925 Cases, 34,062 Later than previously published reports
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept 18	12	5	
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925 Cases, 61, deaths, 4, July, 1925 Cases, 161, deaths, 31
Cape Province	May-June, 1925	64	6	
Do	July, 1925	31	4	
Do	Aug 23-Oct 10			Outbreaks
East London	Sept 13-19	1		Native
Natal	May-June, 1925	16		
Do	July, 1925	15	5	
Durban	Feb 1-June 27	17		
Do	June 28-Aug 29	2		
Orange Free State	May-June, 1925	53	5	
Do	July, 1925	99	20	
Do	Sept 6-12			Outbreaks
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Do
Transvaal	May-June, 1925	17	4	
Do	July, 1925	16	5	
Do	Aug 9-15			Do
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr 1-30	1		
Do	July, 1925	1	1	
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria	April-June	12	6	
Do	July, 1925	4	3	
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr.-29-May 5	4	1	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases in States, 1924

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HUGH S CUMMING, *Surgeon General*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

Asst Surg Gen B J LLOYD, *Chief of Division*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912

They contain (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

PREVALENCE DURING 1924 IN STATES

The tables which appear on the following pages have been compiled from data furnished by the health officers of the several States, the District of Columbia, and insular possessions The data for syphilis and gonorrhea were furnished by the Division of Venereal Diseases of the Public Health Service.

The following is a list of the diseases included:

Anthrax
Cerebrospinal meningitis
Chicken pox
Dengue
Diphtheria.
Gonorrhea.
Influenza.
Malaria
Measles.
Mumps.
Pellagra.
Pneumonia (all forms)
Poliomyelitis.
Rabies in animals.
Rabies in man.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
Scarlet fever.
Septic sore throat
Smallpox.
Syphilis.
Tuberculosis (all forms and pulmonary).
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever
Whooping cough

The following table shows the States (including the District of Columbia and insular possessions) for which morbidity and mortality data were received:

Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality
Alabama	Alabama	Nebraska	Nebraska
Arizona	Arizona.	Nevada	Nevada
Arkansas	Arkansas	New Hampshire	New Hampshire [1]
California	California	New Jersey	New Jersey.
Colorado	Colorado	New Mexico	New Mexico
Connecticut	Connecticut.	New York	New York
Delaware	Delaware.	North Carolina	North Carolina.
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	North Dakota	North Dakota.
Florida	Florida	Ohio	Ohio.
Georgia	Georgia	Oklahoma	Oklahoma.
Idaho	Idaho	Oregon	Oregon.
Illinois	Illinois	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Indiana	Indiana	Rhode Island	
Iowa	Iowa	South Carolina	South Carolina.
Kansas	Kansas	South Dakota	South Dakota.
Kentucky	Kentucky.	Tennessee	Tennessee
Louisiana	Louisiana	Texas	Texas
Maine	Maine	Vermont	Vermont
Maryland	Maryland	Virginia	Virginia
Massachusetts	Massachusetts.	Washington	Washington.
Michigan	Michigan	West Virginia	West Virginia.
Minnesota	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Wisconsin
Mississippi	Mississippi.[1]	Wyoming	Wyoming
Missouri	Missouri.	Hawaii Territory	Hawaii Territory.
Montana	Montana.	Porto Rico	Porto Rico

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[1] Data not given by months

For the purpose of comparison with States, the data for New York City are given in a separate table.

The populations given in the tables and used in computing case and death rates were estimated as of July 1, 1924, unless otherwise indicated.

For most of the diseases four tables are given: (1) Estimated expectancy, or average, (2) morbidity, (3) mortality, (4) rates.

The estimated expectancy, given in the tables for some of the diseases, is the result of an attempt to ascertain from the experience of recent years how many cases of the disease under consideration might be expected in 1924. In most instances the estimated expectancy is the median number of cases reported by the State for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive. When several epidemics have occurred during these years, or when for other reasons the median is not satisfactory, epidemic years are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean of the number of cases reported for the non-epidemic years. The aim has been to ascertain how many cases of each disease may reasonably be expected in the absence of epidemics.

The column headed "Number of years" shows the number of years for which data are available for each State.

In comparing the figures for 1924 with the estimated expectancy or with the average for preceding years, it should be borne in mind that there has been a gradual improvement in the reporting of communicable diseases during the last few years. An increase in the number of cases reported may be due to better reporting of the particular disease rather than to an increase in the number of cases existing.

A relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease, as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate), usually means that the health department of that State is active and that the cases of the disease are being well reported by the practicing physicians. It does not necessarily mean that the disease is more prevalent in that State than in other States. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a State, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that State with the success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the State was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

In some instances comparatively large numbers of cases of diseases reported in certain States may be due to the system of reporting rather than to unusual prevalence of the diseases. For instance, in Mississippi, physicians report some diseases monthly to the State health officer, giving the number of cases occurring in their practice during the month. This method of reporting probably is responsible, in part, at least, for the comparatively large number of cases of certain diseases reported in Mississippi.

Tabulations of reported cases and deaths from communicable diseases, similar to the tables here presented, have been issued by the United States Public Health Service for the years 1912 to 1923, inclusive (reprints numbered 163, 208, 298, 345, 426, 505, 551, 643, 681, 791, 879, and 974).

Summary

CHICKEN POX

47 States[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 111,600,680)	202,081
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1.81
46 States[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 108,563,905)	197,541
Average, years 1922 and 1923	141,897
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1.82
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, average	1.33
44 States[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 103,540,196)	123
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0.00
Cases reported for each death registered, 1924	1,604.86

DIPHTHERIA

47 States[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 111,600,680)	119,831
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	141,594
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1.07
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	1.34
46 States[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 110,967,644)	9,756
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0.09
Deaths per 100 cases, 1924	8.19

INFLUENZA

46 States[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 110,967,644)	20,147
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0.18

MEASLES

47 States[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 111,600,680)	511,305
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	4.58
44 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 103,536,151)	488,917
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	200,923
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	4.72
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	2.96

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[1] The District of Columbia is also included.

46 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 110,967,644)	8, 370
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 08
Deaths per 100 cases, 1924	1. 64

MUMPS

41 States.	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 98,058,324)	125, 354
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1. 28
37 States	
Cases reported, 1924 (population 91 149,888)	124, 938
Average, years 1922 and 1923	49, 294
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1. 37
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, average	0. 55
39 States	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 93,512,052)	81
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 00
Cases reported for each death registered, 1924	1, 528. 00

PELLAGRA

12 States	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 37,860,436)	8, 860
34 States [1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 88,002,092)	2, 969
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 03

PNEUMONIA

45 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 110,338,641)	108, 700
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 99

POLIOMYELITIS

38 States.[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 91,462,119)	5, 199
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 057
36 States [1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 89,219,248)	5, 177
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	2, 033
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 058
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	0. 024
45 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 110,750,791)	1, 128
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 010

SCARLET FEVER

47 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 111,600,680)	184, 738
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	136, 088
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1. 66
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	1. 29
46 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population 110,967,644)	3, 109
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 03
Deaths per 100 cases, 1924	1. 71

---

[1] The District of Columbia is also included.

SMALLPOX

47 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 111,600,680)	56, 488
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 51
45 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 107,386,279)	52, 234
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	35, 746
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 49
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	0. 35
46 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 110,967,644)	900
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 01
Deaths per 100 cases, 1924	1. 59

TYPHOID FEVER

45 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 106,084,846)	34, 825
Estimated expectancy, based on years 1917–1923	38, 791
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 33
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	0. 39
44 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 105,451,810)	7, 212
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 07
Deaths per 100 cases, 1924	20. 76

WHOOPING COUGH

47 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 111,600,680)	164, 150
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1. 47
43 States:[1]	
Cases reported, 1924 (population, 103,482,161)	143, 008
Average, years 1922 and 1923	133, 344
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	1. 38
Cases per 1,000 inhabitants, average	1. 31
46 States:[1]	
Deaths registered, 1924 (population, 110,967,644)	8, 385
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, 1924	0. 08
Cases reported for each death registered, 1924	19. 55

---

[1] The District of Columbia is also included.

Cases of anthrax reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	State
Arkansas													[1] 19	Arkansas
California			1	1				1		1	1		5	California.
Colorado									1				1	Colorado.
Illinois								1			1	1	3	Illinois.
Indiana			2										2	Indiana.
Kansas						1	1						2	Kansas
Louisiana						8	6	2		2			18	Louisiana.
Maine		1											1	Maine
Massachusetts		1		1		1				2	3	3	11	Massachusetts.
Mississippi	6	5	1			10	11	5	21	4	2	3	68	Mississippi
Missouri	1					1							2	Missouri
New Jersey			1								1	1	3	New Jersey
New Mexico									1				1	New Mexico.
New York	2	1	3	2			2	1			2	1	14	New York
Ohio		1		1							1		3	Ohio.
Pennsylvania		1			2					1	1	1	6	Pennsylvania
South Dakota									1				1	South Dakota
Tennessee							1				3		[2] 4	Tennessee.
Texas	1				2	1			13	6	5	4	32	Texas
Wisconsin	1												1	Wisconsin

[1] Data not given by months

[2] Nine months only, not reportable until April.

Deaths registered as due to anthrax, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama				1									1	Alabama.
Arkansas											1		1	Arkansas.
California		1											1	California
Indiana			1	1									2	Indiana
Kansas						1							1	Kansas.
Louisiana						3	1			1			5	Louisiana.
Maryland						2		1					3	Maryland.
Massachusetts						1							1	Massachusetts.
Michigan					1								1	Michigan.
Missouri	1												1	Missouri.
Ohio	1			1			1						3	Ohio
South Dakota							1						1	South Dakota.
Texas	1							1	1		1	1	5	Texas
Wisconsin	1												1	Wisconsin

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	4	6	12	12	7	6	6	6	3	4	3	4	6	75	Alabama.
Arizona	3			1										1	Arizona
Arkansas	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	Arkansas
California	7	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	143	California
Connecticut	7	8	9	10	9	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	6	88	Connecticut
Delaware	3					1			1	1				3	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	11	Dist of Columbia.
Illinois	5	20	21	24	16	15	12	12	11	11	12	12	10	176	Illinois
Indiana	7	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52	Indiana
Iowa	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	30	Iowa
Kansas	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	48	Kansas
Louisiana	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	54	Louisiana
Maine	5	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	12	Maine
Maryland	7	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	50	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	16	16	16	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	15	15	175	Massachusetts.
Minnesota	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	57	Minnesota
Mississippi	6	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	35	Mississippi
Missouri	2	3	3	7	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	37	Missouri
Montana	7	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	14	Montana
Nebraska	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	24	Nebraska
Nevada	3			1										1	Nevada
New Hampshire	4			1						1		1		3	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	6	14	14	17	13	14	8	10	9	8	11	8	7	133	New Jersey.
New Mexico	3	1	1	1	1	1		1						6	New Mexico.
New York	7	35	41	43	40	33	35	31	29	28	18	29	30	392	New York
North Carolina	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	56	North Carolina
North Dakota	5										1	1		2	North Dakota
Ohio	7	10	11	14	12	11	10	12	10	10	11	8	11	130	Ohio
Oregon	6		1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	11	Oregon
Rhode Island	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	Rhode Island
South Dakota	7	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	23	South Dakota
Tennessee	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	24	Tennessee.
Virginia	6	12	12	14	15	12	10	10	10	9	7	8	12	131	Virginia
Washington	6	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	24	Washington
West Virginia	7	5	5	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	37	West Virginia
Wisconsin	7	9	9	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	101	Wisconsin.

Cases of cerebrospinal meningitis reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	4	6	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	6	2	7	46	Alabama
Arkansas	2	1	1		1			1		1	1	2	10	Arkansas
California	10	12	7	13	5	10	9	8	5	13	9	8	109	California
Connecticut	1	2	7	2	4	2	5	10	6	4	3	1	47	Connecticut
Delaware	1	3			4		2		1		1	1	13	Delaware
District of Columbia		1							1				2	Dist Columbia
Illinois	11	2	9	7	7	4	5	11	8	9	6	2	81	Illinois.
Indiana	8	3	7	9	3			1	4	1	3	1	40	Indiana
Iowa	2				1	1	2	3	5		1		15	Iowa
Kansas	6	4	12	5	9	2	6	4	2	2	3	4	59	Kansas
Louisiana	4	6	4	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	4	39	Louisiana
Maine	4			3	3		1	2	2	1		1	17	Maine
Maryland		4	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	28	Maryland
Massachusetts	10	15	12	9	8	20	8	7	17	14	5	3	128	Massachusetts
Minnesota	6	2	1	3	4	3	6		4	1	2		32	Minnesota.
Missouri	7	3	5	6	2	5	2	2	2	4	2	3	43	Missouri
Montana	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	17	Montana
Nebraska	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			10	Nebraska
Nevada				2				2					4	Nevada
New Jersey	11	11	13	12	16	9	8	5	8	4	9	9	115	New Jersey
New Mexico					2		1				1		4	New Mexico
New York	22	19	23	31	15	23	22	19	19	15	18	11	237	New York
North Carolina	3	1	3	2	2	5	3	1	4	5	1		30	North Carolina
Ohio	6	4	3	8	6	6	4	3	5	4	4	4	57	Ohio
Oregon			1	1			1				1	1	5	Oregon
Rhode Island			2			1		1	2	1			7	Rhode Island
South Dakota	3						1			1	1	1	7	South Dakota
Tennessee	4	5	1	4	3	2	1	1			4	2	27	Tennessee
Virginia	10	6	11	6	8	6	8	6	5	7	9	3	85	Virginia
Washington		2	2	6	1	1		2	4	2	3		23	Washington
West Virginia	2		2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	21	West Virginia
Wisconsin	10	3	5	8	4	2	5	6	3	2	6	4	58	Wisconsin

Deaths registered as due to cerebrospinal meningitis, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Total	State
Alabama	1					1					2	1	5	Alabama
Arizona										1	1		2	Arizona
Arkansas	1		4										5	Arkansas
California	8	6	4	2	1	3	5	3		3	3	2	40	California
Connecticut	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	2	1		22	Connecticut
Delaware					2						1		3	Delaware
Idaho				2	2	1	3		2	1			11	Idaho
Illinois	5	2	5	7	7	2	5	2	3	3	5	2	48	Illinois
Indiana	1	1	3	2			2		1		1	2	13	Indiana.
Iowa					3							1	4	Iowa
Kansas		3		2	2		2				2	2	13	Kansas.
Louisiana	1	4	3	2		1					1	2	14	Louisiana.
Maine						2							2	Maine
Maryland		1	1		4	1	2	1	1	1		2	14	Maryland
Massachusetts	4	3	5	1	3	8	3	3	5	4	2	1	42	Massachusetts
Minnesota	3	1	1	1	2	2	2			2			14	Minnesota
Missouri	6	2	2	4	2		2	4	1	1	3	3	30	Missouri
Montana	1	2	2	3	1	1	1		2	1		1	15	Montana
Nebraska	2				1	1				1			5	Nebraska
Nevada				1				2					3	Nevada
New Jersey	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	2		1	6		24	New Jersey
New York	6	9	14	15	9	11	13	10	5	12	11	14	129	New York
North Carolina	2		1	1	4	1		2	1	1			13	North Carolina
North Dakota				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	North Dakota
Ohio		4	4	1	7	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	30	Ohio
Oklahoma	10	13											23	Oklahoma
Oregon	1			1					1		1		4	Oregon
South Dakota											1		1	South Dakota
Tennessee	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2		2	3	1	22	Tennessee
Virginia	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	26	Virginia
Washington		2	2	2	2		1	1	3	1	2		16	Washington
West Virginia		3	1						1				5	West Virginia

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,445,551	4	75	.03	46	.02	5	.00	10.9	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	3	1	.00			2	.01		Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	4	18	.01	10	.01	5	.00	50.0	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	143	.04	109	.03	40	.01	36.7	California
Connecticut	1,563,869	7	88	.06	47	.03	22	.01	46.8	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	3	3	.01	13	.06	3	.01	23.1	Delaware
District of Columbia	485,936	7	11	.03	2	.00	0			District of Columbia
Idaho	481,125						11	.02		Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	5	176	.03	81	.01	48	.01	59.3	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	7	52	.02	40	.01	13	.00	32.5	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	3	30	.01	15	.01	4	.00	26.7	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	5	48	.03	59	.03	13	.01	22.0	Kansas
Louisiana	1,864,385	7	54	.03	39	.02	14	.01	35.9	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	6	12	.02	17	.02	2	.00	11.8	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	7	50	.03	28	.02	14	.01	50.0	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	7	175	.05	128	.03	42	.01	32.8	Massachusetts
Minnesota	2,531,473	7	57	.02	32	.01	14	.01	43.7	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	6	35	.02			20	.01		Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376	2	37	.01	43	.01	30	.01	69.8	Missouri
Montana	629,003	7	14	.03	17	.03	15	.02	88.2	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	4	24	.02	10	.01	5	.00	50.0	Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	3	1	.01	4	.05	3	.04	75.0	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,892	4	3	.01			8	.02		New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	6	133	.04	115	.03	24	.01	20.9	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	3	6	.02	4	.01	0			New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	7	392	.04	237	.02	129	.01	54.4	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669	3	56	.02	30	.01	13	.00	43.3	North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232	5	2	.00			9	.01		North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,330	7	130	.02	57	.01	30	.00	52.6	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307						23	.01		Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	6	11	.01	5	.01	4	.00	80.0	Oregon
Rhode Island	633,036	5	18	.03	7	.01				Rhode Island
South Dakota	660,956	7	23	.04	7	.01	1	.00	14.3	South Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846	3	24	.01	27	.01	22	.01	81.5	Tennessee
Virginia	2,423,942	6	131	.06	85	.04	26	.01	30.6	Virginia
Washington	1,456,106	6	24	.02	23	.02	16	.01	69.6	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	7	37	.03	21	.01	5	.00	23.8	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2,770,291	7	101	.04	58	.02				Wisconsin

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Chicken pox—Average number of cases reported for the years 1922–23, by months

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	165	144	252	128	144	16	16	17	14	21	91	94	1,102	Alabama.
Arizona	17	22	18	15	14	11	5	4	2	8	13	14	143	Arizona
Arkansas	160	115	102	80	63	24	27	32	24	31	79	101	828	Arkansas
California	642	788	907	899	1,079	575	239	126	120	226	516	540	6,657	California
Colorado	160	205	176	138	160	101	65	17	23	76	166	271	1,558	Colorado
Connecticut	409	249	197	163	208	188	60	12	37	124	354	412	2,411	Connecticut.
Delaware	50	43	18	13	17	8	5	1	3	16	22	61	257	Delaware
District of Columbia	195	167	165	132	131	87	32	6	7	18	107	179	1,226	Dist. of Col.
Florida	34	50	74	58	25	9	2	3	1	1	2	20	279	Florida
Georgia	81	63	150	85	46	35	6	6	5	6	21	63	567	Georgia
Idaho	60	36	24	18	16	11	4	8	7	17	75	98	374	Idaho.
Illinois	2,240	1,614	1,350	991	889	809	286	131	138	647	1,583	1,800	12,478	Illinois
Iowa	115	69	48	60	35	20	8	1	8	24	113	155	646	Iowa
Kansas	533	339	272	262	221	124	32	8	35	135	357	488	2,806	Kansas
Louisiana	12	23	31	267	8	4	1				6	17	369	Louisiana
Maine	89	87	90	43	47	52	41	10	20	51	120	206	866	Maine
Maryland	580	412	417	359	348	237	51	18	26	85	254	523	3,310	Maryland
Massachusetts	913	595	541	490	522	512	257	88	95	381	932	1,254	6,580	Massachusetts.
Michigan	941	600	541	517	512	504	169	47	44	319	925	1,237	6,356	Michigan
Minnesota	594	362	286	247	309	228	51	22	54	221	557	716	3,647	Minnesota.
Mississippi	524	478	477	507	361	187	204	157	143	161	402	513	4,114	Mississippi
Missouri	426	315	253	182	142	96	26	25	27	71	173	292	2,028	Missouri
Montana	107	89	69	42	42	35	21	11	21	91	211	115	854	Montana
Nebraska	140	128	65	54	56	62	13	5	20	42	115	146	846	Nebraska
Nevada	18	10	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	9	23	11	88	Nevada
New Hampshire	13	15	5	4	2	6	15	1	4	10	20	24	119	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	1,071	650	637	592	689	566	152	48	46	220	670	1,000	6,341	New Jersey
New Mexico	87	71	45	36	18	5	4	3	2	15	81	58	425	New Mexico
New York	2,643	1,859	1,554	1,339	1,737	1,587	640	231	204	811	2,132	3,040	17,777	New York
North Carolina	543	732	712	467	363	178	58	29	36	95	454	606	4,273	North Carolina
North Dakota	32	24	19	9	12	17	14	5	9	39	36	85	295	North Dakota
Ohio	1,459	935	759	715	742	571	239	67	123	639	1,684	2,073	10,006	Ohio
Oklahoma	113	51	13	106	45	7	5			4	10	33	387	Oklahoma
Oregon	119	67	78	64	72	59	29	17	12	41	100	125	784	Oregon

Chicken pox—Average number of cases reported for the years 1922–23, by months—Continued

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Pennsylvania	2, 872	2, 096	1, 767	1, 491	1, 457	1, 188	374	144	208	1, 149	3, 095	3, 569	19, 410	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	36	20	11	15	12	10	6	4	2	21	26	37	200	Rhode Island
South Carolina	47	43	84	28	28	16	2			6	27	28	309	South Carolina.
South Dakota	72	54	47	43	44	33	13	4	6	18	77	106	517	South Dakota
Tennessee	166	99	140	191	148	67	18	27	27	88	167	133	1, 271	Tennessee
Texas	175	235	345	288	211	64	21	29	5	10	70	260	1, 713	Texas
Vermont	250	182	109	56	83	87	36	22	27	99	169	240	1, 360	Vermont
Virginia	882	813	691	535	373	219	100	52	75	205	587	878	5, 410	Virginia
Washington	355	347	278	270	263	231	90	43	60	168	420	348	2, 873	Washington
West Virginia	221	146	146	115	102	63	23	8	18	85	187	340	1, 454	West Virginia
Wisconsin	978	561	403	347	383	358	191	50	64	392	834	1, 090	5, 651	Wisconsin
Wyoming	31	45	21	26	26	6	2		12	35	83	67	354	Wyoming

Cases of chicken pox reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	300	282	351	254	166	119	34	11	14	42	175	182	1, 930	Alabama
Arizona	19	19	31	31	13	4	5	5	2	12	20	19	180	Arizona.
Arkansas	164	121	135	192	71	63	10	23	13	39	61	128	1, 020	Arkansas
California	1, 818	2, 131	1, 850	2, 113	1, 311	990	381	134	155	563	932	1, 345	13, 723	California
Colorado	248	208	195	188	225	130	73	25	40	270	614	450	2, 666	Colorado
Connecticut	517	376	311	231	192	200	100	15	10	90	245	308	2, 595	Connecticut.
Delaware	58	20	24	21	11	8	3			6	4	5	160	Delaware
District of Columbia	254	265	289	243	163	104	36	3	6	10	91	156	1, 625	Dist of Col
Florida	32	55	96	107	69	30	1	4	1	1	4	14	414	Florida
Georgia	194	115	110	115	52	52	1	3	3	21	74	78	818	Georgia
Idaho	55	40	26	12	25	17	18	9	6	97	161	92	558	Idaho
Illinois	2, 000	1, 477	1, 471	1, 464	1, 160	972	364	133	242	893	1, 651	2, 037	13, 864	Illinois
Indiana	401	450	364	335	272	232	47	34	33	216	861	1, 295	4, 540	Indiana
Iowa	156	74	59	56	43	16	19	6	6	22	84	108	649	Iowa
Kansas	702	554	462	308	257	150	37	7	38	280	652	701	4, 148	Kansas

Kentucky	53	70	72	59	51	54	9	6	8	16	62	92	552	Kentucky.
Louisiana	20	92	27	39	36	9	9	1			6	35	274	Louisiana
Maine	227	228	272	137	90	133	48	15	17	66	299	257	1,789	Maine
Maryland	932	842	773	500	398	276	68	16	27	148	258	400	4,638	Maryland
Massachusetts	1,747	1,260	1,121	817	705	481	229	59	66	352	906	1,242	8,685	Massachusetts.
Michigan	1,595	1,030	965	960	794	1,172	473	135	84	504	1,192	1,548	10,452	Michigan
Minnesota	887	751	723	667	644	459	191	56	74	458	846	807	6,563	Minnesota
Mississippi	812	967	852	783	604	378	245	228	175	171	342	829	6,386	Mississippi
Missouri	303	255	234	212	268	161	33	20	20	94	209	234	2,043	Missouri
Montana	115	74	63	50	65	38	15	6	9	43	158	78	714	Montana
Nebraska	194	105	82	84	85	81	20	2	9	62	104	171	999	Nebraska
Nevada	10		25	11						4	6	22	81	Nevada
New Hampshire	15	10	21	30	32	19	2	1	2	2	56	60	250	New Hampshire
New Jersey	1,418	1,356	1,048	903	716	630	195	66	102	499	720	960	8,613	New Jersey
New Mexico	51	74	77	101	60	24	2	1	3	13	58	75	539	New Mexico
New York	3,746	2,904	2,840	2,299	1,860	1,757	763	323	242	1,103	2,008	2,633	22,478	New York
North Carolina	1,002	855	1,029	817	568	263	68	28	40	148	529	634	5,981	North Carolina
North Dakota	70	51	72	29	63	16	27	19	39	54	92	162	694	North Dakota
Ohio	1,872	1,611	1,548	1,324	929	923	403	154	175	1,044	2,117	2,428	14,528	Ohio
Oklahoma	48	25	176	47	68	58	24	14	1	11	22	81	575	Oklahoma
Oregon	90	78	82	98	48	58	46	12	38	123	139	138	950	Oregon
Pennsylvania	3,935	3,389	3,216	2,219	1,569	1,209	472	169	226	1,522	3,133	3,580	24,639	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	46	41	66	57	19	15	7	2	1	9	34	26	323	Rhode Island
South Carolina	63	42	87	113	42	42	9	1	3	4	33	46	485	South Carolina
South Dakota	206	148	125	64	48	28	18	7	6	45	109	105	909	South Dakota
Tennessee	295	316	331	271	234	185	84	23	20	71	242	329	2,401	Tennessee
Texas	133	198	246	264	227	247	32	11	59	44	167	331	1,959	Texas
Vermont	157	118	97	108	152	121	55	31	19	117	209	349	1,536	Vermont
Virginia	1,134	1,082	913	926	622	391	177	103	107	262	602	863	7,182	Virginia
Washington	256	272	303	351	423	263	162	66	82	303	552	561	3,594	Washington
West Virginia	107	170	227	170	116	107	32	17	28	122	385	312	1,883	West Virginia
Wisconsin	1,152	714	1,016	838	866	1,191	390	100	139	600	1,152	1,516	9,674	Wisconsin
Wyoming	84	59	43	57	51	30	11	2	15	49	58	63	522	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to chicken pox, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	1		1					1		1		1	5	Alabama
California		1	1		1			1			1		5	California
Connecticut		1		1									2	Connecticut.
Georgia	1						1						2	Georgia
Illinois	1	2	1	1			1				1		7	Illinois
Iowa						1						1	2	Iowa
Kansas				1	1						1	1	4	Kansas
Louisiana								1				1	2	Louisiana
Maine	1	1			1						2		5	Maine
Maryland	2			1	1						1		5	Maryland
Massachusetts		1	1	1	1	2	1	1				1	9	Massachusetts.
Michigan	2		2	2	1					1		1	9	Michigan
Minnesota	1	1		1	1		1						5	Minnesota
New Jersey	1	2		3	2		1					1	10	New Jersey
New York	2	2	1	5	3	4	5		1		1		24	New York
North Carolina	2	1		2				1		1			7	North Carolina
North Dakota			1										1	North Dakota
Ohio	2	4	1	2	1			1					11	Ohio
Washington		1									1		2	Washington
West Virginia		1		1		1							3	West Virginia
Wisconsin	1					1					1		3	Wisconsin

Chicken pox—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity and mortality rates, 1924, average and indicated annual rates based on the years 1922–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23		1924					State
		Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	
Alabama	2,445,551	1,102	0.46	1,930	0.79	5	0.00	386.0	Alabama
Arizona	391,331	143	.38	180	.46	0			Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	828	.46	1,020	.56	0			Arkansas
California	3,913,236	6,657	1.77	13,723	3.51	5	.00	2,744.6	California
Colorado	1,004,803	1,558	1.58	2,666	2.65	0			Colorado

Connecticut	1,503,869	2,411	1.65	2,595	1.73	2	.00	1,297.5	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	257	1.12	160	.69	0			Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	1,226	2.68	1,625	3.34	0			District of Columbia.
Florida	1,068,520	279	.27	414	.39	0			Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	567	.19	818	.27	2	.00	409.0	Georgia
Idaho	481,125	374	.80	558	1.16	0			Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	12,478	1.85	13,864	2.02	7	.00	1,980.6	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775			4,540	1.50	0			Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	646	.26	649	.26	2	.00	324.5	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	2,806	1.56	4,148	2.30	4	.00	1,037.0	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370	578	.24	552	.22	0			Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	369	.20	274	.15	2	.00	137.0	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	866	1.12	1,789	2.29	5	.01	357.8	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	3,310	2.21	4,638	3.05	5	.00	927.6	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	6,580	1.64	8,985	2.20	9	.00	998.3	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	6,356	1.62	10,452	2.57	9	.00	1,161.3	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	3,647	1,47	6,563	2.59	5	.00	1,312.6	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	4,114	2.30	6,386	3.57	0			Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376	2,028	.59	2,043	.59	0			Missouri
Montana	629,003	854	1.42	714	1.14	0			Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	846	.64	999	.74	0			Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	88	1.14	81	1.05	0			Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	119	.27	250	.56	0			New Hampshire.
New Jersey	3,442,695	6,341	1,89	8,613	2.50	10	.00	861.3	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	425	1.15	539	1.43	0			New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	17,777	1.65	22,478	2.05	24	.00	936.6	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669	4,273	1.60	5,981	2.20	7	.00	854.4	North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232	295	.44	694	1.02	1	.00	694.0	North Dakota.
Ohio	6,219,330	10,006	1.65	14,528	2.34	11	.00	1,320.7	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	387	.18	575	.26	0			Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	784	.96	950	1.14	0			Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,986	19,410	2.15	24,639	2.68	0			Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	200	.32	323	.51				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746	309	.18	485	.28	0			South Carolina.
South Dakota	660,956	517	.79	909	1.38	0			South Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846	1,271	.53	2,401	1.00				Tennessee
Texas	5,018,602	1,713	.35	1,959	.39				Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	1,360	3.86	1,536	4.36	0			Vermont
Virginia	2,423,542	5,410	2.27	7,182	2.96	0			Virginia
Washington	1,456,106	2,873	2.02	3,594	2.47	2	.00	1,797.0	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	1,454	.94	1,883	1.19	3	.00	627.7	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2,770,291	5,651	2.07	9,674	3.49	3	.00	3,224.7	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	354	1.69	522	2.41	0			Wyoming

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Cases of dengue reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	1		4				2	4	3	4	1	1	20	Alabama
Arkansas			2							7			9	Arkansas
Florida	6	5				2	10	16	28	11			78	Florida
Georgia	1		3	1					2		1		8	Georgia
Louisiana											1		1	Louisiana
Mississippi	11	26	24	35		9	3	32	6	21	11	13	191	Mississippi
Oklahoma												1	1	Oklahoma
Texas	14	3			3	14	6	8	78	59	90	94	369	Texas

Deaths registered as due to dengue, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Total	State
Florida						1		1	1		1		4	Florida
Georgia	1										1		2	Georgia
Louisiana										1			1	Louisiana

Dengue—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551	20	01				Alabama
Arkansas	1,834,596	9	00	0			Arkansas
Florida	1,065,520	78	07	4	00	19 5	Florida
Georgia	3 028,728	8	.00	2	00	4 0	Georgia
Louisiana	1,864,385			1	.00		Louisiana
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	191	11	0			Mississippi
Oklahoma	2,200 307	1	.00	0			Oklahoma
Texas	5,018,602	369	.07				Texas

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Diphtheria—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	7	59	44	40	26	22	28	50	153	213	242	153	94	1,124	Alabama.
Arizona	5	13	8	7	5	6	4	3	5	5	15	12	20	103	Arizona
Arkansas	7	48	23	19	14	17	9	8	23	60	126	125	75	547	Arkansas
California	7	578	539	473	442	404	343	346	349	393	491	554	569	5,481	California
Colorado	7	92	79	61	60	61	62	78	96	110	130	131	110	1,070	Colorado
Connecticut	7	322	255	271	202	178	137	142	124	190	354	385	370	2,930	Connecticut
Delaware	4	21	13	15	14	15	9	8	8	9	32	19	19	182	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	85	70	60	46	37	29	29	36	53	67	85	89	686	Dist of Columbia
Florida	6	73	38	33	25	21	20	21	41	64	84	109	86	615	Florida
Georgia	5	55	48	45	43	30	42	46	139	286	384	247	127	1,492	Georgia.
Idaho	4	15	14	5	7	10	8	6	12	33	30	32	30	202	Idaho
Illinois	7	1,310	1,090	1,058	778	793	656	576	520	880	1,377	1,756	1,564	12,364	Illinois
Indiana	7	382	276	247	186	162	129	153	185	269	456	592	515	3,552	Indiana.
Iowa	7	117	78	73	53	69	58	54	60	122	194	193	173	1,244	Iowa
Kansas	7	220	126	128	135	92	82	66	105	187	377	388	352	2,258	Kansas
Louisiana	7	84	73	51	51	39	30	50	56	76	114	111	105	840	Louisiana
Maine	7	45	30	35	29	24	26	20	30	31	54	82	59	465	Maine
Maryland	7	306	177	181	146	131	87	89	110	145	302	401	319	2,394	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	905	681	713	609	594	586	453	482	529	895	1,019	1,000	8,466	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	744	640	646	549	554	462	452	419	600	925	850	899	7,740	Michigan
Minnesota	7	338	256	246	247	262	214	221	240	365	614	522	459	3,984	Minnesota
Mississippi	7	99	73	67	44	40	37	60	153	348	417	330	218	1,886	Mississippi
Missouri	2	524	410	290	271	158	168	117	135	374	617	498	493	4,055	Missouri
Montana	7	44	33	31	30	28	19	19	15	21	26	32	30	328	Montana
Nebraska	6	73	58	60	55	33	38	31	36	100	141	152	121	898	Nebraska
Nevada	4	2		2		1	1	1	2		4	2	1	16	Nevada
New Hampshire	4	48	37	30	33	23	20	15	9	28	54	83	59	439	New Hampshire
New Jersey	7	795	594	550	460	454	387	341	285	402	749	787	822	6,626	New Jersey
New Mexico	4	116	111	107	89	88	72	81	69	81	108	119	135	1,176	New Mexico
New York	7	2,203	1,720	1,809	1,661	1,871	1,587	1,226	974	1,021	1,887	1,934	1,870	19,763	New York
North Carolina	6	220	114	121	97	75	57	104	271	738	965	651	386	3,799	North Carolina
North Dakota	7	39	38	49	29	22	26	38	34	41	56	78	95	545	North Dakota
Ohio	7	681	619	607	478	479	413	383	438	748	1,194	1,198	1,089	8,327	Ohio
Oklahoma	4	74	53	50	34	33	18	13	25	58	97	102	81	644	Oklahoma
Oregon	7	43	35	29	26	25	24	25	30	36	43	49	49	414	Oregon

Diphtheria—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive—Continued

State	Number of years included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Pennsylvania	7	1, 509	1, 282	1, 280	1, 053	939	835	779	857	1, 323	2, 167	2, 419	2, 154	16, 687	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7	105	103	92	80	70	56	51	42	63	94	127	106	989	Rhode Island
South Carolina	7	129	104	72	55	69	75	58	103	377	436	328	181	2, 077	South Carolina.
South Dakota	7	30	35	37	25	25	25	27	24	22	48	88	45	431	South Dakota.
Tennessee	3	74	55	44	31	30	10	45	146	236	278	129	108	1, 186	Tennessee
Texas	6	178	135	108	67	73	57	75	80	98	147	270	248	1, 536	Texas
Vermont	7	33	18	18	22	18	16	21	18	28	43	33	27	285	Vermont
Virginia	7	251	159	110	93	89	91	67	172	448	739	678	533	3, 430	Virginia
Washington	7	116	102	72	56	91	64	56	55	84	124	130	117	1, 067	Washington
West Virginia	7	231	137	109	75	61	47	55	76	270	339	378	290	2, 068	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	7	241	223	236	181	178	159	161	189	207	404	491	510	3, 180	Wisconsin
Wyoming	7	6	11	7	6	6	3	4	4	12	12	21	6	98	Wyoming

Cases of diphtheria reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	70	60	41	32	34	30	44	63	135	311	180	155	1, 155	Alabama
Arizona	11	11	18	23	17	7	1	9	7	7	16	19	146	Arizona
Arkansas	54	32	22	12	17	9	8	13	31	62	53	35	348	Arkansas
California	1, 557	1, 055	1, 006	1, 072	953	970	803	521	527	908	787	951	11, 110	California.
Colorado	127	128	140	213	144	139	86	73	95	100	117	107	1, 469	Colorado
Connecticut	274	229	195	154	125	111	132	91	112	173	221	293	2, 110	Connecticut
Delaware	46	24	17	15	24	5	3	3	10	9	25	13	194	Delaware
District of Columbia	50	30	31	35	23	17	15	20	20	39	56	62	398	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	71	64	43	36	28	17	28	29	79	83	105	81	664	Florida
Georgia	50	54	67	42	56	22	12	60	112	280	137	120	1, 012	Georgia
Idaho	15	6	12	13	10	3	8	13	23	10	13	20	146	Idaho.
Illinois	1, 007	796	671	577	434	378	367	269	416	557	693	664	6, 859	Illinois.
Indiana	555	323	222	214	138	115	114	113	163	422	472	237	3, 088	Indiana.
Iowa	153	89	77	53	70	40	47	46	35	94	82	77	863	Iowa
Kansas	220	162	147	109	100	59	62	61	133	257	206	190	1, 706	Kansas.

Kentucky	77	92	52	92	26	18	12	20	44	98	147	46	724	Kentucky.
Louisiana	122	86	81	106	65	49	37	37	53	92	135	103	971	Louisiana
Maine	57	39	58	44	44	37	30	31	32	37	133	43	585	Maine
Maryland	230	137	154	137	115	113	80	88	124	199	248	220	1, 845	Maryland
Massachusetts	1, 079	829	629	672	559	532	412	380	318	583	620	677	7, 290	Massachusetts.
Michigan	961	632	636	473	467	369	315	260	334	504	555	496	6, 012	Michigan
Minnesota	493	329	286	203	330	181	170	195	325	526	493	409	3, 940	Minnesota
Mississippi	90	86	70	66	49	44	50	82	161	205	173	141	1, 217	Mississippi.
Missouri	354	291	256	192	267	149	96	113	159	356	522	331	3, 116	Missouri
Montana	29	52	56	38	35	41	23	25	47	56	54	93	549	Montana
Nebraska	136	59	61	61	33	26	41	26	90	171	110	47	861	Nebraska.
Nevada	------	2	------	1	------	------	------	2	2	------	12	22	41	Nevada
New Hampshire	25	15	14	9	15	4	3	4	19	37	49	32	226	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	603	423	448	390	332	282	237	191	227	365	364	520	4, 382	New Jersey
New Mexico	80	73	49	51	28	35	26	24	42	40	23	32	503	New Mexico.
New York	1, 815	1, 523	1, 438	1, 428	1, 542	1, 504	1, 124	744	750	981	1, 202	1, 520	15, 571	New York
North Carolina	202	157	107	99	95	65	114	404	871	1, 110	555	314	4, 093	North Carolina.
North Dakota	64	54	90	32	14	37	14	23	14	25	14	29	410	North Dakota.
Ohio	971	725	628	431	376	291	211	234	353	641	684	687	6, 232	Ohio
Oklahoma	57	4	118	34	17	28	10	8	55	127	94	163	715	Oklahoma.
Oregon	139	115	123	109	44	54	81	99	90	204	174	172	1, 404	Oregon
Pennsylvania	1, 712	1, 449	1, 280	995	915	736	633	531	750	1, 109	1, 295	1, 192	12, 597	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	107	69	55	73	41	48	46	26	53	78	57	96	749	Rhode Island
South Carolina	124	111	84	134	145	63	58	180	354	479	399	217	2, 348	South Carolina.
South Dakota	43	35	45	49	38	17	17	22	28	39	53	34	420	South Dakota
Tennessee	59	62	35	35	20	14	17	54	100	176	122	94	788	Tennessee
Texas	164	122	166	113	131	58	76	55	152	201	271	202	1, 711	Texas
Vermont	34	26	21	13	10	20	11	7	8	22	30	25	227	Vermont
Virginia	316	232	163	104	92	63	99	193	414	642	603	366	3, 287	Virginia
Washington	143	136	151	123	104	179	86	105	121	160	148	167	1, 623	Washington
West Virginia	141	112	106	64	57	58	62	73	103	159	236	120	1, 291	West Virginia
Wisconsin	367	260	286	179	194	240	150	124	186	282	242	265	2, 775	Wisconsin
Wyoming	12	7	5	10	3	2	6	5	2	3	4	1	60	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to diphtheria, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	6	10	8	3	3	1	4	12	19	36	19	28	149	Alabama.
Arizona	4	3	1	1	4	1	4		1	2	1	2	24	Arizona
Arkansas	10	8	2	2	3	2	1	4	11	23	9	33	108	Arkansas
California	93	62	70	67	76	61	60	39	31	50	41	45	695	California
Colorado	11	21	15	12	16	14	15	10	13	9	11	13	160	Colorado.
Connecticut	19	23	17	19	7	10	9	7	14	16	14	13	168	Connecticut.
Delaware	3	2	1	3				1	3	3	3	3	22	Delaware
District of Columbia	4	3		4		2	2	3	1	4	3	4	30	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	9	7	7	7	4	1	8	6	12	14	15	9	99	Florida
Georgia	25	17	14	13	5	5	7	18	29	30	35	32	230	Georgia
Idaho	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	2	7	37	Idaho
Illinois	76	38	39	37	31	34	32	17	29	36	43	58	470	Illinois
Indiana	39	21	35	17	7	10	7	15	18	22	31	20	242	Indiana
Iowa	21	29	13	13	9	11	9	6	13	10	9	14	157	Iowa
Kansas	14	6	14	6	6	3	4	6	6	9	24	18	116	Kansas
Kentucky	42	15	17	5	7	6	9	9	18	46	27	28	229	Kentucky.
Louisiana	15	12	6	12	6	5	5	5	4	15	14	9	108	Louisiana.
Maine	9	7	4	3	5	5	2	5	4	2	8	4	58	Maine.
Maryland	17	6	6	5	6	7	6	5	5	14	23	17	117	Maryland
Massachusetts	71	61	52	66	49	29	34	33	21	25	46	35	522	Massachusetts.
Michigan	73	50	37	43	37	32	21	24	27	39	45	43	471	Michigan
Minnesota	29	13	19	14	19	10	12	23	18	22	19	10	217	Minnesota.
Missouri	41	16	21	15	8	20	6	6	14	37	42	40	266	Missouri
Montana	3	9	3	3	2	6	6		5	1	4	9	51	Montana.
Nebraska	13	11	5	7	3	6	6	2	15	13	17	8	106	Nebraska
Nevada												1	1	Nevada
New Jersey	32	45	37	28	19	22	11	18	18	28	35	45	338	New Jersey
New Mexico	12	5	7	2	1	4	5	5	3	2	8	3	57	New Mexico.
New York	116	118	124	105	100	88	74	57	44	66	82	108	1,082	New York
North Carolina	22	13	16	11	7	7	15	28	49	73	51	31	323	North Carolina.
North Dakota	13	10	7	6	2	6	8	1	6	7	5	1	72	North Dakota.
Ohio	69	54	48	33	29	14	11	11	22	37	44	43	415	Ohio
Oklahoma	26	9	6	9	8	3	6	4	8	17	14	17	127	Oklahoma
Oregon	13	6	6	4	10	8	9	10	4	16	9	12	107	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	147	132	109	97	81	57	36	38	63	84	106	120	1,070	Pennsylvania.

South Carolina	7	4	3	5	4	2	3	10	11	11	12	5	77	South Carolina.
South Dakota	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	3		1	1	5	25	South Dakota
Tennessee	20	16	12	4	4	3	5	16	19	35	30	28	192	Tennessee
Texas	28	12	14	6	8	3	10	7	10	11	17	27	153	Texas
Vermont	1	3	3	1		2	2	1	3		5	4	25	Vermont
Virginia	24	14	15	11	2	3	8	11	22	34	26	28	198	Virginia
Washington	17	10	8	11	15	13	15	17	13	8	10	16	153	Washington
West Virginia	18	17	17	9	6	4	8	9	14	22	24	11	159	West Virginia
Wisconsin	26	16	25	14	17	12	14	7	19	17	11	18	196	Wisconsin
Wyoming		3		2		1		2			3		11	Wyoming

Diphtheria—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,445,551	7	1,124	0.48	1,155	0.47	149	0.06	12.9	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	5	103	.29	146	.37	24	.06	16.4	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	7	547	.31	348	.19	108	.06	31.0	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	5,481	1.57	11,110	2.84	695	.18	6.3	California
Colorado	1,004,803	7	1,070	1.13	1,469	1.46	160	.16	10.9	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	7	2,930	2.10	2,110	1.40	168	.11	8.0	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	4	182	.80	194	.83	22	.09	11.3	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	7	686	1.57	398	.82	30	.06	7.5	District of Columbia.
Florida	1,068,520	6	615	.61	664	.62	99	.09	14.9	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	5	1,492	.51	1,012	.33	230	.08	22.7	Georgia
Idaho	481,125	4	202	.44	146	.30	37	.08	25.3	Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	7	12,364	1.89	6,859	1.00	470	.07	6.9	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	7	3,552	1.21	3,088	1.02	242	.08	7.8	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	7	1,244	.52	863	.35	157	.06	18.2	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	7	2,258	1.27	1,706	.94	116	.06	6.8	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370	2	1,905	.78	724	.29	229	.09	31.6	Kentucky.
Louisiana	1,864,385	7	840	.47	971	.52	108	.06	11.1	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	7	465	.60	585	.75	58	.07	9.9	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	7	2,394	1.64	1,845	1.21	117	.08	6.3	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	7	8,466	2.18	7,290	1.79	522	.13	7.2	Massachusetts

Diphtheria—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923—Continued

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Michigan	4,066,223	7	7,740	2 08	6,012	1 48	471	0.12	7.8	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	7	3,984	1 66	3,940	1 56	217	09	5 5	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	7	1,886	1 05	1,217	68	89	05	7 3	Mississippi.
Missouri	3,455,376	2	4,055	1.18	3,116	90	266	08	8 5	Missouri
Montana	629,003	7	328	59	549	.87	51	.08	9 3	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	6	898	.68	861	.64	106	.08	12 3	Nebraska.
Nevada	[1] 77,407	4	16	21	41	.53	1	.01	2 4	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	4	439	98	226	50	34	08	15 0	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	3,442,695	7	6,626	2.08	4,382	1 27	338	10	7 7	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	4	1,176	3 19	503	1 34	57	.15	11 3	New Mexico.
New York	10 974,642	7	19,763	1 89	15,571	1 42	1,082	10	6.9	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669	6	3,799	1 45	4,093	1 50	323	.12	7.9	North Carolina.
North Dakota	679,232	7	545	84	410	60	72	11	17 6	North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,330	7	8,[illegible]27	1 43	6,232	1 00	415	.07	6.7	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	4	644	31	715	32	127	06	17 8	Oklahoma.
Oregon	834,665	7	414	52	1,404	1 68	107	13	7 6	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,956	7	16,687	1 90	12,597	1 37	1,070	12	8 5	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	633,036	7	989	1 63	749	1 18				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746	7	2,077	1 23	2,348	1 33	77	04	3 3	South Carolina.
South Dakota	660,956	7	431	67	420	.64	25	.04	6 0	South Dakota.
Tennessee	2,408,846	3	1,186	50	788	.33	192	08	24.4	Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602	6	1,536	33	1,711	.34	153	03	8 9	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	7	285	81	227	.64	25	07	11.0	Vermont.
Virginia	2,423,942	7	3,430	1 48	3,287	1 36	198	08	6 0	Virginia.
Washington	1,456,106	7	1,067	73	1,623	1 11	153	.11	9 4	Washington.
West Virginia	1 576,143	7	2,068	1 40	1,291	82	139	10	12 3	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	2,770,291	7	3,180	1 20	2,775	1 00	196	07	7 1	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	7	98	50	60	28	11	05	18.3	Wyoming

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Cases of gonorrhea reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	402	391	338	295	396	305	433	371	430	412	356	336	4,465	Alabama
Arizona	9	6	14	12	9	16	8	15	17	4	8	23	141	Arizona
Arkansas	162	140	111	128	171	174	143	180	148	101	124	129	1,711	Arkansas
California	745	723	640	806	525	629	573	823	580	896	612	650	8,202	California
Colorado	79	142	138	173	125	107	146	144	131	142	91	107	1,525	Colorado
Connecticut	46	71	63	99	106	92	100	94	97	82	126	94	1,070	Connecticut.
Delaware	26	22	17	42	32	39	21	41	33	18	38	26	355	Delaware
Florida	184	208	222	190	265	150	181	172	191	204	182	274	2,423	Florida
Georgia	354	290	343	353	353	338	297	432	446	246	327	321	4,100	Georgia
Idaho	29	24	24	25	28	11	10	18	11	15	16	23	234	Idaho
Illinois	1,627	1,486	1,738	1,421	1,541	1,438	1,683	1,935	1,740	1,826	1,737	1,482	19,654	Illinois
Indiana	186	235	191	135	116	181	208	202	221	224	225	197	2,321	Indiana
Iowa	200	177	134	185	192	94	109	101	87	213	87	208	1,787	Iowa
Kansas	133	97	111	124	134	110	61	102	171	132	70	111	1,356	Kansas
Kentucky	857	1,058	946	1,021	1,091	1,046	1,071	1,167	1,144	611	1,195	1,325	12,532	Kentucky
Louisiana	268	268	247	244	326	348	341	304	292	269	227	211	3,345	Louisiana
Maine	54	47	30	43	34	63	69	63	90	73	87	40	693	Maine
Maryland	244	224	210	234	195	241	279	250	248	260	188	161	2,734	Maryland
Massachusetts	647	594	665	606	639	648	715	830	707	691	645	737	8,124	Massachusetts
Michigan	895	836	735	854	717	858	989	743	1,250	1,031	763	819	10,490	Michigan
Minnesota	566	424	449	457	395	389	454	429	453	499	385	459	5,359	Minnesota
Mississippi	904	946	1,038	1,052	1,044	1,085	1,118	1,115	1,363	1,307	1,295	1,309	13,606	Mississippi.
Missouri	355	324	324	289	322	330	400	376	365	387	247	263	3,982	Missouri
Montana	11		8	5	32	17	10	11	16	42	11	23	186	Montana
Nebraska	211	182	211	162	220	213	141	234	245	193	193	161	2,366	Nebraska
New Hampshire	33	21	14	23	12	16	32	16	31	23	28	19	268	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	214	185	190	264	200	224	224	278	245	257	232	148	2,661	New Jersey
New Mexico	21	18	65	24	34	10	27	59	14	19	11	10	312	New Mexico.
New York	841	751	844	802	902	812	955	958	913	977	775	845	10,375	New York
North Carolina	234	215	163	216	179	185	200	212	306	238	191	245	2,581	North Carolina.
North Dakota	45	46	39	46	55	30	61	105	101	74	63	59	724	North Dakota
Ohio	389	347	371	368	378	337	437	389	369	402	304	347	4,438	Ohio
Oklahoma	267	305	339	349	309	296	113	117	108	86	126	141	2,556	Oklahoma
Oregon	179	172	102	116	89	143	96	127	168	87	112	98	1,489	Oregon
Pennsylvania	216	161	185	161	157	208	239	189	191	178	167	199	2,251	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	50	28	34	39	62	85	58	35	45	73	59	61	629	Rhode Island
South Carolina	167	169	163	205	173	184	98	178	130	175	117	81	1,840	South Carolina
South Dakota	41	33	56	43	66	50	49	96	43	50	76	26	629	South Dakota
Tennessee	297	176	186	189	172	193	253	201	272	221	194	177	2,531	Tennessee

Cases of gonorrhea reported, 1924—Continued

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Texas	647	786	872	633	621	446	665	267	576	604	644	686	7,447	Texas
Utah	------	------	------	------	24	28	19	16	9	26	14	18	[1] 154	Utah
Vermont	26	26	22	25	27	22	33	37	32	23	31	34	338	Vermont
Virginia	134	141	85	84	99	130	93	63	165	113	129	72	1,308	Virginia.
Washington	110	82	60	104	73	71	96	95	97	69	76	69	1,002	Washington
West Virginia	299	276	109	253	164	275	313	223	380	241	210	172	2,915	West Virginia
Wisconsin	163	140	140	135	147	164	201	199	241	222	231	377	2,360	Wisconsin
Wyoming	------	4	------	4	5	5	6	5	------	12	------	8	[1] 49	Wyoming
Total	13,567	12,997	12,986	13,038	12,956	12,836	13,858	14,017	14,912	14,048	13,025	13,381	161,621	

[1] Information not available for the entire year.

Gonorrhea—Cases reported and indicated morbidity rates, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants
Alabama	2,445,551	4,465	1.83	Louisiana	1,864,385	3,345	1.79	North Dakota	679,232	724	1.07
Arizona	394,331	141	.36	Maine	779,900	693	.89	Ohio	6,219,330	4,438	.71
Arkansas	1,834,596	1,711	.93	Maryland	1,521,190	2,734	1.80	Oklahoma	2,200,307	2,556	1.16
California	3,913,236	8,202	2.10	Massachusetts	4,077,599	8,124	1.99	Oregon	834,665	1,489	1.78
Colorado	1,004,803	1,525	1.52	Michigan	4,066,223	10,490	2.58	Pennsylvania	9,208,686	2,251	.24
Connecticut	1,503,869	1,070	.71	Minnesota	2,531,473	5,359	2.12	Rhode Island	633,036	629	.99
Delaware	232,590	355	1.53	Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	13,606	7.60	South Carolina	1,761,746	1,840	1.04
Florida	1,068,520	2,423	2.27	Missouri	3,455,376	3,982	1.15	South Dakota	660,956	629	.95
Georgia	3,028,728	4,100	1.35	Montana	629,003	186	.30	Tennessee	2,408,846	2,531	1.05
Idaho	481,125	234	.49	Nebraska	1,344,652	2,366	1.76	Texas	5,018,602	7,447	1.48
Illinois	6,877,737	19,654	2.86	New Hampshire	448,882	268	.60	Vermont	[1] 352,428	338	.96
Indiana	3,036,775	2,321	.76	New Jersey	3,442,695	2,661	.77	Virginia	2,423,942	1,308	.54
Iowa	2,487,106	1,787	.72	New Mexico	375,669	312	.83	Washington	1,456,106	1,002	.69
Kansas	1,805,555	1,356	.75	New York	10,974,642	10,375	.95	West Virginia	1,576,143	2,915	1.85
Kentucky	2,475,370	12,532	5.06	North Carolina	2,722,669	2,584	.95	Wisconsin	2,770,291	2,360	.85

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Cases of influenza reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	528	615	594	289	215	40	18	21	63	204	328	429	3,344	Alabama
Arkansas	871	933	609	373	160	71	55	55	46	126	237	443	3,979	Arkansas
California	225	173	152	115	82	32	18	21	24	93	78	93	1,106	California
Delaware	9	18	2	5	5			9	3	3	6	6	66	Delaware
District of Columbia	2	10	16	6	8	5	1		1	1	5	11	66	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	45	58	61	10	11	12	9	8	8	9	82	23	345	Florida
Georgia	177	302	229	311	12	3	34	4	13	22	24	92	1,223	Georgia
Illinois	104	166	244	102	122	15	150	193	39	49	36	82	1,302	Illinois
Indiana	153	64	135	142	125		17	36	49	129	170	289	1,309	Indiana
Kansas	43	49	58	39	46	9	6	8	10	16	10	38	332	Kansas
Kentucky	80	209	72	51	26	6	3	20		4	46	48	655	Kentucky.
Louisiana	232	348	190	58	73	29	21	12	19	31	94	189	1,302	Louisiana
Maine	18	27	54	9	22	8	1	1	8	1	31	28	208	Maine
Maryland	269	378	382	200	87	23	45	50	48	42	146	486	2,156	Maryland
Massachusetts	47	40	52	53	42	13	9	2	7	25	42	73	405	Massachusetts.
Minnesota	42	35	33	27	27	30	6	5	6	9	14	37	271	Minnesota
Mississippi	2,819	3,408	2,979	1,295	388	121	93	178	265	1,100	2,803	4,901	20,350	Mississippi
Montana	11	9	7	1	10		8	1	3	1	3	14	68	Montana
Nevada	62	52	1	3	1			1		1		2	123	Nevada
New Jersey	128	128	128	62	29	21	7	3	11	21	56	94	688	New Jersey.
New Mexico	9	7	34	9	4		1	1	1	11	2	2	81	New Mexico
New York	436	634	596	363	137	70	19	20	55	97	242	330	2,999	New York
Oklahoma	121	114			33		12		6	28	15	535	864	Oklahoma
Rhode Island	2	1	2	1								6	12	Rhode Island
South Carolina	99	88	40	39	1	4	2	1	1	15	140	57	487	South Carolina
Tennessee	454	1,009	520	415	104	45	10	72	68	162	326	275	3,460	Tennessee
Texas	93	458	199	148	131	50	22	17	250	403	990	1,066	3,827	Texas
Virginia	4,246	4,706	4,201	2,698	1,014	326	367	346	593	1,271	2,396	5,139	27,303	Virginia.
West Virginia	173	291	401	179	41	23	12	18	14	59	101	128	1,440	West Virginia
Wisconsin	115	110	165	317	128	49	39	6	28	27	31	163	1,178	Wisconsin

Deaths registered as due to influenza, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	79	126	125	69	49	18	2	3	10	19	48	104	652	Alabama
Arizona	4	10	9	15	4	3	1	1	2	6	2	10	67	Arizona
Arkansas	49	87	99	55	33	28	10	3	15	7	20	96	502	Arkansas
California	97	80	64	61	38	16	10	7	9	28	39	46	495	California.
Colorado	30	27	35	36	20	10	6	6	3	7	19	41	240	Colorado
Connecticut	26	56	38	47	20	12	2	3	4	10	25	43	286	Connecticut
Delaware	1	2	6	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	34	Delaware
District of Columbia		6	5	3	3	3	1	1		1	2	8	33	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	17	30	30	13	11	7		5	4	3	14	26	160	Florida
Georgia	93	139	177	139	90	31	12	9	12	36	48	100	886	Georgia
Idaho	2	5	10	5	6	1	7	1	1		4	2	44	Idaho
Illinois	149	135	166	143	71	34	14	19	27	26	70	161	1,015	Illinois.
Indiana	94	118	117	91	50	21	7	10	19	28	67	83	705	Indiana
Iowa	34	58	75	47	51	35	17	23	23	24	26	69	482	Iowa
Kansas	50	62	49	39	15	7	4	10	8	7	16	34	301	Kansas.
Kentucky	57	96	109	87	43	15	17	7	12	17	43	53	556	Kentucky.
Louisiana	76	120	91	57	19	12	1	5	8	11	59	101	560	Louisiana
Maine	13	19	29	19	20	6	7	1	7	6	9	28	164	Maine
Maryland	25	33	29	31	11	10	6	9	10	7	20	30	221	Maryland
Massachusetts	33	32	41	29	26	9	5	1	4	21	32	51	284	Massachusetts.
Michigan	79	72	71	79	40	37	9	7	10	10	38	56	508	Michigan
Minnesota	34	28	29	22	25	26	4	5	5	3	13	27	221	Minnesota.
Missouri	162	164	181	149	96	52	27	13	26	44	75	126	1,115	Missouri
Montana	8	7	5	8	5	4	1	1	1	3	5	9	57	Montana
Nebraska	3	12	13	7	11	5	3	1	8	5	4	15	87	Nebraska
Nevada		1	1		1					1		1	5	Nevada
New Jersey	33	43	62	44	27	12	7	5	4	15	34	68	354	New Jersey
New Mexico	5	12	7	11	7	2			1	4	3	7	59	New Mexico
New York	133	167	163	135	92	41	14	15	24	65	85	177	1,111	New York
North Carolina	117	151	126	97	50	15	7	5	18	25	48	98	757	North Carolina.
North Dakota	10	7	3	9	5	1	3		3	1	1	3	46	North Dakota.
Ohio	98	118	105	130	79	51	22	14	33	36	62	109	857	Ohio
Oklahoma	47	55	38	18	11	10	8	7	2	5	15	24	240	Oklahoma
Oregon	13	19	19	12	5	5	12	2	6	8	6	12	119	Oregon
Pennsylvania	279	342	560	460	239	117	44	58	74	119	173	333	2,798	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	17	33	43	18	10	3	2	2	3	4	6	25	166	South Carolina.
South Dakota	11	19	17	11	10	3	6	3	8	9	8	14	119	South Dakota
Tennessee	149	190	232	149	67	35	20	18	18	35	76	125	1,114	Tennessee.
Texas	34	69	79	32	22	6	7	10	9	14	23	67	372	Texas.
Vermont	6	4	14	13	13	2		2	2	2	5	11	74	Vermont.

Virginia	112	131	163	99	55	20	11	10	5	26	45	103	780	Virginia
Washington	17	14	22	30	12	8	9	10	10	22	19	20	193	Washington
West Virginia	34	32	32	23	10	5	3	2	1	3	8	20	173	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	46	51	50	58	49	34	10	8	18	15	24	48	411	Wisconsin
Wyoming	2	2	4	2	----------	----------	3	1	1	----------	6	2	23	Wyoming.

Influenza—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Cases reported 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551	3,344	1 37	652	0 27	5 1	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	--------	--------	67	17	--------	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	3,979	2.17	502	.27	7 9	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	1,106	28	495	.13	2 2	California
Colorado	1,004,803	--------	--------	240	.24	--------	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	--------	--------	286	19	--------	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	66	.28	34	.15	1 9	Delaware.
Dist. of Col	486,936	66	14	33	07	2 0	Dist of Col
Florida	1,068,520	345	32	160	15	2 2	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	1,223	.40	886	.29	1.4	Georgia.
Idaho	481,125	--------	--------	44	09	--------	Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	1,302	.19	1,015	15	1 3	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	1,309	.43	705	23	1 9	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	--------	--------	482	19	--------	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	332	18	301	.17	1 1	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370	655	.26	536	.22	1 2	Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	1,302	.70	560	30	2 3	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	208	27	164	21	1 3	Maine
Maryland	1,521,160	2,156	1 42	221	15	9 8	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	405	.10	284	.07	1 4	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	--------	--------	508	12	--------	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	271	.11	221	.09	1.2	Minnesota.
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	20,350	11 36	601	.34	33 9	Mississippi.
Missouri	3,455,876	--------	--------	1,115	.32	--------	Missouri
Montana	629,003	68	.11	57	09	1 2	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	--------	--------	87	0 06	--------	Nebraska.
Nevada	[1] 77,407	123	1 59	5	.06	24.6	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	--------	--------	100	22	--------	N Hampshire.
New Jersey	3.442,695	688	20	354	10	1 9	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	81	22	59	.16	1 4	New Mexico.
New York	10,974,642	2,999	27	1,111	.10	2 7	New York
N Carolina	2,722,669	--------	--------	757	28	--------	N Carolina
N Dakota	679,232	--------	--------	46	.07	--------	N Dakota.
Ohio	6,219,330	--------	--------	857	14	--------	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	864	.39	240	.11	3 6	Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	--------	--------	119	14	--------	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,986	--------	--------	2,798	30	--------	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	12	02	--------	--------	--------	Rhode Island
S Carolina	1,761,746	487	28	166	09	2 9	S Carolina.
S Dakota	660,956	--------	--------	119	18	--------	S Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846	3,460	1 44	1,114	.46	3 1	Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602	3,827	76	372	07	10 3	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	--------	--------	74	21	--------	Vermont.
Virginia	2,423,942	27,303	11 26	780	32	35 0	Virginia
Washington	1,456,106	--------	--------	193	.13	--------	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	1 440	91	173	11	8 3	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	2,770,291	1,178	.43	411	.15	2 9	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	--------	--------	23	11	--------	Wyoming

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Cases of malaria reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	61	60	81	115	315	365	738	895	828	630	189	119	4,396	Alabama
Arizona									3				3	Arizona
Arkansas	176	155	140	189	241	557	599	636	493	469	211	173	4,039	Arkansas
California	8	5	7	9	18	22	9	3	12	7	3	4	107	California
Colorado								2	2				4	Colorado
Connecticut		1		1	6		12	9	6		2		37	Connecticut
Delaware	2		1		13	3	7	1	1				28	Delaware
Florida	52	46	41	48	61	151	128	165	120	111	50	29	1,002	Florida
Georgia	15	29	38	55	48	79	88	204	89	74	37	7	763	Georgia
Kansas			1			4	1	1	4	2	1		14	Kansas
Louisiana	13	22	36	31	130	176	165	130	124	98	126	53	1,104	Louisiana
Maine	1							1					2	Maine
Maryland	4	1	1	6	6	7	3	10	11	9	3	1	62	Maryland
Massachusetts	2		1	5	3	4	5	9	1	3	1	2	36	Massachusetts
Michigan					1					1			2	Michigan
Mississippi	2,995	2,844	3,585	4,595	6,315	10,244	11,938	12,576	9,722	7,126	4,630	3,061	79,631	Mississippi
New Hampshire	3												3	New Hampshire.
New Jersey			2	2	7	13	8	5	7	3			47	New Jersey
New Mexico	1	1		1	1	5	1	1	2				13	New Mexico
New York	4	5	4	6	5	11	12	11	9	28	11	6	112	New York
Ohio	1				3	2	2	4	1		1		14	Ohio
Oklahoma	44		118				8	8	18	34	15	59	304	Oklahoma
Oregon							1	1		2			4	Oregon
Pennsylvania						1		5	4	3			13	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island		4	1										5	Rhode Island
South Carolina	5	19		103	1	34	39	25	17	7	2		252	South Carolina
Tennessee		3	3	55	97	83	167	256	313	49	24	32	1,082	Tennessee
Texas	928	899	1,032	1,141	1,330	1,899	2,463	3,063	1,499	714	679	421	16,068	Texas
Virginia	121	79	79	117	214	316	471	385	296	203	118	86	2,485	Virginia

Deaths registered as due to malaria, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total	State
Alabama	8	2	9	10	13	24	27	46	39	19	17	14	228	Alabama
Arkansas	13	21	32	17	34	69	68	102	87	85	72	100	700	Arkansas
California	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	5	1	2	1	0	24	California
Connecticut		1			1		4						6	Connecticut
Delaware							1						1	Delaware
District of Columbia											1		1	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	13	15	15	3	13	25	29	38	37	27	23	11	249	Florida
Georgia	19	18	20	27	26	56	58	63	54	56	19	24	440	Georgia
Illinois	4		4	4	9	6	8	10	17	12	2	4	80	Illinois
Indiana	1			1		2	3	2	1	1	1		12	Indiana
Kansas					1								1	Kansas
Kentucky				4	1	2	7	8	6	3	4		35	Kentucky.
Louisiana	10	9	10	14	17	43	44	38	34	16	23	17	275	Louisiana
Maine							1						1	Maine
Maryland			1			1	2						4	Maryland.
Massachusetts								1					1	Massachusetts
Michigan										1			1	Michigan
Missouri	7	7	6	10	8	15	20	32	34	21	13	10	183	Missouri
Nebraska	1												1	Nebraska
New Jersey							2	1			1	2	6	New Jersey.
New York	3	2		1		2	2		1	1			12	New York
North Carolina	5	11	5	6	6	14	7	24	20	16	6	3	123	North Carolina
Ohio		1				1		1	1	1		1	6	Ohio
Oklahoma	6			4	3	8	7	25	16	8	16	6	99	Oklahoma
Pennsylvania	1	2	3					2		1		3	12	Pennsylvania.
South Carolina	2	5	3	2	9	14	27	12	17	14	5	9	119	South Carolina
Tennessee	6	5	2	4	12	11	28	36	26	15	21	15	181	Tennessee
Texas	2	2	2	5	8	15	19	26	16	23	11	12	141	Texas
Vermont			1										1	Vermont
Virginia						6	5	10	3	2	5	2	33	Virginia
West Virginia										1		1	2	West Virginia
Wisconsin				1									1	Wisconsin

Malaria—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551	4,396	1 80	228	0 09	19 3	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	3	01	0			Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	4,039	2 20	700	38	5 8	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	107	03	24	01	4 5	California
Colorado	1,004,803	4	00	0			Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	37	02	6	00	6 2	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	28	.12	1	00	28 0	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936			1	00		District of Columbia.
Florida	1,068,520	1,002	94	249	23	4 0	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	763	.25	440	15	1 7	Georgia
Illinois	6,877 737			80	01		Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775			12	00		Indiana.
Kansas	1,805 555	14	01	1	00	14 0	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370			35	01		Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	1,104	59	275	.15	4 0	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	2	00	1	00	2 0	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	62	.04	4	00	15 5	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	36	.01	1	00	36 0	Massachusetts.
Michigan	4,066,223	2	.00	1	00	2 0	Michigan
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	79,631	44.47	365	20	218 2	Mississippi
Missouri	3,435,376			183	.05		Missouri
Nebraska	1,344,652			1	00		Nebraska
New Hampshire	448,882	3	.01	1	.00	3 0	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	3,442,695	47	.01	6	.00	7 8	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	13	03	0			New Mexico.
New York	10 974,612	112	.01	12	00	9 3	New York
North Carolina	2 722,669			123	05		North Carolina.
Ohio	6,219,330	14	00	6	09	2 3	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	304	.14	99	04	3 1	Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	4	.00	0			Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,203,986	13	.00	12	00	1 1	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	633,036	5	.01				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746	252	.14	119	07	2 1	South Carolina.
Tennessee	2,408,846	1,082	.45	181	08	6 0	Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602	16,068	3 20	141	.03	114 0	Texas.

Vermont	[1] 352, 428			1	. 00		Vermont.
Virginia	2, 423, 042	2, 485	1 03	33	01	75. 3	Virginia
West Virginia	1, 576, 143			2	. 00		West Virginia.
Wisconsin	2, 770, 291			1	00		Wisconsin

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Measles—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	7	76	117	164	189	144	75	41	6	13	10	15	27	877	Alabama.
Arizona	5	4	19	21	27	21	19	10	2	1	1	5	3	133	Arizona
Arkansas	7	103	280	301	400	237	116	33	5	9	13	15	66	1, 578	Arkansas
California	7	1, 606	3, 144	2, 866	2, 259	1, 830	1, 287	488	170	180	310	307	835	15, 282	California
Colorado	7	102	262	373	489	581	232	29	13	9	12	12	44	2, 158	Colorado
Connecticut	7	633	671	869	939	1, 035	556	258	108	54	241	414	551	6, 329	Connecticut
Delaware	4	155	123	85	63	63	43	7	6	2	10	14	9	580	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	89	207	305	413	459	214	75	11	7	12	24	31	1, 847	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	6	28	63	129	112	88	43	14	8	4	6	14	14	523	Florida
Georgia	5	129	210	274	218	197	103	26	20	25	30	28	48	1, 308	Georgia
Idaho	4	20	20	40	52	70	28	13	7	5	10	14	25	304	Idaho
Illinois	7	2, 154	4, 011	4, 982	5, 343	5, 204	3, 142	1, 182	306	125	205	542	921	28, 117	Illinois.
Indiana	7	800	761	744	625	602	584	234	60	30	62	126	270	4, 898	Indiana
Iowa	6	84	88	168	172	135	41	13	4	4	10	17	36	772	Iowa
Kansas	7	325	548	824	1, 360	913	481	74	27	26	66	52	100	4, 796	Kansas
Louisiana	7	92	98	84	84	70	63	48	39	41	62	67	86	834	Louisiana
Maine	7	112	171	187	182	155	143	119	25	21	48	52	63	1, 278	Maine
Maryland	7	758	761	1, 292	1, 805	1, 929	1, 142	395	82	60	78	163	351	8, 816	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	2, 230	2, 325	2, 852	3, 603	4, 234	3, 198	1, 274	338	207	589	1, 036	1, 876	23, 822	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	511	576	1, 045	1, 669	1, 599	1, 187	519	127	98	189	183	284	7, 987	Michigan
Minnesota	7	295	549	515	636	1, 010	961	249	52	20	25	38	189	4, 539	Minnesota
Mississippi	4	270	412	450	491	286	146	70	140	88	76	204	274	2, 907	Mississippi
Montana	7	48	80	195	218	170	101	49	20	7	17	7	25	937	Montana
Nebraska	6	58	221	250	267	215	84	30	10	15	21	17	34	1, 222	Nebraska
Nevada	3	12	2	2	2	8	1	2		1	6	6	7	49	Nevada
New Hampshire	4	144	221	173	235	249	281	210	13	7	13	74	41	1, 661	New Hampshire
New Jersey	6	1, 381	1, 945	1, 963	2, 411	3, 757	2, 197	730	145	81	179	351	664	15, 804	New Jersey
New Mexico	4	65	106	123	170	155	105	17	4	6	5	41	30	827	New Mexico
New York	7	3, 701	4, 564	6, 366	7, 842	11, 712	7, 629	3, 612	954	446	653	1, 584	3, 423	52, 486	New York
North Carolina	5	711	670	904	780	868	457	172	87	83	104	110	195	5, 141	North Carolina.

Measles—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive—Continued

State	Number of years included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
North Dakota	7	41	52	64	81	108	56	27	13	8	11	32	38	534	North Dakota
Ohio	7	1,172	1,754	2,298	3,268	4,510	2,654	765	237	114	300	433	507	18,012	Ohio
Oregon	7	61	54	108	265	344	176	26	14	12	26	32	41	1,159	Oregon
Pennsylvania	5	2,862	4,158	5,508	5,117	5,100	4,227	1,649	498	502	1,044	1,371	1,938	33,974	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7	55	88	159	343	252	130	63	11	10	24	26	28	1,189	Rhode Island
South Carolina	7	80	58	96	92	174	36	13	13	13	30	56	38	699	South Carolina
South Dakota	7	80	77	96	160	205	126	61	22	7	12	15	22	833	South Dakota
Texas	6	126	457	698	438	266	227	81	23	8	9	22	64	2,419	Texas
Vermont	7	128	115	329	311	359	233	272	67	34	47	56	83	2,034	Vermont
Virginia	7	1,589	3,161	3,853	2,980	1,694	908	391	133	102	96	273	311	15,491	Virginia
Washington	7	334	465	471	418	370	352	145	44	19	19	38	198	2,873	Washington
West Virginia	7	193	402	441	634	359	160	59	51	19	33	45	88	2,434	West Virginia
Wisconsin	7	588	701	712	684	676	773	446	151	137	305	377	417	5,997	Wisconsin
Wyoming	7	46	84	55	90	133	75	11	4	6	11	23	41	609	Wyoming

Cases of measles reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	2,113	3,214	3,076	1,689	1,046	644	177	34	39	19	48	141	12,240	Alabama
Arizona	206	436	473	417	242	76	29	6	1	1	36	179	2,102	Arizona
Arkansas	542	1,336	1,829	1,295	602	243	146	75	89	80	17	25	6,279	Arkansas
California	3,250	5,013	6,015	6,641	3,667	1,774	404	116	49	109	120	185	27,373	California
Colorado	1,696	2,442	2,022	1,705	1,243	278	49	7	11	8	13	8	9,482	Colorado
Connecticut	809	829	782	632	625	512	261	38	21	24	22	71	4,626	Connecticut
Delaware	6	11	34	33	42	46	13	2	1	1	1	2	192	Delaware
District of Columbia	35	42	57	90	106	52	15	1	4	5	2	16	425	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	1,109	894	709	371	91	29	9	4	2	2	2	2	3,224	Florida
Georgia	785	1,179	1,082	329	83	27	5	26	3	3	4	96	3,622	Georgia
Idaho	819	1,254	667	291	145	21	18	10		4	8	27	3,264	Idaho
Illinois	2,475	2,296	2,659	3,606	3,825	2,693	926	205	120	181	343	815	20,144	Illinois
Indiana	2,492	2,274	2,964	2,494	1,709	757	186	65	23	54	100	159	13,277	Indiana
Iowa	834	1,312	862	299	183	94	41	21	4	1	4	46	3,701	Iowa
Kansas	2,333	5,118	6,241	3,328	2,350	723	89	20	16	13	13	19	20,263	Kansas.

Kentucky	323	405	839	715	500	182	64	35	15	10	24	30	3,142	Kentucky
Louisiana	1,025	2,361	1,345	775	515	75	27	18	16	17	3	13	6,190	Louisiana
Maine	559	379	787	544	441	257	96	23	5	10	29	14	3,144	Maine
Maryland	395	707	1,174	1,371	1,120	621	220	78	37	16	83	85	5,907	Maryland
Massachusetts	2,335	3,553	4,055	4,197	3,355	2,392	039	153	143	250	379	674	22,425	Massachusetts.
Michigan	2,247	2,343	3,277	3,275	2,487	2,420	635	152	148	324	403	579	18,290	Michigan
Minnesota	1,312	1,460	1,026	868	584	288	120	15	38	40	67	64	5,882	Minnesota
Mississippi	4,144	7,613	5,940	4,417	1,903	905	282	99	118	98	64	114	25,697	Mississippi
Missouri	2,685	2,729	1,847	1,567	1,242	385	121	45	11	16	26	22	10,696	Missouri
Montana	1,986	1,982	1,269	552	154	26	15	2	3	7	24	29	6,049	Montana
Nebraska	1,720	1,894	1,799	1,104	290	157	16	3	2	----------	6	7	6,998	Nebraska
Nevada	21	124	298	84	53	21	1	1	1	6	1	3	614	Nevada
New Hampshire	312	203	490	424	260	93	19	11	13	47	55	31	1,958	New Hampshire
New Jersey	1,426	1,999	2,740	3,572	2,815	1,847	654	101	58	103	134	338	15,787	New Jersey
New Mexico	203	438	1,212	1,079	593	156	55	24	23	125	183	153	4,244	New Mexico
New York	7,725	9,950	15,028	14,348	10,685	7,065	2,702	525	201	495	550	925	70,199	New York
North Carolina	6,014	8,098	9,520	6,294	3,132	1,023	284	111	93	133	154	82	34,938	North Carolina
North Dakota	1,028	1,149	1,177	504	134	94	47	18	14	91	68	64	4,388	North Dakota
Ohio	934	1,122	2,292	3,292	3,587	1,957	644	151	83	106	125	257	14,550	Ohio
Oklahoma	973	218	741	1,186	728	183	13	----------	3	10	2	9	4,066	Oklahoma
Oregon	2,177	1,290	1,003	437	174	80	17	11	12	8	16	17	5,242	Oregon
Pennsylvania	2,366	2,981	3,695	2,892	2,669	2,231	1,055	274	201	617	1,147	1,917	22,045	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	26	6	12	75	39	25	18	1	----------	6	10	12	230	Rhode Island
South Carolina	954	1,348	1,439	331	83	88	4	2	1	1	5	----------	4,256	South Carolina
South Dakota	1,633	1,585	1,574	908	596	195	79	14	9	4	----------	7	6,004	South Dakota
Tennessee	1,203	1,873	1,950	868	612	809	71	27	11	20	28	154	7,626	Tennessee
Texas	1,051	4,145	4,012	1,389	997	280	168	46	117	86	63	277	12,631	Texas
Vermont	556	757	911	345	285	369	95	34	14	43	115	71	3,595	Vermont
Virginia	2,735	3,492	3,490	2,792	2,189	880	246	118	50	310	249	346	16,897	Virginia
Washington	11,418	6,203	2,200	822	447	98	36	21	20	23	39	45	21,372	Washington
West Virginia	77	91	318	394	508	336	103	34	18	22	70	79	2,050	West Virginia
Wisconsin	1,308	1,817	1,908	1,559	1,326	1,160	413	143	74	200	257	760	10,925	Wisconsin
Wyoming	625	384	513	450	320	56	19	2	7	18	58	2	2,454	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to measles, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	61	81	121	60	43	13	6	3	1	2	5	3	399	Alabama
Arizona	2		10	9	5	3					2		31	Arizona
Arkansas	18	32	37	30	14	19	5	1	4	3	7	13	183	Arkansas
California	35	37	63	55	65	34	10	6	2	1	2	3	313	California
Colorado	39	50	36	34	24	10	5	1	1			1	201	Colorado
Connecticut	7	11	5	9	5	5	2	1					45	Connecticut
Delaware	1												1	Delaware
District of Columbia				1		2							3	Dist of Columbia
Florida	41	54	63	30	15	7	3	1					214	Florida
Georgia	103	150	137	77	48	7	15	4	2	5	1	1	550	Georgia
Idaho	3	10	20	1	23	11	9	1	1		4	1	84	Idaho
Illinois	16	26	40	54	35	25	9	5	1		4	10	225	Illinois
Indiana	36	32	37	40	16	8		2	2	1	1		175	Indiana
Iowa	47	54	49	36	14	21	7	9		1	3	2	243	Iowa
Kansas	5	27	49	31	12	2	2		1			2	131	Kansas
Kentucky	26	56	54	50	34	14	3	2	1	2		3	245	Kentucky.
Louisiana	50	90	142	80	34	33	7	3		2	1	2	444	Louisiana
Maine	4	8	11	8	8	2	2	1	1				45	Maine
Maryland	1	4	9	7	11	7	3	5	2		1		50	Maryland
Massachusetts	16	20	32	27	19	10	8	3		6	6	22	169	Massachusetts
Michigan	21	29	48	51	26	29	7	2	1		3	4	221	Michigan
Minnesota	25	37	27	13	14	9	4		1	3	4		137	Minnesota
Missouri	56	78	77	63	33	5	2		3		1	1	319	Missouri
Montana	4	22	18	12	11	1							68	Montana
Nebraska	19	23	27	12	6	2	1	1	3	1			95	Nebraska
Nevada			1					1					2	Nevada
New Jersey	20	28	34	37	23	15	7	4	1	2	6	6	183	New Jersey
New Mexico		18	23	35	9	6	3	1		1	2	11	109	New Mexico
New York	80	85	162	172	125	72	23	7	4	3	2	7	742	New York
North Carolina	64	86	115	70	32	26	14	6	5	1	5	3	427	North Carolina
North Dakota	9	9	6	8	5	2	1		1			1	42	North Dakota
Ohio	11	11	22	37	42	21	7	3		2	1	3	160	Ohio
Oklahoma	14	34	32	75	39	22	10	6	4	1			237	Oklahoma
Oregon	20	19	15	18	2	4	2	1				1	82	Oregon
Pennsylvania	29	39	50	45	25	21	7	8	3	7	11	20	265	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	8	25	30	16	8	11	5	2	1	1			107	South Carolina.
South Dakota	12	25	18	20	14	3	11	6	1	1	2		113	South Dakota

Tennessee	65	78	78	31	17	9	6	3	-----	3	1	1	292	Tennessee.
Texas	6	27	52	34	33	13	11	8	8	5	3	4	204	Texas
Vermont	4	3	3	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	Vermont
Virginia	24	55	45	32	22	10	7	4	4	2	4	4	213	Virginia
Washington	41	56	41	20	14	3	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	181	Washington
West Virginia	3	5	6	13	13	7	3	-----	2	-----	9	5	66	West Virginia
Wisconsin	18	10	12	9	8	10	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	73	Wisconsin
Wyoming	12	2	6	3	5	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	30	Wyoming

Measles—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,145,551	7	877	0.37	12,240	5.00	399	0.16	3.3	Alabama.
Arizona	394,331	5	133	.38	2,102	5.33	31	.08	1.5	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	7	1,578	.90	6,279	3.42	183	.10	2.9	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	15,282	4.39	27,373	6.99	313	.08	1.1	California
Colorado	1,004,803	7	2,158	2.28	9,482	9.44	201	.20	2.1	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	7	6,829	4.54	4,626	3.08	45	.03	1.0	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	4	580	2.54	192	.83	1	.00	.5	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	7	1,847	4.22	425	.87	3	.01	.7	District of Columbia
Florida	1,068,520	6	523	.52	3,224	3.02	214	.20	6.6	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	5	1,308	.44	3,622	1.20	550	.18	15.2	Georgia
Idaho	481,125	4	304	.66	3,264	6.78	84	.17	2.6	Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	7	28,117	4.31	20,144	2.93	225	.03	1.1	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	7	4,898	1.66	13,277	4.37	175	.06	1.3	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	6	772	.32	3,701	1.49	243	.10	6.6	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	7	4,796	2.70	20,263	11.22	131	.07	.6	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370	2	4,734	1.93	3,142	1.27	245	.10	7.8	Kentucky.
Louisiana	1,864,385	7	834	.46	6,190	3.32	444	.24	7.2	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	7	1,278	1.66	3,144	4.03	45	.06	1.4	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	7	8,816	6.05	5,907	3.88	50	.03	.8	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	7	23,822	6.14	22,425	5.50	169	.04	.8	Massachusetts

Measles—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923—Continued

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Michigan	4,066,223	7	7,987	2 15	18,290	4 50	221	0 05	1 2	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	7	4,789	1 89	5,882	2 32	137	05	2 3	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	4	2,907	1 62	25,697	14 35	211	12	8	Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376				10,696	3 10	319	09	3 0	Missouri
Montana	629,003	7	937	1 68	6,049	9 62	68	11	1 1	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	6	1,222	.92	6,993	5 20	95	07	1 4	Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	3	49	63	614	7 93	2	03	3	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	4	1,661	3 72	1,958	4 36	26	06	1 3	New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	6	15,804	4 86	15,787	4 59	183	05	1 2	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	4	827	2 21	4,244	11 30	109	29	2 6	New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	7	52,436	5 02	70,199	6 40	742	07	1 1	New York
North Carolina	2,752,669	5	5,111	1 97	34,938	12 83	427	16	1 2	North Carolina
North Dakota	679,532	7	554	82	4,388	6 46	42	06	1 0	North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,220	7	18,012	3 10	14,550	2 34	160	03	1 1	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,507				4,066	1 85	237	11	5 8	Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	7	1,159	1 47	5,242	6 28	82	.10	1 6	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,956	5	33,934	3 87	22,045	2 39	265	03	1 2	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	7	1,159	1 96	230	36				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,715	7	699	41	4,256	2 42	107	06	2 5	South Carolina
South Dakota	660,956	7	853	1 38	6,604	9 99	113	17	1 7	South Dakota
Tennessee	2,406,846				7,626	3 17	292	12	3 8	Tennessee
Texas	5,018,602	6	2,419	51	12,631	2 52	204	04	1 6	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	7	2,034	5 77	3,595	10 20	14	04	.4	Vermont
Virginia	2,423,942	7	15,491	6 67	15,897	6 56	213	09	1 3	Virginia
Washington	1,455,106	7	2,873	2 10	21,372	14 68	181	12	8	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	7	2,184	1 68	2,050	1 30	66	04	3 2	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2,770,291	7	5,937	2 27	10,925	3 94	73	03	7	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	7	609	3 09	2,454	11 32	30	14	1 2	Wyoming

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Mumps—Average number of cases reported for the years 1922–23, by months

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	19	24	25	22	19	16	11	10	9	11	15	18	199	Alabama
Arizona	1	7	30	30	9	3	2			5	2	7	96	Arizona
Arkansas	5	6	8	13	25	18	9	5	56	2	6	10	163	Arkansas
California	240	241	283	217	235	135	50	44	46	94	99	76	1,760	California
Colorado	107	39	129	138	131	58	42	10	27	71	147	61	960	Colorado
Connecticut	111	182	132	138	72	63	28	21	11	63	91	153	1 065	Connecticut
Delaware	3	2	3	1		1	1					1	12	Delaware
Florida	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	6	31	Florida
Georgia	8	13	18	40	20	20	12	1	5	4	12	28	181	Georgia
Illinois	695	703	808	697	727	509	173	101	121	197	466	657	5,854	Illinois
Iowa	60	75	118	51	30	7	2		2	6	31	93	475	Iowa
Kansas	218	174	158	227	192	63	33	20	25	74	195	202	1,581	Kansas
Louisiana	2	3	4	5	8	5	1	1		2	1	4	36	Louisiana
Maine	7	7	4	4	3	1	3	8	4	10	16	65	132	Maine
Maryland	234	351	463	421	510	303	71	27	16	38	70	69	2,573	Maryland
Massachusetts	617	621	850	768	783	552	227	88	88	221	518	700	6,033	Massachusetts
Michigan	244	219	358	319	306	183	55	19	20	69	123	191	2,106	Michigan
Mississippi	79	85	88	114	102	43	70	37	50	53	60	88	869	Mississippi
Missouri	46	66	84	108	88	45	23	12	11	10	35	69	597	Missouri
Montana	51	27	63	40	19	10	1	3	2	2	5	2	225	Montana
Nebraska	83	133	153	94	106	50	19	11	6	28	13	24	720	Nebraska
Nevada	2	5	8	3	1		1	1		1			22	Nevada
New Hampshire	32	10	13	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	24	7	102	New Hampshire
New Mexico	20	28	26	18	12	8	2	1	2	7	10	19	153	New Mexico
New York	1,350	1,421	1,473	1,482	1,507	1,088	467	198	179	327	770	1,216	11,478	New York
Ohio	175	215	271	255	209	113	44	25	39	80	160	236	1,822	Ohio
Oklahoma	1		25	25	1		1	2					55	Oklahoma
Oregon	31	21	18	27	23	16	9	5	3	6	9	12	180	Oregon
Pennsylvania	920	904	1,035	953	763	401	156	97	102	221	433	698	6,683	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	15	16	11	15	9	7	7	4	2	4	4	5	99	Rhode Island
South Carolina	8	8	3	2	5	2	2	7	5	7	8	34	91	South Carolina
Texas	36	143	81	112	62	22	23	28	8	10	18	52	595	Texas
Vermont	85	66	78	77	81	61	27	25	14	7	12	29	562	Vermont
Washington	192	151	221	155	158	91	53	20	34	35	97	113	1,320	Washington
Wisconsin	47	46	20	35	44	6	8	8	7	30	23	41	315	Wisconsin
Wyoming	3	2	29	11	5	3	2		1			1	57	Wyoming

Cases of mumps reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	109	188	245	373	379	203	96	42	52	80	79	121	1,967	Alabama
Arizona	12	15	21	14	15	10	4	4	11	29	61	84	280	Arizona
Arkansas	53	77	145	155	132	112	44	34	21	30	20	18	841	Arkansas
California	147	223	233	343	328	230	116	64	128	267	316	415	2,810	California
Colorado	352	173	475	327	230	61	20	12	17	28	108	287	2,090	Colorado
Connecticut	379	495	856	611	490	305	164	30	25	44	66	84	3,549	Connecticut
Delaware	3	5	24	16	92	15	8	6	3	5	3	8	188	Delaware
Florida	14	36	78	103	143	45	13	7	2	15	73	42	571	Florida
Georgia	66	72	204	163	128	47	13	18	19	69	54	8	861	Georgia
Illinois	1,183	1,490	2,081	1,953	1,403	1,051	405	145	145	323	367	823	11,369	Illinois
Indiana	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	12	----	----	36	41	95	Indiana
Iowa	137	203	232	229	110	35	7	5	12	23	19	36	1,048	Iowa
Kansas	601	1,035	1,529	1,304	774	398	197	84	112	200	378	871	7,483	Kansas
Kentucky	76	97	174	76	68	12	18	7	7	2	18	7	562	Kentucky
Louisiana	2	6	6	5	3	6	1	----	----	----	1	1	31	Louisiana
Maine	148	158	229	229	315	172	59	46	22	97	225	255	1,955	Maine
Maryland	51	138	177	171	157	113	48	35	14	65	29	77	1,075	Maryland
Massachusetts	1,246	1,410	1,777	1,671	1,159	830	292	90	100	155	309	392	9,431	Massachusetts
Michigan	607	839	1,436	1,630	1,473	910	258	82	63	123	178	296	7,895	Michigan
Minnesota	5	5	11	28	3	1	1	1	----	1	----	4	60	Minnesota
Mississippi	215	577	938	1,139	947	687	360	368	337	427	708	1,397	8,100	Mississippi
Missouri	126	281	432	548	1,784	241	93	43	17	25	66	45	3,704	Missouri
Montana	6	1	16	7	7	----	3	6	1	8	9	3	67	Montana
Nebraska	32	43	29	28	15	15	4	1	1	4	3	14	189	Nebraska
Nevada	1	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	7	Nevada
New Hampshire	11	25	1	6	17	3	3	----	1	5	9	14	95	New Hampshire
New Mexico	35	38	40	62	74	15	7	3	10	10	5	12	311	New Mexico
New York	1,474	1,714	2,626	2,682	2,175	1,612	675	239	203	363	722	833	15,318	New York
North Dakota	2	1	74	13	----	1	----	----	1	2	2	14	110	North Dakota
Ohio	610	1,387	2,518	2,488	2,282	1,093	316	127	181	263	397	605	12,267	Ohio
Oklahoma	5	----	3	----	30	20	9	----	7	3	3	----	80	Oklahoma
Oregon	15	22	34	28	25	15	17	3	21	17	18	21	236	Oregon
Pennsylvania	1,810	2,504	3,450	3,501	2,927	1,967	797	279	319	780	1,518	1,918	21,770	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	22	54	96	74	20	9	10	5	3	4	2	5	304	Rhode Island
South Carolina	75	202	336	164	80	69	7	1	4	15	34	39	1,026	South Carolina
South Dakota	37	32	2	7	15	11	15	4	5	----	15	8	151	South Dakota
Texas	73	175	296	273	1,332	190	35	20	167	77	80	243	2,961	Texas

Vermont	143	91	86	78	37	43	27	22	14	37	67	133	778	Vermont
Washington	177	322	176	112	68	80	52	25	35	110	128	217	1,502	Washington
Wisconsin	33	269	67	87	131	153	26	17	28	130	317	682	1,940	Wisconsin
Wyoming		13	8	49	92	30	8	6	22	26	19	4	277	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to mumps, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama		1			2			1		1			5	Alabama
Arizona				1									1	Arizona
Connecticut			1	1							1		3	Connecticut.
Georgia		1											1	Georgia
Illinois	1			2	3	1							7	Illinois
Iowa		1			4	1							6	Iowa
Kansas				1	1	1					1	1	5	Kansas
Louisiana						1	1						2	Louisiana
Maine	1	1									1		3	Maine
Maryland		1											1	Maryland
Massachusetts	2		1	2	2			1	1				9	Massachusetts
Michigan	1		3		1		1						6	Michigan
Minnesota		2		1	1	1						2	7	Minnesota
Missouri				1									1	Missouri
New York	1			1	3	1					1		7	New York
North Carolina				1				1		2		1	5	North Carolina
Ohio			1	2		2	2			1			8	Ohio
Oklahoma					3	2							5	Oklahoma
South Dakota						1							1	South Dakota
Washington				1						1			2	Washington

Mumps—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity and mortality rates, 1924, average and indicated annual rates based on the years 1922–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23		1924					State
		Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	
Alabama	2,415,551	199	0 08	1,967	0 80	5	0 00	393 4	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	96	26	280	71	1	00	280 0	Arizona.
Arkansas	1,834,596	163	09	811	46	0	---------	---------	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	1,760	47	2,810	72	---------	---------	---------	California
Colorado	1,004,803	960	.98	2,090	2 08	0	---------	---------	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	1,065	73	3,549	2.36	3	00	1,183 0	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	12	05	188	81	0	---------	---------	Delaware
Florida	1,068,520	31	03	571	.53	0	---------	---------	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	181	06	861	28	1	00	861 0	Georgia
Illinois	6,877,737	5,854	87	11,369	1 65	7	00	1,624. 1	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	---------	---------	95	03	0	---------	---------	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	475	19	1,048	42	6	00	174 7	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,755	1,581	88	7,453	4 14	5	00	1,496 6	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370	92	.04	562	23	0	---------	---------	Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	36	02	31	02	2	00	15 5	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	132	17	1,955	2.51	3	00	651 7	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	2,573	1 72	1,075	71	1	00	1,075 0	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	6,033	1 51	9,431	2 31	9	00	1,047 9	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	2,106	54	7,895	1 94	6	00	1,315 8	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	---------	---------	60	02	7	.00	8 6	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	869	49	8 100	4.52	0	---------	---------	Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376	597	17	3,704	1 07	1	00	3,704 0	Missouri.
Montana	629,003	225	37	67	11	0	---------	---------	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652	720	54	189	.14	0	---------	---------	Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	22	.28	7	09	0	---------	---------	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	102	23	95	.21	1	.00	95 0	New Hampshire
New Mexico	375,669	153	42	311	.83	0	---------	---------	New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	11,478	1 06	15,318	1 40	7	.00	2,188 3	New York
North Carolina	2,722,069	---------	---------	---------	---------	5	00	---------	North Carolina.
North Dakota	679,232	---------	---------	110	.16	0	---------	---------	North Dakota

Ohio	6, 219, 330	1, 822	30	12, 267	1 97	8	00	1, 533 4	Ohio.
Oklahoma	2, 200, 307	55	03	80	.04	5	00	16. 0	Oklahoma
Oregon	834, 665	180	22	236	.28	0			Oregon
Pennsylvania	9, 208, 986	6, 683	74	21, 770	2. 36	0			Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633, 036	99	16	304	.48				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1, 761, 746	91	05	1, 026	.58	0			South Carolina.
South Dakota	660, 956			151	23	1	00	151 0	South Dakota
Texas	5, 018, 602	595	12	2, 961	59	0			Texas
Vermont	[1] 352, 428	562	1 59	778	2 21	0			Vermont
Washington	1, 456, 100	1 320	93	1, 502	1 03	2	00	751 0	Washington
Wisconsin	2, 770, 291	315	12	1, 940	.70	0			Wisconsin
Wyoming	216, 853	57	27	277	1 28	0			Wyoming

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Cases of pellagra reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	15	18	11	25	49	91	119	52	59	91	18	21	569	Alabama
Arkansas	17	13	10	30	42	60	44	14	22	23	16	15	312	Arkansas
California	1	1	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	6	3	5	38	California
Florida	10	7	13	10	7	15	18	8	13	15	9	1	126	Florida
Iowa									1				1	Iowa
Kansas		3		1	3	2			2				11	Kansas
Louisiana	6	3	5	17	67	41	52	22	21	31	18	16	299	Louisiana
Maine				1						1			2	Maine.
Maryland					1	1			1				3	Maryland
Massachusetts				1	2		8	2		3	2		18	Massachusetts
Minnesota								1					1	Minnesota
Mississippi	142	179	242	456	1, 115	1, 213	840	536	363	344	255	181	5, 896	Mississippi
Pennsylvania								3					3	Pennsylvania
Tennessee	30	36	33	52	83	84	69	71	83	62	66	73	742	Tennessee
Texas	2	9	11	115	12	9	11	18	168	133	90	84	665	Texas
Virginia	9	17	14	11	20	12	20	20	17	9	15	17	181	Virginia

Deaths registered as due to pellagra, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	20	27	23	23	38	44	46	37	24	29	30	22	363	Alabama
Arizona								1			2		3	Arizona
Arkansas	7	8	9	7	10	13	17	20	14	19	14	23	161	Arkansas
California		1		3	1	5	2	2	4	3	4	1	26	California
Colorado						3			1				4	Colorado
Connecticut				1				1					2	Connecticut
District of Columbia					1								1	Dist of Columbia
Florida	9	5	10	6	3	13	15	8	10	7	8	6	100	Florida
Georgia	23	22	19	32	31	44	37	38	22	33	14	22	337	Georgia
Illinois									3	1			4	Illinois
Indiana						1	1						2	Indiana
Iowa									1				1	Iowa
Kansas		1	2	1	1	2			1	1	1		10	Kansas
Kentucky	4	2	2	7	8	7	4	2	6	2	6	2	52	Kentucky.
Louisiana	5	7	7	14	21	30	21	17	14	19	15	11	181	Louisiana.
Maine					1					1			2	Maine
Maryland				1		1	1						3	Maryland
Massachusetts		1			2	1	1	1		2	1		9	Massachusetts
Michigan		1					2	2					5	Michigan
Minnesota								1					1	Minnesota
Missouri			1	2	1	2	1		2	1	2	1	13	Missouri
New Mexico			1			1	3	1			1		7	New Mexico
North Carolina	18	16	21	17	24	38	34	33	19	17	21	14	272	North Carolina.
Ohio		1		1				1			2		5	Ohio
Oklahoma	3	6	1	4	3	8	4	11	5	5	1	6	57	Oklahoma
Oregon								1					1	Oregon
South Carolina	17	16	26	23	30	33	30	33	24	21	15	29	297	South Carolina
Tennessee	21	15	20	24	25	14	34	35	14	25	17	12	256	Tennessee
Texas	24	13	16	20	21	15	35	43	34	24	20	31	296	Texas
Vermont										1			1	Vermont
Virginia	5	2	6	8	7	7	6	5	8	5	11	7	77	Virginia.
West Virginia	1							2					3	West Virginia

Pellagra—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2, 445, 551	569	.23	363	15	1 6	Alabama
Arizona	394, 331			3	01		Arizona
Arkansas	1, 834, 596	312	17	161	.09	1 9	Arkansas
California	3, 913, 236	38	01	26	01	1 5	California
Colorado	1, 004, 803			4	00		Colorado
Connecticut	1, 503, 869			2	00		Connecticut
District of Columbia	486, 936			1	00		District of Columbia.
Florida	1, 068, 520	126	12	160	.09	1 3	Florida
Georgia	3, 028, 728			337	11		Georgia
Illinois	6, 877, 737			4	00		Illinois
Indiana	3, 036, 775			2	00		Indiana
Iowa	2, 487, 106			1	00		Iowa
Kansas	1, 805, 555	11	01	10	01	1 1	Kansas
Kentucky	2, 475, 370			52	02		Kentucky
Louisiana	1, 864, 385	299	16	181	.10	1 7	Louisiana
Maine	779, 900			2	00		Maine
Maryland	1, 521, 190			3	00		Maryland
Massachusetts	4, 077, 599	18	00	9	00	2 0	Massachusetts
Michigan	4, 066, 223			5	00		Michigan
Minnesota	2, 531, 473			1	00		Minnesota
Mississippi	[1]1, 790, 618	5, 896	3 29	413	23	14 3	Mississippi
Missouri	3, 455, 376			13	00		Missouri
New Hampshire	448, 882			4	01		New Hampshire
New Mexico	375, 669			7	02		New Mexico
North Carolina	2, 722, 669			272	10		North Carolina
Ohio	6, 219, 330			5	00		Ohio
Oklahoma	2, 200, 307			57	03		Oklahoma
Oregon	834, 665			1	00		Oregon
Pennsylvania	9, 208, 986	3	00	0			Pennsylvania
South Carolina	1, 761, 746			297	17		South Carolina
Tennessee	2, 408, 316	742	31	256	11	2 9	Tennessee
Texas	5, 018, 602	665	13	296	06	2 2	Texas
Vermont	[1]352, 428			1	00		Vermont
Virginia	2, 123, 942	181	07	77	03	2 4	Virginia
West Virginia	1, 576, 143			3	00		West Virginia

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Cases of pneumonia (all forms) reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	546	803	747	473	218	180	46	40	63	105	339	543	4,103	Alabama
California [1]	560	519	301	528	171	264	108	165	103	185	286	468	3,658	California
Connecticut [1]	131	175	225	149	103	77	35	10	40	82	125	131	1,283	Connecticut
Delaware	35	37	38	40	19	8	7	8	15	12	21	23	263	Delaware
Florida	188	230	217	122	63	30	34	38	32	54	66	19	1,093	Florida
Idaho	------	6	1	12	------	------	------	3	------	3	------	------	25	Idaho
Illinois	1,713	1,798	2,045	1,643	1,217	738	815	822	559	677	747	1,440	14,217	Illinois
Kansas	390	362	280	233	157	60	64	29	32	54	96	133	1,890	Kansas
Louisiana	299	381	449	332	351	156	190	109	150	151	268	492	3,328	Louisiana
Maryland	590	774	705	512	301	181	87	63	103	143	272	153	4,184	Maryland
Massachusetts [1]	550	546	556	602	471	310	128	89	103	299	404	494	4,552	Massachusetts
Michigan	623	709	665	677	442	337	141	87	143	197	244	399	4,664	Michigan
Minnesota	262	207	246	242	204	132	72	50	64	89	163	182	1,913	Minnesota
Mississippi	2,067	2,582	2,429	1,262	513	226	147	187	193	513	1,627	2,549	14,236	Mississippi
Montana	16	10	21	3	6	5	3	------	5	7	5	2	83	Montana
Nevada	16	20	10	16	16	3	6	5	6	10	8	15	131	Nevada
New Jersey	850	803	788	755	509	341	164	124	180	298	476	772	6,060	New Jersey
New York	3,041	3,426	3,877	3,744	2,661	2,081	1,154	765	789	1,850	2,485	3,653	29,526	New York
Pennsylvania	714	653	838	1,041	677	426	96	64	176	300	356	472	5,813	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	14	3	10	10	------	3	1	1	2	1	3	8	56	Rhode Island

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[1] Lobar pneumonia only.

Deaths registered as due to pneumonia (all forms), 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	369	432	470	315	182	112	68	66	75	127	312	417	2,945	Alabama
Arizona	54	78	101	90	86	39	30	19	21	18	38	77	651	Arizona
Arkansas	192	229	266	155	116	104	32	35	31	51	101	255	1,695	Arkansas
California	554	417	447	490	206	213	172	184	210	251	317	436	3,897	California
Colorado	189	141	190	151	120	69	43	46	71	102	114	199	1,435	Colorado
Connecticut	170	208	264	155	119	92	38	38	49	108	130	137	1,508	Connecticut
Delaware	35	34	38	40	19	8	7	8	15	12	21	23	260	Delaware
District of Columbia	92	103	108	81	56	39	29	25	31	47	55	75	741	Dist. of Columbia.
Florida	128	145	171	93	48	26	29	36	27	48	64	99	894	Florida
Georgia	409	427	472	346	193	104	75	75	98	170	251	302	2,922	Georgia

Illinois	715	778	820	731	458	330	194	144	242	322	376	708	5,818	Illinois
Indiana	339	362	472	410	245	145	70	66	119	210	244	299	2,981	Indiana
Iowa	289	226	185	222	170	142	83	75	82	80	120	208	1,882	Iowa.
Kansas	204	177	175	129	93	59	29	28	26	48	113	135	1,216	Kansas
Kentucky	348	356	372	302	142	77	52	64	102	129	203	233	2,380	Kentucky.
Louisiana	267	316	317	214	131	75	83	64	67	95	172	244	2,045	Louisiana
Maine	90	97	114	92	82	66	27	18	19	58	75	95	833	Maine
Maryland	282	332	315	251	175	101	63	58	84	115	157	261	2,194	Maryland
Massachusetts [1]	249	237	213	257	146	122	60	14	57	134	169	237	1,925	Massachusetts
Michigan	469	442	435	474	320	217	96	93	114	165	215	293	3,333	Michigan
Minnesota	242	177	230	226	195	124	65	49	62	88	161	167	1,786	Minnesota
Missouri	543	534	639	556	253	187	134	127	161	216	316	499	4,165	Missouri
Nebraska	131	140	130	142	122	74	27	33	35	46	79	119	1,078	Nebraska
Nevada	14	13	9	14	16	2	6	4	5	9	8	9	110	Nevada
New Jersey	487	478	481	429	315	184	114	91	131	246	270	440	3,669	New Jersey
New Mexico	48	45	62	57	34	25	11	15	13	21	22	56	409	New Mexico
New York	1,560	1,614	1,775	1,626	1,268	968	527	460	541	918	1,158	1,510	13,925	New York
North Carolina	481	511	523	313	231	99	73	60	81	139	200	213	2,924	North Carolina
North Dakota	74	70	79	72	43	41	27	21	12	33	29	50	551	North Dakota
Ohio	735	730	774	741	524	298	170	143	186	314	464	618	5,706	Ohio
Oklahoma	143	50	212	192	93	88	81	62	40	100	124	178	1,363	Oklahoma
Oregon	85	65	66	60	63	39	27	27	31	54	50	81	648	Oregon
Pennsylvania	1,639	1,728	2,106	1,746	1,035	690	401	356	456	748	1,069	1,366	13,340	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	252	347	361	251	169	92	66	73	84	86	118	199	2,098	South Carolina
South Dakota	42	49	57	65	33	29	33	20	9	15	26	42	420	South Dakota
Tennessee	381	379	446	305	163	106	79	83	84	132	207	273	2,638	Tennessee
Texas	347	462	510	349	239	124	135	88	94	149	197	413	3,107	Texas
Vermont	21	30	35	42	23	20	10	3	8	11	19	23	245	Vermont
Virginia	322	349	367	268	163	102	57	58	44	104	142	199	2,175	Virginia
Washington	114	84	109	103	90	56	42	42	37	69	53	123	922	Washington
West Virginia	198	184	214	167	127	71	37	36	51	95	122	142	1,444	West Virginia
Wisconsin	306	295	286	307	268	198	94	64	122	117	145	215	2,417	Wisconsin
Wyoming	39	25	24	25	23	16	9	7	10	18	18	23	237	Wyoming

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[1] Lobar pneumonia only

Pneumonia—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551	4,103	1 68	2,945	1 20	1 4	Alabama
Arizona	394,331			651	1 65		Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596			1,605	87		Arkansas
California	3,913,236	[1]3,658	[1] 93	3,897	1 00		California
Colorado	1,004,803			1,435	1 43		Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	[1]1,283	[1] 85	1,508	1 00		Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	263	1 13	260	1 12	1 0	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936			741	1 52		District of Columbia
Florida	1,068,520	1,093	1 02	894	84	1 2	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728			2,922	96		Georgia
Idaho	481,125	25	05	0			Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	14,217	2 07	5,818	85	2 4	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775			2,981	98		Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106			1,882	76		Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	1,890	1 05	1,216	67	1 6	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370			2,380	96		Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	3,328	1 79	2,045	1 10	1 6	Louisiana
Maine	779,900			833	1 07		Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	4,184	2 75	2,194	1 44	1 9	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	[1]4,552	[1]1 12	[1]1,925	[1] 47	2 4	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	4,664	1 15	3,333	82	1 4	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	1,913	76	1,786	71	1 1	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1]1,790,618	14,286	7 98	1,410	79	10 1	Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376			4,165	1 21		Missouri
Montana	629,603	83	13				Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652			1,078	80		Nebraska
Nevada	77,407	131	1 69	110	1 42	1 2	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882			448	1 00		New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	6,060	1 76	3,669	1 07	1 7	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669			409	1 09		New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	29,526	2 69	13,925	1 27	2 1	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669			2,924	1 07		North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232			551	81		North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,330			5,706	92		Ohio
Oklahoma	2,209,307			1,363	62		Oklahoma

Oregon	834, 665			648	78		Oregon
Pennsylvania	9, 208, 986	[1] 5, 813	[1] 63	13, 340	1 45		Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633, 036	56	.09				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1, 761, 746			2, 098	1 19		South Carolina.
South Dakota	660, 956			420	61		South Dakota
Tennessee	2, 408, 846			2, 638	1 10		Tennessee.
Texas	5, 018, 602			3, 107	62		Texas
Vermont	[2] 352, 428			245	.70		Vermont
Virginia	2, 423, 942			2, 175	.90		Virginia
Washington	1, 456, 106			922	63		Washington
West Virginia	1, 576, 143			1, 444	92		West Virginia
Wisconsin	2, 770, 291			2, 417	87		Wisconsin
Wyoming	216, 853			237	1 09		Wyoming

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[1] Lobar pneumonia only.

[2] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	4	3	2	2	1	27	Alabama
Arizona	5											1		1	Arizona
Arkansas	3		2				1	2	3	3	3			14	Arkansas
California	7	4	2	4	2	4	6	5	9	8	8	5	7	64	California
Colorado	5		1				1		2	2	1	1	1	9	Colorado
Connecticut	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	11	9	5	1	43	Connecticut
Delaware	3							1				1		2	Delaware
District of Columbia	7							1	2	2	2		1	8	Dist of Columbia
Florida	6		1	1	1	1		1	1				2	8	Florida
Georgia	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	Georgia
Illinois	7	8	5	9	7	6	12	18	54	58	37	17	11	242	Illinois
Indiana	6	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	9	8	8	2	2	43	Indiana
Iowa	6	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	12	18	17	3	2	66	Iowa
Kansas	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	10	17	7	6	2	55	Kansas
Louisiana	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	25	Louisiana
Maine	7	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	13	Maine
Maryland	7	2	1	1	1	2	3	11	10	11	10	7	2	61	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	8	4	5	4	4	4	16	38	38	27	15	5	168	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	2	2	4	2	2	3	7	7	10	9	4	3	55	Michigan
Minnesota	7	2	1	1	1	3	6	11	21	17	9	4	3	79	Minnesota
Mississippi	7	5	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	6	3	45	Mississippi
Missouri	2	1	1		1	2	3	3	5	5	7	4	4	36	Missouri
Montana	7		1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	2		18	Montana
Nebraska	6			1	1		1	2	5	6	6	3	1	26	Nebraska
Nevada	3					1							1	2	Nevada
New Hampshire	4				1		1	1	2	3	2	1		11	New Hampshire
New Jersey	7	3	2	3	3	2	3	8	8	11	12	4	3	62	New Jersey
New Mexico	4		1					2			1			4	New Mexico
New York	7	8	5	9	8	7	14	24	51	70	55	41	15	307	New York
North Carolina	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	27	North Carolina
North Dakota	6			1			1	1	5	4	4	4	2	22	North Dakota
Ohio	7	4	4	5	3	3	5	9	11	13	19	7	4	87	Ohio
Oregon	7		1		1				2	1	1	1	1	8	Oregon
Pennsylvania	7	3	6	5	5	3	7	20	27	37	27	12	6	158	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7		1				1	1	1	3	1	1		9	Rhode Island
South Dakota	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	1	1	23	South Dakota
Tennessee	2		1		1	1	1	1	5	4	2	1	1	18	Tennessee
Texas	2	4	2	1	1	2	5	7	6	5	1	3	5	42	Texas
Vermont	7	1		1			1	3	3	6	9	1	1	26	Vermont
Virginia	7	5	4	4	4	3	9	18	15	12	12	7	5	98	Virginia
Washington	6	1		1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	17	Washington
West Virginia	7	1	1	1		1	2	7	6	7	2	3	1	32	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	7	3	2	2	3	4	2	5	13	17	15	6	3	75	Wisconsin

Cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	2	1			2	6	10	1		2	1	1	26	Alabama
Arizona								1			1	1	3	Arizona
California	8	4	9	4	1	4	10	9	17	51	39	36	192	California
Colorado			1		1			1	1	1	2	1	8	Colorado
Connecticut	1	2	2	3	1	2	15	36	34	19	3	2	120	Connecticut
District of Columbia				1	1	1		1	12	5	2		23	Dist of Columbia
Florida	1					1	1	1		2	1		7	Florida
Idaho						1	2			7	1		11	Idaho
Illinois	4	7	3		4		16	35	66	51	62	9	257	Illinois
Indiana	3		1				4	18	15	19	15	3	78	Indiana
Iowa	1		1	2		1		3	39	8	6	4	65	Iowa
Kansas	3	2	1	3	2		1	4	8	2		1	27	Kansas
Louisiana			2	1	3	2	1		4	4		2	19	Louisiana.
Maine			1		1			40	36	38	17	6	139	Maine
Maryland	2	2	1	3	4	2	13	58	59	39	7	2	192	Maryland
Massachusetts	14	6	9	7	5	5	12	39	88	56	23	13	277	Massachusetts.
Michigan	3	3	3	2		2	6	73	285	159	91	17	647	Michigan
Minnesota	1		4	2	2	3	4	31	30	41	22	4	144	Minnesota
Mississippi	1	1			3	4	2	5		4		5	25	Mississippi.
Missouri		1						1	12	9	5		28	Missouri
Montana				4			2	56	66	38	9	8	183	Montana
Nebraska	1		1		1		1		4	4		2	14	Nebraska
Nevada	2								2	11		2	17	Nevada
New Hampshire								8	9	19	4		40	New Hampshire
New Jersey	5	3	3	3	6		4	16	21	16	7	2	86	New Jersey
New Mexico	1							1	1	1	1	1	6	New Mexico
New York	12	11	7	7	8	20	88	353	333	214	114	43	1,210	New York
North Dakota	1		2	1				2		29	27	10	72	North Dakota
Ohio	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	27	35	46	24	6	157	Ohio
Oregon	1		1						5	28	18	6	69	Oregon
Pennsylvania	4	1		1	5	1	11	43	53	29	12	6	166	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island					1	1	2	2	6	4	2		18	Rhode Island
South Carolina		6				1			2	2			11	South Carolina
South Dakota								6	5	12	11	4	38	South Dakota
Vermont							3	1	5	3	1		13	Vermont
Virginia	4	8	5	5	4	3	14	30	20	19	11	4	127	Virginia
Washington					1	1	5	33	258	206	62	26	592	Washington
West Virginia		1	1				3	12	6	1			24	West Virginia
Wisconsin	1	3	1	1			4	1	21	9	19	8	68	Wisconsin

Deaths registered as due to poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama		1		1		3			1	1	1	2	10	Alabama
Arizona							1					1	2	Arizona
Arkansas			1		1	1	2	1			1	1	8	Arkansas
California	3	7	6	5	12	19	14	8	7	10	4	5	100	California
Colorado		1	1			1	1				1		5	Colorado
Connecticut	1	1	2		1		1	6	4	5	1		22	Connecticut
Delaware			1			1			1	1			4	Delaware
District of Columbia						1							1	Dist of Columbia
Florida						1		1		1		1	4	Florida
Georgia	1			4	5		2	1	1	2	1	1	18	Georgia
Idaho	1					2				1	1		[illegible]	Idaho
Illinois	1		2			2	2	3	6	2	3	4	25	Illinois
Indiana			1				1	7	3	3	1		16	Indiana
Iowa							1	3	2	3	1	1	11	Iowa
Kansas				1	2	2	1	3	1		4		14	Kansas
Kentucky		2	3		2	2	6	3	3	1	1	3	26	Kentucky
Louisiana			1	1	3	1	1		2			2	11	Louisiana
Maine		1		1				4	2	2	2	1	13	Maine
Maryland	1	2	1		1	1		4	3	4	1		18	Maryland
Massachusetts		1	1	3	2	1	2	5	6	2	1	3	27	Massachusetts
Michigan		1	1	1	1		2	14	44	34	13	5	116	Michigan
Minnesota	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	6	4	3	30	Minnesota
Missouri		1	2	1	2	1	1	2		2	1	1	14	Missouri
Montana							1	9	8	3	1	3	25	Montana
Nebraska			1					3	1	3		1	9	Nebraska
Nevada	2									2		1	5	Nevada
New Jersey			1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3		2	17	New Jersey
New York	2	2	3	4	4	12	7	39	40	43	20	8	184	New York
North Carolina		1	2	2	3	1		3	1	1	2	2	18	North Carolina
North Dakota									2	4	2	1	9	North Dakota
Ohio	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	3	1	39	Ohio
Oklahoma	2	2	4										8	Oklahoma
Oregon						1	1		2	5			9	Oregon
Pennsylvania	1	3		3	3	2	3	9	9	5	4		42	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	1					2	1	2			1	1	8	South Carolina
South Dakota		1							1	1	3	1	7	South Dakota
Tennessee		1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	22	Tennessee
Texas	1	1		3	2	1	3	8	1	1	2	4	27	Texas
Vermont						1			1	1	2		5	Vermont

Virginia	3	4		1	2	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	29	Virginia
Washington						1	1	6	30	45	15	5	103	Washington
West Virginia	1			2	2	1	1	2	4				13	West Virginia
Wisconsin		2	1	3	3	1	1		4		6	3	24	Wisconsin

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—Cases reported, deaths registered and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,445,551	5	27	01	26	01	10	00	38 5	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	5	1	00	3	01	2	01	66.7	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	3	14	01			8	00		Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	64	02	192	05	100	03	52 1	California
Colorado	1,004,803	5	9	01	8	01	5	00	62 5	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	7	43	03	120	08	22	01	18 3	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	3	2	01			4	02		Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	7	8	02	23	.05	1	00	4 3	District of Columbia
Florida	1,068,520	6	8	01	7	.01	4	00	57 1	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	5	13	00			18	.01		Georgia
Idaho	481,125				11	02	5	01	45 5	Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	7	242	.04	257	04	25	.00	9 7	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775	6	43	01	78	03	16	01	20 5	Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106	6	66	03	65	03	11	00	16 9	Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	7	55	03	27	01	14	01	51 9	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370						26	01		Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	6	25	01	19	01	11	01	57 9	Louisiana
Maine	779,900	7	13	02	139	18	13	02	9 4	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	7	61	04	192	.13	18	01	9 4	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	7	168	04	277	07	27	01	9 7	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	7	55	01	647	16	116	03	17 9	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	7	79	03	144	06	30	.01	20 8	Minnesota
Mississippi	1,790,618	7	45	03	25	01	14	01	56 0	Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376	2	36	01	28	01	14	00	50 0	Missouri
Montana	629,003	7	18	03	183	29	25	04	13 7	Montana

Population Jan 1, 1920

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—Cases reported, deaths registered and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924, estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923—Continued

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Nebraska	1,344,652	6	26	0.02	14	0.01	9	0.01	64.3	Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	3	2	.03	17	.22	5	.06	29.4	Nevada
New Hampshire	442,882	4	11	.02	40	.09	11	.02	27.5	New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	7	62	.02	86	.02	17	.00	19.8	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	4	4	.01	6	.02	0			New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	7	307	.03	1,210	.11	184	.02	15.2	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669	6	27	.01			18	.01		North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232	6	22	.03	72	.11	9	.01	12.5	North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,330	7	87	.01	157	.03	39	.01	24.8	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307						8	.00		Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	7	8	.01	69	.08	9	.01	13.0	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,986	7	158	.02	166	.02	42	.00	25.3	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	7	9	.01	18	.03				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746				11	.01	8	.00	72.7	South Carolina
South Dakota	660,956	7	23	.04	38	.06	7	.01	18.4	South Dakota
Tennessee	2,403,846	2	18	.01			22	.01		Tennessee
Texas	5,018,602	2	42	.01			27	.01		Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	7	26	.07	13	.04	5	.01	38.5	Vermont
Virginia	2,423,942	7	98	.04	127	.05	29	.01	22.8	Virginia
Washington	1,450,109	6	17	.01	592	.41	103	.07	17.4	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	7	32	.02	24	.02	13	.01	54.2	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2,770,231	7	75	.03	68	.02	24	.01	35.3	Wisconsin

Cases of rabies in animals reported, 1924

State	Cases reported, 1924	State	Cases reported, 1924	State	Cases reported, 1924
California	502	Mississippi	176	Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	6	Missouri	8	South Carolina	318
District of Columbia	23	New Mexico	4	Washington	18
Florida	172	Oklahoma	59		
Maryland	88	Oregon	16		

Rabies in man—Deaths registered, 1924

State	Deaths registered, 1924	State	Deaths registered, 1924	State	Deaths registered, 1924
Alabama	3	Massachusetts	1	Oklahoma	4
Arkansas	4	Michigan	6	South Carolina	3
California	5	Missouri	5	Tennessee	3
Colorado	2	New Hampshire	1		
Georgia	4	New Jersey	4	Texas	8
Illinois	2	New York	1	Virginia	2
Iowa	2	North Carolina	3	West Virginia	2
Louisiana	5	Ohio	5		

Cases of Rocky Mountain spotted, or tick, fever reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
California			1	3	2								6	California
Colorado				1	3	1							5	Colorado
Montana		1		14	13	9	6	1			1	2	47	Montana
Oregon				4	2	1		1					8	Oregon
South Dakota					1	1							2	South Dakota
Wyoming			1		12	10	3		1				27	Wyoming
Wisconsin											1		1	Wisconsin
Washington					4	1				1			6	Washington

Deaths registered as due to Rocky Mountain spotted, or tick, fever, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Colorado						1							1	Colorado
Idaho					3	3	2	1	2	1			12	Idaho
Montana				2	2	3	1	1		1			10	Montana
North Dakota						1							1	North Dakota
Oregon				3	2								5	Oregon
Washington										1			1	Washington
Wyoming			1	1	4	2	2						10	Wyoming

Scarlet fever—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	7	45	35	34	22	25	24	31	59	78	120	66	69	608	Alabama
Arizona	4	23	15	14	14	12	12	2	3	4	13	15	18	145	Arizona
Arkansas	7	29	27	23	15	15	7	13	23	27	48	76	48	351	Arkansas
California	7	508	477	432	355	354	266	162	151	195	355	355	456	4,066	California
Colorado	7	102	103	106	98	88	75	65	59	61	73	92	100	1,022	Colorado
Connecticut	7	396	362	366	252	272	159	80	66	102	201	343	436	3,035	Connecticut
Delaware	3	51	44	40	40	37	30	29	28	30	42	48	52	471	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	84	88	87	75	65	47	33	27	34	51	65	76	732	District of Columbia
Florida	6	13	16	10	9	7	6	6	7	7	10	12	12	115	Florida
Georgia	5	54	52	51	37	36	22	26	46	81	97	87	67	656	Georgia
Idaho	4	62	57	30	35	33	13	16	10	13	26	41	35	371	Idaho
Illinois	7	1,967	1,817	1,390	946	739	475	241	252	526	1,082	1,307	1,314	12,056	Illinois
Indiana	7	490	548	544	500	316	199	100	94	195	420	445	470	4,321	Indiana
Iowa	7	422	330	279	189	249	112	61	48	125	220	325	350	2,710	Iowa
Kansas	7	425	403	348	285	215	127	100	178	272	354	400	453	3,560	Kansas
Louisiana	7	32	22	29	21	16	9	6	15	16	32	41	39	278	Louisiana
Maine	7	134	77	84	87	81	68	42	43	47	63	93	106	925	Maine
Maryland	7	447	326	294	243	175	115	47	62	112	211	286	329	2,647	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	920	944	996	736	755	492	251	213	281	543	661	917	7,709	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	1,207	969	1,021	923	726	538	353	313	522	886	1,150	1,164	9,772	Michigan

Minnesota	7	366	546	579	488	434	278	162	148	149	195	229	327	3,901	Minnesota.
Mississippi	7	48	33	26	29	29	23	28	50	73	76	79	70	564	Mississippi
Missouri	2	438	398	328	276	168	111	67	84	241	431	498	609	3,649	Missouri
Montana	7	125	95	81	79	69	60	37	35	34	87	93	133	928	Montana
Nebraska	6	275	257	192	165	104	54	33	31	73	147	162	248	1,741	Nebraska
Nevada	3	5	3	6	2	5	3	3	3	5	5	3	5	48	Nevada
New Hampshire	4	60	48	43	51	31	35	10	15	19	30	40	60	442	New Hampshire
New Jersey	5	564	517	600	510	485	292	136	96	151	270	386	494	4,501	New Jersey
New Mexico	4	59	50	50	40	27	18	8	8	16	33	39	43	391	New Mexico
New York	7	1,629	1,706	2,237	2,423	1,745	1,079	575	383	527	907	1,417	1,598	16,226	New York
North Carolina	6	160	85	85	70	63	59	68	129	265	442	353	267	2,046	North Carolina
North Dakota	7	129	146	132	87	59	33	25	28	20	42	59	104	864	North Dakota
Ohio	7	1,576	1,500	1,264	1,135	958	536	321	405	541	1,310	1,575	1,576	12,697	Ohio
Oklahoma	3	19	30	28	25	27	23	17	20	45	86	73	53	476	Oklahoma
Oregon	7	99	71	75	69	65	45	32	26	34	73	75	92	756	Oregon
Pennsylvania	7	1,813	1,491	1,674	1,312	1,153	685	424	417	766	1,389	1,866	1,950	14,940	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7	59	48	54	54	53	43	30	16	31	47	63	71	569	Rhode Island
South Carolina	7	16	8	8	6	6	3	11	13	29	26	29	11	166	South Carolina
South Dakota	7	199	194	127	111	78	66	30	34	60	115	151	152	1,317	South Dakota
Tennessee	3	79	75	50	55	34	27	16	45	128	154	147	126	936	Tennessee
Texas	6	91	96	63	65	50	43	42	35	41	64	112	137	839	Texas
Vermont	7	80	84	69	62	59	38	35	21	29	47	74	73	671	Vermont
Virginia	7	239	169	84	99	75	68	55	101	230	273	281	266	1,940	Virginia
Washington	7	182	217	215	215	127	112	69	61	135	148	159	158	1,798	Washington
West Virginia	7	169	105	90	98	83	57	59	80	196	340	315	271	1,863	West Virginia
Wisconsin	7	730	721	627	475	558	339	209	173	213	473	607	679	5,801	Wisconsin
Wyoming	7	24	23	23	23	21	17	13	12	16	21	22	23	238	Wyoming

Cases of scarlet fever reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	51	35	29	33	27	19	41	59	52	119	115	86	666	Alabama
Arizona	59	24	34	42	58	24	9	8	15	30	39	55	397	Arizona
Arkansas	36	28	20	15	12	15	15	8	13	56	24	67	309	Arkansas
California	1,625	1,176	1,170	1,198	754	531	302	156	250	513	543	737	8,955	California.
Colorado	254	226	158	163	140	84	36	45	57	105	164	156	1,588	Colorado.
Connecticut	741	746	806	719	495	341	128	81	103	247	432	824	5,658	Connecticut
Delaware	88	54	57	63	48	21	8	4	8	28	14	6	399	Delaware.
District of Columbia	130	175	169	165	141	82	38	27	27	59	74	173	1,260	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	8	22	40	33	7	6		2		9	17	8	152	Florida
Georgia	34	33	60	36	42	31	27	20	26	34	36	23	407	Georgia
Idaho	69	50	38	27	9	11	5	5	18	17	35	25	309	Idaho
Illinois	1,436	1,317	1,519	1,148	1,003	780	383	208	396	891	1,105	1,516	11,702	Illinois
Indiana	537	464	510	432	383	164	118	103	143	444	563	462	4,323	Indiana
Iowa	268	275	287	207	137	63	45	29	73	133	160	215	1,892	Iowa
Kansas	427	342	299	290	212	113	98	107	211	384	445	420	3,348	Kansas
Kentucky	97	59	88	81	35	21	15	26	17	62	149	86	736	Kentucky
Louisiana	28	30	41	65	38	18	12	12	15	26	43	60	383	Louisiana.
Maine	120	116	167	129	127	81	50	64	30	94	178	149	1,305	Maine
Maryland	479	580	672	607	385	227	78	39	48	148	203	359	3,855	Maryland
Massachusetts	2,082	2 076	2,100	1,719	1,447	911	381	237	367	742	937	1,411	14,410	Massachusetts
Michigan	1,617	1,510	1,866	1,416	1,128	917	538	436	489	833	1,018	1,227	12,995	Michigan
Minnesota	1,371	1,399	1,219	1,061	834	557	393	296	431	708	846	1,001	10,116	Minnesota
Mississippi	29	25	28	27	29	15	21	43	53	64	79	61	474	Mississippi
Missouri	502	580	665	508	543	343	205	255	332	733	1,025	937	6,628	Missouri.
Montana	155	131	107	109	107	38	45	37	60	87	105	61	1,042	Montana
Nebraska	222	137	104	99	49	37	23	15	24	73	102	77	962	Nebraska
Nevada	13	5		32	32	5		2	8	19	46	7	169	Nevada
New Hampshire	54	60	61	72	76	75	24	10	20	80	289	230	1,031	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	751	777	826	742	698	516	190	107	151	359	524	820	6,461	New Jersey
New Mexico	38	48	35	30	41	13	8	6	14	13	26	39	311	New Mexico
New York	2,763	2,770	3,131	2,938	2,347	1,576	686	354	443	849	1,467	2,262	21,586	New York.
North Carolina	245	187	209	223	214	114	65	74	155	276	278	215	2,255	North Carolina.
North Dakota	225	231	292	131	120	97	90	55	77	116	178	167	1,779	North Dakota
Ohio	1,692	1,766	1,742	1,329	952	610	374	301	554	1,186	1,467	1,718	13,691	Ohio.
Oklahoma	69	8	87	31	13	25	10	9	26	74	88	182	622	Oklahoma
Oregon	102	112	67	103	90	63	34	45	57	112	140	183	1,108	Oregon
Pennsylvania	2,210	2,298	2,154	1,673	1,491	1,052	593	375	630	1,396	1,948	2,633	18,458	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	436	413	496	510	271	130	47	13	16	47	101	104	2,584	Rhode Island
South Carolina	22		15	8	4	1	6	5	7	12	7	8	95	South Carolina.
South Dakota	332	277	250	244	223	150	107	53	112	160	187	203	2,298	South Dakota

Tennessee	41	52	53	58	27	36	31	40	69	144	168	186	905	Tennessee
Texas	113	41	87	49	74	62	47	55	92	141	212	187	1,160	Texas
Vermont	77	78	52	68	57	59	36	23	36	21	90	83	680	Vermont
Virginia	354	222	234	146	117	52	80	101	176	321	367	308	2,478	Virginia
Washington	323	239	264	214	200	147	85	74	111	163	159	176	2,155	Washington
West Virginia	183	132	172	95	137	89	49	66	101	183	325	213	1,745	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	1,375	1,357	1,414	1,005	657	536	275	156	266	462	452	643	8,598	Wisconsin
Wyoming	53	21	23	17	44	10	2	11	12	28	38	14	273	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to scarlet fever, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama		3			3	1				3	4		14	Alabama
Arizona	4		1	1		2	2			1	1		12	Arizona
Arkansas		1							2	2		3	8	Arkansas
California	12	11	13	17	9	7	5	5	5	4	9	5	102	California
Colorado	6	6	3	5	6	2			1	4	4	6	43	Colorado
Connecticut	8	8	7	12	10	4		1	1	5	2	2	60	Connecticut
Delaware	2		1	3									6	Delaware
District of Columbia		1		1		2					1	3	8	Dist of Columbia
Florida				1	1								2	Florida
Georgia	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	20	Georgia
Idaho	1	3	2	2	2	2	4						16	Idaho
Illinois	27	27	25	27	18	10	8	4	6	9	15	30	206	Illinois
Indiana	7	7	6	4	14	4	1	4	4	3	4	14	72	Indiana
Iowa	10	11	18	10	5	4	4	3	2	4	2	3	76	Iowa
Kansas	7	4	7	3	2	3		1	2	2	4	6	41	Kansas
Kentucky	5	2	2	2	3			2	1		6	4	27	Kentucky
Louisiana		1	2		1					1	2		7	Louisiana
Maine		4	5	1	2		3	3		1	1	3	23	Maine
Maryland	6	4	7	2	4	2	3	1		1	4	8	42	Maryland
Massachusetts	19	15	25	23	15	12	9	5	5	5	12	12	157	Massachusetts
Michigan	27	28	42	27	29	16	15	12	12	16	18	23	265	Michigan
Minnesota	30	32	16	28	10	16	12	8	5	7	20	23	207	Minnesota
Missouri	26	9	24	19	13	5	8	3	4	13	18	20	162	Missouri
Montana	8	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	32	Montana
Nebraska	6	6	2	2	4	4	1			4	4	3	36	Nebraska

Deaths registered as due to scarlet fever, 1924—Continued

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Nevada				1									1	Nevada
New Jersey	6	9	10	9	5	9	5	2	1		3	5	64	New Jersey
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1						1	2	8	New Mexico
New York	37	34	37	42	28	17	7	6	5	5	15	17	250	New York
North Carolina	7	3	2	3		2	1	2	3	1		4	28	North Carolina
North Dakota	3	3	4	8	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	38	North Dakota
Ohio	47	23	25	25	25	13	5	9	13	13	21	18	237	Ohio
Oklahoma	3	5	2	1	1			2	1	2	1		18	Oklahoma
Oregon	6	3			1	1		1	1	3	1		17	Oregon
Pennsylvania	35	43	33	38	38	22	22	12	16	19	27	30	335	Pennsylvania
South Carolina		1				1	1						3	South Carolina
South Dakota	3	4	5	2	1	2	1	2		2	1	4	27	South Dakota
Tennessee	2	4	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	32	Tennessee
Texas	6	1	2	1	2	1	4			1	1	1	20	Texas
Vermont	1	1	2		1	2			2		1	2	12	Vermont
Virginia	5	3	3	5	1		6	2	1	2	3	3	34	Virginia
Washington	7	5	4	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	33	Washington
West Virginia	7	5	3	6	8	5	3	3	2	2	12	4	60	West Virginia
Wisconsin	25	25	33	29	21	15	6	5	10	11	12	19	211	Wisconsin
Wyoming	2	3	1	1	1				2			4	14	Wyoming

Scarlet fever—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,445,551	7	608	0.26	666	0.27	14	0.01	2.1	Alabama
Arizona	394,331	4	145	.41	397	1.01	12	.03	3.0	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	7	351	.20	309	.17	8	.00	2.6	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	4,086	1.17	8,955	2.29	102	.03	1.1	California
Colorado	1,004,803	7	1,022	1.08	1,588	1.58	43	.04	2.7	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	7	3,035	2.18	5,658	3.76	60	.04	1.1	Connecticut.
Delaware	232,590	3	471	2.06	399	1.72	6	.03	1.5	Delaware

District of Columbia	486, 936	7	732	1 67	1, 260	2. 59	8	. 02	. 6	District of Columbia.
Florida	1, 068, 520	6	115	. 11	152	14	2	00	1 3	Florida
Georgia	3, 028, 728	5	656	. 22	407	. 13	20	01	4 9	Georgia
Idaho	481, 125	4	371	. 81	309	64	16	. 03	5 2	Idaho
Illinois	6, 877, 737	7	12, 056	1 85	11, 702	1 70	206	. 03	1 8	Illinois
Indiana	3, 036, 775	7	4, 341	1 48	4, 323	1 42	72	02	1 7	Indiana
Iowa	2, 487, 106	7	2, 710	1 12	1, 892	. 76	76	03	4 0	Iowa
Kansas	1, 805, 555	7	3, 565	2 01	3, 348	1 85	41	02	1 2	Kansas
Kentucky	2, 475, 370	2	782	. 32	736	. 30	27	01	3 7	Kentucky
Louisiana	1, 864, 385	7	278	15	388	21	7	00	1 8	Louisiana
Maine	779 900	7	925	1 20	1, 305	1 67	23	03	1 8	Maine
Maryland	1, 521, 190	7	2, 647	1. 82	3, 855	2. 53	42	03	1 1	Maryland
Massachusetts	4, 077, 599	7	7, 709	1 99	14, 410	3 53	157	04	1 1	Massachusetts
Michigan	4, 066, 223	7	9, 772	2 63	12, 995	3. 20	265	07	2 0	Michigan
Minnesota	2, 531, 473	7	3, 901	1 62	10, 116	4. 00	207	08	2 0	Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1, 790, 618	7	564	. 31	474	. 26	10	01	2 1	Mississippi
Missouri	3, 455, 376	2	3, 649	1 06	6, 628	1. 92	162	05	2 4	Missouri
Montana	629, 003	7	928	1 66	1, 042	1 66	32	05	3 1	Montana
Nebraska	1, 344, 652	6	1, 741	1 33	962	72	36	03	3 7	Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77, 407	3	48	. 62	169	2. 18	1	01	6	Nevada
New Hampshire	448, 882	4	442	. 99	1, 051	2. 34	13	03	1 2	New Hampshire
New Jersey	3, 442, 695	5	4, 501	1. 41	6, 461	1 88	64	02	1 0	New Jersey
New Mexico	375, 669	4	391	1. 06	311	. 83	8	02	2 6	New Mexico
New York	10, 974, 642	7	16, 226	1. 55	21, 586	1 97	250	02	1 2	New York
North Carolina	2, 722, 669	6	2, 046	78	2, 255	83	28	01	1 2	North Carolina
North Dakota	679, 232	7	864	1 33	1, 779	2. 62	38	06	2 1	North Dakota
Ohio	6, 219, 330	7	12, 697	2 19	13, 691	2 20	237	04	1 7	Ohio
Oklahoma	2, 200, 307	3	476	22	622	. 28	18	01	2 9	Oklahoma
Oregon	834, 665	7	756	96	1, 108	1. 33	17	02	1 5	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9, 208, 986	7	14, 940	1 70	18, 458	2. 00	335	04	1 8	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633, 036	7	569	94	2, 584	4. 08	----	----	----	Rhode Island
South Carolina	1, 761, 746	7	166	10	95	05	3	00	3 2	South Carolina
South Dakota	660, 956	7	1, 317	2. 06	2, 298	3 48	27	04	1 2	South Dakota
Tennessee	2, 408, 846	3	936	. 39	905	. 38	32	01	3 5	Tennessee
Texas	5, 018, 602	6	839	. 18	1, 160	23	20	00	1 7	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352, 428	7	671	1 90	680	1 93	12	03	1 8	Vermont
Virginia	2, 423, 942	7	1, 940	84	2, 478	1 02	34	01	1 4	Virginia
Washington	1, 456, 106	7	1, 798	1 31	2, 155	1. 48	33	02	1 5	Washington
West Virginia	1, 576, 143	7	1, 863	1 26	1, 745	1 11	60	04	3 4	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2, 770, 291	7	5, 804	2. 19	8, 598	3. 10	211	08	2 5	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216, 853	7	238	1. 21	273	1 26	14	06	5 1	Wyoming

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920

Cases of septic sore throat reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Colorado	3	1	1		1		3				2	2	13	Colorado
Connecticut	2	8	5	1	1		2	6		3	10	28	66	Connecticut.
Georgia	7	4	7	8	4	1		4	2	4	5	4	50	Georgia
Illinois	14	6	5	12	8	6	4	5	9	2	7	7	85	Illinois
Maine	2		2	4	2	2	2	6	1	4	2	9	36	Maine
Maryland	14	8	17	5	17	6	2	2	3	7	6	13	100	Maryland
Massachusetts	14	15	48	17	8	4	12	10	7	9	8	18	170	Massachusetts
Michigan	13	11	19	11	8	5	4	9	19	30	71	60	260	Michigan
Missouri	6	16	2	6	5	1	3	12	6	4	6	10	77	Missouri.
Montana	3		4	4	5		1						17	Montana
Nebraska	4	4	3				3		2	1		3	20	Nebraska
New Hampshire				7							3	9	19	New Hampshire.
New Mexico		3		2							2	1	8	New Mexico
New York	30	40	32	29	28	40	38	55	10	14	5	30	351	New York
North Carolina	11	7	5	13	9	9	6	3	17	30	14	19	143	North Carolina
Ohio	47	54	67		52	38	30	32	24	49	67	83	543	Ohio
Rhode Island	1	2	2	1	1	5	2		1			2	17	Rhode Island.
South Carolina	5	3	2			10	10	1	1	3	3		38	South Carolina

Deaths registered as due to septic sore throat, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1		2				2	1	10	Connecticut
Delaware		1							1				2	Delaware
Illinois	3	5	1	1	1	2	7	2	2	5		2	31	Illinois
Indiana	15	14	12	9	11	10	5	10	5	4	12	9	116	Indiana.
Iowa	6	6	13	14	5	11	5	8	7	5	8	9	97	Iowa
Kansas	4	9	3	3		1	3	3	1	1	2	4	34	Kansas.
Louisiana	6	1	2	4	2		4	1	2	2	3		27	Louisiana.
Maine											1		1	Maine
Maryland	4	1	4	5	6	1	1	3	3	5	3	3	39	Maryland
Massachusetts	8	7	8		3	3	8	2		2	2	4	47	Massachusetts.
Montana			1										1	Montana
New York	6	5	9	5	6	7	5	8		4	7	19	81	New York.
North Carolina					2				2	2	1		7	North Carolina.
North Dakota											1	1	2	North Dakota.

Oklahoma	3	2	2		2	4	3	2		1	3	1	23	Oklahoma
Oregon	1		3	1		1	1				1	2	10	Oregon
Vermont	1						2	1	1				5	Vermont
Wyoming											2		2	Wyoming

Septic sore throat—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Colorado	1, 004, 803	13	0 01	0			Colorado
Connecticut	1, 503, 869	66	04	10	0 01	6 6	Connecticut
Delaware	232, 590			2	01		Delaware
Georgia	3, 028, 728	50	.02				Georgia
Illinois	6, 877, 737	85	01	31	00	2.6	Illinois
Indiana	3, 036, 775			116	04		Indiana
Iowa	2, 487, 106			97	04		Iowa
Kansas	1, 805, 555			34	02		Kansas
Louisiana	1, 864, 385			27	01		Louisiana
Maine	779, 900	36	05	1	00	36 0	Maine
Maryland	1, 521, 190	100	07	39	03	2 6	Maryland
Massachusetts	4, 077, 599	170	04	47	.01	3 6	Massachusetts
Michigan	4, 066, 223	260	06				Michigan
Missouri	3, 455, 376	77	02				Missouri
Montana	629, 003	17	03	1	00	17 0	Montana
Nebraska	1, 344, 652	20	01				Nebraska
New Hampshire	448, 882	19	04	9	02	2 1	New Hampshire
New Mexico	375, 669	8	.02	0			New Mexico
New York	10, 974, 642	351	03	81	01	4 3	New York
North Carolina	2, 722, 669	143	05	7	00	20 4	North Carolina
North Dakota	679, 232			2	00		North Dakota
Ohio	6, 219, 330	543	09				Ohio
Oklahoma	2, 200, 307			23	01		Oklahoma
Oregon	834, 665			10	01		Oregon
Rhode Island	[1]633, 036	17	03				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1, 761, 746	38	02				South Carolina
Vermont	[1] 352, 428			5	01		Vermont
Wyoming	216, 853			2	.01		Wyoming

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[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Smallpox—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	4	58	76	90	71	75	37	16	15	11	23	26	47	545	Alabama
Arizona	5	14	19	23	29	39	15	4	4	1	1	1	4	154	Arizona
Arkansas	5	56	62	77	62	65	39	23	11	11	9	26	29	470	Arkansas
California	7	143	151	160	169	164	148	126	116	112	108	106	128	1,631	California
Colorado	5	81	76	72	63	55	51	43	44	50	56	70	80	741	Colorado
Connecticut	7	3	2	6	11	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	33	Connecticut
Delaware	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	6	6	8	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	50	Dist of Columbia
Florida	5	23	23	22	18	16	13	7	3	2	6	6	12	151	Florida
Georgia	5	84	127	108	96	77	75	61	40	17	40	43	45	813	Georgia
Idaho	3	46	28	25	25	22	21	12	10	10	7	16	23	245	Idaho
Illinois	7	508	462	433	372	358	283	103	43	26	75	120	207	2,990	Illinois
Indiana	7	255	366	443	523	500	314	131	77	53	126	191	218	3,197	Indiana
Iowa	7	223	157	218	251	294	165	69	19	25	74	109	170	1,777	Iowa
Louisiana	7	123	158	153	142	125	67	44	16	8	26	24	62	918	Louisiana
Maine	7	19	15	14	14	14	10	10	10	2	9	9	19	145	Maine
Maryland	7	9	12	17	17	13	6	1	5	2	2	3	5	92	Maryland
Massachusetts	7	2	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	203	233	266	261	257	230	183	136	118	137	177	192	2,393	Michigan
Minnesota	5	295	278	276	227	230	192	119	59	49	125	198	270	2,318	Minnesota
Mississippi	3	102	115	97	81	71	59	39	33	32	58	79	93	859	Mississippi
Missouri	2	89	88	86	61	50	36	32	22	26	33	63	75	661	Missouri
Montana	7	125	113	118	118	90	89	41	17	33	62	85	65	956	Montana
Nebraska	2	64	54	51	23	29	13	8	5	3	11	8	21	290	Nebraska
Nevada	3	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	18	Nevada
New Hampshire	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	8	New Hampshire
New Jersey	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	0	0	1	2	20	New Jersey
New Mexico	3	12	10	10	19	13	5	2	1	0	0	1	5	78	New Mexico
New York	7	26	26	28	28	29	27	24	23	7	7	6	26	257	New York
North Carolina	6	241	270	414	370	328	174	93	60	47	47	95	144	2,283	North Carolina
North Dakota	7	34	41	60	57	43	33	16	10	10	26	28	31	389	North Dakota
Ohio	4	307	292	257	399	414	311	176	83	95	116	255	299	3,104	Ohio
Oklahoma	3	154	175	193	185	172	90	30	10	6	34	35	59	1,143	Oklahoma
Oregon	5	42	41	40	57	52	52	41	30	29	39	41	42	506	Oregon
Pennsylvania	7	15	19	24	27	28	24	22	10	3	3	6	12	193	Pennsylvania

Rhode Island	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Rhode Island
South Carolina	7	23	25	44	27	28	26	10	7	3	23	27	35	278	South Carolina
South Dakota	7	61	[illegible]	65	91	80	61	49	39	36	42	52	74	815	South Dakota.
Texas	4	133	129	148	203	172	162	44	27	15	13	20	41	1,120	Texas
Vermont	7	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	Vermont
Virginia	3	89	[illegible]	63	86	81	31	14	12	7	10	13	33	571	Virginia
Washington	4	125	124	155	134	127	101	68	61	42	53	93	109	1,262	Washington
West Virginia	7	35	[illegible]	33	36	36	33	23	21	21	23	31	23	377	West Virginia
Wisconsin	3	205	145	139	112	175	103	100	47	29	107	128	169	1,459	Wisconsin
Wyoming	3	4	4	6	19	8	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	54	Wyoming

Cases of smallpox reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	106	130	223	278	328	256	126	88	115	107	182	253	2,394	Alabama
Arizona	7	4	6	3	21	50	5	2	2	4	31	25	160	Arizona
Arkansas	50	51	37	44	57	45	14	6	7	50	64	42	467	Arkansas
California	1,443	1,433	1,136	1,746	560	597	421	211	222	327	353	473	[1]9,425	California
Colorado	13	7	11	3	11	4	10	1	3	0	11	1	75	Colorado
Connecticut	2	7	39	10	12	5	27	1	0	0	4	0	109	Connecticut
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	Delaware
Dist. of Columbia	18	25	41	15	35	7	1	1	1	1	1	0	147	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	25	25	17	23	17	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	117	Florida
Georgia	323	424	553	393	221	106	28	21	5	8	8	17	2,107	Georgia
Idaho	12	6	8	11	19	52	62	39	37	97	125	78	[illegible]	Idaho
Illinois	37	45	94	121	162	241	168	46	42	187	108	106	1,357	Illinois
Indiana	357	374	528	604	615	458	170	105	52	124	153	193	3,731	Indiana
Iowa	52	42	66	71	110	59	22	21	50	64	107	119	572	Iowa
Kansas	121	105	224	256	152	105	36	14	3	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kansas
Kentucky	12	2	18	30	34	29	43	32	------	27	39	62	322	Kentucky
Louisiana	70	53	57	55	36	18	5	12	14	13	20	73	426	Louisiana
Maine	0	6	4	9	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	25	Maine
Maryland	3	3	27	18	17	23	2	0	1	3	0	0	97	Maryland
Massachusetts	2	2	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	[illegible]	Massachusetts
Michigan	543	547	797	380	770	[illegible]	206	71	44	52	91	75	[illegible]	Michigan
Minnesota	244	[illegible]	542	[illegible]	172	149	170	117	102	252	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,125	Minnesota
Mississippi	25	102	43	121	55	59	21	29	42	16	43	102	711	Mississippi
Missouri	33	71	251	65	55	37	23	5	2	12	67	43	[illegible]	Missouri
Montana	112	103	111	58	117	52	46	18	20	35	75	65	929	Montana

[1] 20 cases, month not given

Cases of smallpox reported, 1924—Continued

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Nebraska	7	5	24	48	24	17	29	10	3	8	41	70	286	Nebraska
Nevada	1		5	8			1				26	8	49	Nevada
New Hampshire	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	New Hampshire
New Jersey	102	17	41	38	2	60	18	17	15	3	15	12	340	New Jersey
New Mexico	3	5	6	2	6						3	6	31	New Mexico
New York	20	49	38	13	42	39	28	10	12	34	155	51	491	New York
North Carolina	569	686	658	661	492	260	115	62	43	69	78	152	3,845	North Carolina.
North Dakota	54	42	38	63	65	60	79	31	13	17	44	69	575	North Dakota
Ohio	403	514	752	661	719	865	360	182	150	276	359	356	5,597	Ohio
Oklahoma	334	10	267	115	105	98	0	4	14	16	17	27	1,007	Oklahoma
Oregon	95	104	117	107	76	55	58	40	22	29	40	88	831	Oregon
Pennsylvania	18	11	19	18	38	45	76	30	32	28	17	6	338	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	Rhode Island
South Carolina	69	50	236	73	67	40	11	6	7	11	25	98	693	South Carolina
South Dakota	15	6	18	16	7	39	3	5	9	31	49	88	286	South Dakota.
Tennessee	338	714	379	598	414	251	51	52	51	52	39	161	3,100	Tennessee
Texas	54	90	129	196	240	105	43	54	56	113	138	162	1,380	Texas
Vermont	32	11	13	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	64	Vermont.
Virginia	25	41	55	27	62	43	20	11	3	3	3	2	295	Virginia.
Washington	362	235	283	253	205	115	125	71	53	71	97	103	1,973	Washington
West Virginia	32	54	114	47	47	27	13	11		7	35	47	434	West Virginia
Wisconsin	104	95	135	135	112	206	85	53	40	54	68	146	1,236	Wisconsin
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	3	9	12	10	43	Wyoming.

Deaths registered as due to smallpox, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama				1		2			1			1	5	Alabama
Arizona					12	2	4		1			1	20	Arizona
Arkansas					2	1						1	4	Arkansas
California	3	4	2	6	1	3	1		3	14	14	5	56	California
Connecticut		2	2	1									5	Connecticut
Georgia	3	2	4	5	6		1			1	1	2	25	Georgia
Illinois	1		2	3	6	2	1	1					16	Illinois
Indiana	1		1	4	1	1							8	Indiana
Iowa								2		1		8	11	Iowa.
Kansas	2		1				1						4	Kansas
Kentucky				1				2	2				5	Kentucky.
Louisiana		1	1										2	Louisiana
Massachusetts		1	1										2	Massachusetts
Michigan	1	4	7	21	100	53	15	11	6	7	1		226	Michigan
Minnesota	2	6	13	12	5	8	9	7	2	27	66	149	306	Minnesota
Missouri				1	1								2	Missouri
Montana	1		1		1								3	Montana
Nebraska								1					1	Nebraska
New Jersey							1	3	2	2	2	5	15	New Jersey.
New York					1				1	1			3	New York
North Carolina	2	3	4	5	6	1		1	1			1	24	North Carolina
North Dakota	1												1	North Dakota
Ohio	1	1		3	5	18	10	14	3	3	3	2	63	Ohio
Oklahoma			3	1		1		3				1	9	Oklahoma
Oregon			1		1			1					3	Oregon
Pennsylvania						4	11	6	10	2	4	2	39	Pennsylvania
South Carolina			2		2	1							5	South Carolina
South Dakota		1			1							1	3	South Dakota
Tennessee		2	2	1				2		1			8	Tennessee
Texas					1				1				2	Texas
Virginia				1				1					2	Virginia
Washington	1				1								2	Washington.
West Virginia		1									1		2	West Virginia
Wisconsin			1	1		1	1	2		1	1	3	11	Wisconsin

Smallpox—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2, 445, 551	4	545	0. 23	2, 394	0. 98	5	0 00	0 2	Alabama
Arizona	394, 331	5	154	43	160	41	20	05	12 5	Arizona
Arkansas	1, 834, 596	5	470	. 27	467	25	4	00	9	Arkansas
California	3, 913, 236	7	1, 631	47	9, 445	2 41	56	01	. 6	California
Colorado	1, 004, 803	5	741	. 78	75	07	0			Colorado
Connecticut	1, 503, 869	7	33	02	100	07	5	00	5 0	Connecticut
Delaware	232, 590	3	2	. 01	1	00	0			Delaware
District of Columbia	486 936	7	50	. 11	147	30	0			District of Columbia.
Florida	1, 065, 520	5	151	15	117	11	0			Florida
Georgia	3, 028, 728	5	813	28	2, 107	70	25	01	1 2	Georgia
Idaho	481, 125	3	245	53	547	1 14	0			Idaho
Illinois	6, 87[illegible], 737	7	2, 990	46	1, 357	20	16	00	1 2	Illinois
Indiana	3, 036, 775	7	3, 197	1 0[illegible]	3, 751	1 24	8	00	2	Indiana.
Iowa	2, 457, 106	7	1, 777	. 74	872	35	11	00	1 3	Iowa
Kansas	1, 805, 555				1, 154	64	4	00	3	Kansas
Kentucky	2, 475, 370	2	344	. 14	322	13	5	00	1 6	Kentucky
Louisiana	1, [illegible]4, 355	7	948	. 52	489	26	2	00	. 1	Louisiana
Maine	779, 990	7	145	. 19	19	02	0			Maine
Maryland	1, 521 190	7	92	. 06	97	06	0			Maryland
Massachusetts	4, 077, 539	7	22	. 01	12	. 00	2	00	16 7	Massachusetts.
Michigan	4, 066, 223	7	2, 393	. 64	4, 527	1 11	226	06	5 0	Michigan
Minnesota	2, 531, 473	5	2, 318	96	3, 125	1 23	306	12	9 8	Minnesota
Mississippi	1, 790, 618	3	859	48	711	40	6	. 00	8	Mississippi.
Missouri	3, 455, 376	2	661	19	635	18	2	. 00	3	Missouri
Montana	[illegible], 003	7	986	1 77	950	1. 51	3	. 00	. 3	Montana
Nebraska	1, 344, 652	2	290	22	286	21	1	00	. 3	Nebraska
Nevada	77, 407	3	18	23	49	63	0			Nevada.
New Hampshire	448, 882	4	8	02	10	02	1	00	10 0	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	3, 442, [illegible]95	4	20	01	340	. 10	15	00	4 4	New Jersey
New Mexico	3[illegible], [illegible]	3	78	. 21	31	. 08	0			New Mexico.

New York	10,974,642	7	257	02	491	04	3	.00	.6	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669	6	2,283	87	3,845	1.41	24	.01	.6	North Carolina.
North Dakota	679.232	7	389	60	575	.85	1	00	.2	North Dakota.
Ohio	6,219,330	4	3,104	.53	5,597	.90	63	01	1 1	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	3	1,143	54	1,007	.46	9	00	.9	Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	5	506	64	831	1 00	3	00	.4	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208,986	7	193	02	338	04	39	00	11 5	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	7	3	00	3	00				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746	7	278	16	693	.39	5	.00	.7	South Carolina.
South Dakota	660,956	7	818	1 28	286	43	3	00	1.0	South Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846				3,100	1 29	8	00	.3	Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602	4	1,120	24	1,380	27	2	00	.1	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	7	18	05	64	.18	0			Vermont
Virginia	2,423,942	3	571	25	295	12	2	00	.7	Virginia.
Washington	1,456,106	4	1,292	.88	1,973	1 35	2	00	.1	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	7	367	25	434	28	2	00	.5	West Virginia
Wisconsin	2,770,291	3	1,459	.55	1,236	.45	11	00	.9	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	3	54	27	43	.20	0			Wyoming.

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Cases of syphilis reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	425	604	597	570	692	576	621	579	559	624	555	574	6,976	Alabama
Arizona	22	23	32	23	13	30	14	19	28	12	10	18	244	Arizona.
Arkansas	249	227	235	229	196	227	204	246	285	232	265	183	2,778	Arkansas
California	901	1,037	1,120	940	700	795	812	939	802	991	791	811	10,639	California
Colorado	83	73	96	65	82	81	104	96	50	51	58	83	922	Colorado
Connecticut	83	72	80	197	218	116	131	73	59	118	125	117	1,389	Connecticut.
Delaware	5	22	13	19	15	9	15	18	24	14	8	7	169	Delaware
Florida	184	224	270	325	473	348	393	364	394	462	384	490	4,316	Florida.
Georgia	566	406	545	556	467	567	479	392	550	451	504	281	5,764	Georgia
Idaho	16	14	11	18	7	7	5	13	4	6	3	8	112	Idaho
Illinois	931	781	916	896	1,013	874	747	1,056	837	939	759	798	10,549	Illinois
Indiana	156	187	144	166	142	126	147	135	154	172	175	154	1,858	Indiana.
Iowa	158	117	100	122	132	63	247	252	208	92	65	98	1,654	Iowa
Kansas	91	96	81	88	135	81	97	52	61	46	42	55	925	Kansas.
Kentucky	2,291	2,413	2,366	2,431	2,453	2,361	1,949	2,499	2,495	2,643	2,597	2,715	29,243	Kentucky
Louisiana	280	381	327	396	454	391	353	343	393	329	251	303	4,231	Louisiana
Maine	42	68	39	35	21	27	50	36	60	46	60	30	514	Maine.
Maryland	289	267	288	262	211	157	237	215	275	260	195	174	2,860	Maryland
Massachusetts	562	492	517	492	473	437	450	479	348	479	417	445	5,791	Massachusetts.
Michigan	846	1,157	1,057	1,224	950	1,033	1,131	874	1,292	1,223	1,047	1,116	12,990	Michigan

Cases of syphilis reported, 1924—Continued

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Minnesota	478	405	384	431	370	405	430	335	407	439	353	372	4,809	Minnesota
Mississippi	589	646	738	850	770	714	817	780	962	866	912	879	9,523	Mississippi
Missouri	340	256	415	267	224	256	229	235	234	389	208	248	3,301	Missouri
Montana	3		10	16	228	16	5	10	75	85	18	2	468	Montana
Nebraska	115	122	113	99	108	108	90	94	120	103	100	53	1,225	Nebraska.
New Hampshire	36	16	11	18	18	19	21	10	15	12	20	12	208	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	350	337	329	280	254	260	303	270	291	319	309	284	3,586	New Jersey
New Mexico		6	29	5	15	4	12	14	4	14	2	1	106	New Mexico
New York	2,204	2,179	2,599	2,126	2,734	2,237	2,238	2,140	1,803	2,684	2,140	2,391	27,475	New York
North Carolina	233	303	286	288	251	218	242	281	316	341	154	239	3,152	North Carolina.
North Dakota	26	34	25	11	22	13	17	14	22	12	16	19	231	North Dakota.
Ohio	607	600	518	456	457	373	443	374	439	425	380	467	5,539	Ohio.
Oklahoma	436	493	485	463	271	231	161	177	226	212	239	208	3,602	Oklahoma
Oregon	55	77	34	52	48	68	33	33	78	29	29	26	562	Oregon
Pennsylvania	237	270	232	185	197	212	254	194	239	198	197	211	2,626	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	38	29	28	36	45	40	34	35	35	36	58	31	445	Rhode Island.
South Carolina	204	137	201	156	189	175	250	321	268	191	197	232	2,521	South Carolina.
South Dakota	17	8	13	6	6	14	9	15	9	10	11	1	119	South Dakota
Tennessee	291	277	281	296	324	260	494	347	343	279	275	251	3,718	Tennessee
Texas	1,181	1,125	1,483	692	723	631	941	293	859	794	877	839	10,438	Texas.
Utah					16	9	12	12	14	16	14	18	[1] 111	Utah
Vermont	24	15	11	19	11	14	6	15	22	18	27	38	220	Vermont.
Virginia	179	188	170	200	187	147	136	113	239	195	191	119	2,064	Virginia.
Washington	54	87	52	44	57	38	80	71	63	44	55	89	734	Washington
West Virginia	361	343	83	318	330	379	385	439	551	445	410	419	4,463	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	58	51	56	69	49	59	69	43	49	79	42	52	676	Wisconsin
Wyoming		10		11	19	13	6	17		3	5	9	[1] 93	Wyoming.
Total	16,296	16,675	17,420	16,450	16,830	15,249	15,938	15,362	16,761	17,438	15,550	16,000	195,969	

[1] Information not available for the entire year.

Syphilis—Cases reported and indicated morbidity rates, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Total cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants
Alabama	2,445,551	6,976	2.65	Louisiana	1,864,385	4,231	2.27	North Dakota	679,232	231	0.34
Arizona	394,331	244	.62	Maine	779,900	514	.66	Ohio	6,219,330	5,539	89
Arkansas	1,834,596	2,778	1.51	Maryland	1,521,190	2,860	1.88	Oklahoma	2,200,307	3,602	1.54
California	3,913,236	10,639	2.72	Massachusetts	4,077,599	5,791	1.42	Oregon	834,665	562	67
Colorado	1,004,803	922	.92	Michigan	4,066,223	12,990	3.19	Pennsylvania	9,208,986	2,626	29
Connecticut	1,503,869	1,389	.92	Minnesota	2,531,473	4,809	1.90	Rhode Island	633,036	445	.70
Delaware	232,590	169	.73	Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	9,523	5.32	South Carolina	1,761,746	2,521	1.43
Florida	1,068,520	4,316	4.04	Missouri	3,455,376	3,301	96	South Dakota	660,956	119	18
Georgia	3,028,728	5,764	1.90	Montana	629,603	468	.74	Tennessee	2,408,846	3,718	1.54
Idaho	481,125	112	.23	Nebraska	1,344,652	1,225	91	Texas	5,018,602	10,438	2.08
Illinois	6,877,737	10,549	1.53	New Hampshire	448,882	208	.46	Vermont	[1] 352,428	220	62
Indiana	3,036,775	1,858	.61	New Jersey	3,442,695	3,586	1.04	Virginia	2,423,942	2,094	86
Iowa	2,487,106	1,654	.67	New Mexico	375,669	106	.28	Washington	1,456,106	734	.50
Kansas	1,805,555	925	.51	New York	10,974,642	27,475	2.50	West Virginia	1,576,143	4,463	2.83
Kentucky	2,475,370	29,243	11.81	North Carolina	2,722,669	3,152	1.16	Wisconsin	2,770,291	676	.24

[1] Population Jan 1, 1920.

Cases of tuberculosis (all forms) reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	147	125	119	150	195	155	324	317	213	416	109	144	2,414	Alabama
California	879	826	909	1 129	804	829	870	610	576	772	640	819	9,663	California
Colorado	227	285	251	175	174	156	218	297	213	264	205	120	2,585	Colorado
Connecticut	184	147	134	150	151	153	163	135	137	140	125	117	1,736	Connecticut
Delaware	38	35	32	45	35	15	25	37	24	25	30	27	368	Delaware
District of Columbia	94	107	117	102	107	113	139	133	94	115	117	92	1,330	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	149	135	129	158	156	129	141	105	125	119	138	47	1,522	Florida
Illinois	1,328	1,077	1,111	1,482	1,262	1,223	1,582	1,799	1,135	1,237	880	925	15,041	Illinois
Kansas	340	180	169	291	210	213	216	147	194	209	193	192	2,554	Kansas
Maryland	175	195	207	224	234	269	448	291	368	247	250	217	3,125	Maryland
Massachusetts	536	496	573	603	654	536	555	470	497	520	463	420	6,322	Massachusetts
Michigan	322	257	216	916	609	508	467	541	405	428	463	438	5,570	Michigan
Minnesota	377	336	413	416	415	439	373	399	343	333	281	316	4,441	Minnesota
Mississippi	241	327	309	317	331	275	282	320	314	277	251	264	3,508	Mississippi
Montana	58	56	54	63	54	37	46	70	76	55	35	68	672	Montana
Nevada	10	7	6	5	4	6	4	6	4	5	3	4	64	Nevada
New Jersey	424	415	439	436	433	443	451	415	336	399	368	379	4,938	New Jersey
New Mexico	77	84	61	46	43	21	232	87	73	224	118	39	1,105	New Mexico
New York	1,920	1,391	1,916	2,054	1,878	1,960	1,931	1,671	1,491	1,821	1,691	1,542	21,266	New York
Ohio	532	513	705	866	704	571	559	446	485	633	489	536	7,039	Ohio
Oregon	74	53	59	61	73	57	56	63	66	45	54	62	723	Oregon
Rhode Island	40	40	60	39	42	51	39	36	37	50	30	31	495	Rhode Island.
Washington	194	202	194	174	151	286	192	190	182	153	130	154	2,202	Washington
Wisconsin	191	196	159	160	203	208	178	95	154	160	136	132	1,972	Wisconsin

Deaths registered as due to tuberculosis (all forms), 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	186	241	221	245	247	192	203	195	135	166	177	176	2,384	Alabama
Arizona	136	110	138	134	155	86	91	81	71	92	96	106	1,296	Arizona
Arkansas	93	101	159	136	145	172	122	127	97	106	107	174	1,539	Arkansas.
California	535	565	600	602	552	491	473	430	408	414	427	526	6,023	California
Colorado	157	135	148	135	156	119	118	136	115	112	127	142	1,600	Colorado
Connecticut	102	112	105	105	113	120	104	101	78	105	79	97	1,221	Connecticut
Delaware	23	17	32	31	28	13	21	24	16	13	24	13	255	Delaware
District of Columbia	42	56	54	53	52	33	48	42	40	48	41	50	559	Dist. of Columbia
Florida	116	95	90	114	86	77	92	75	71	72	84	82	1,054	Florida
Georgia	204	227	261	248	259	238	213	211	200	180	198	181	2,620	Georgia
Idaho	20	8	15	11	19	23	48	9	23	10	28	20	234	Idaho
Illinois	503	463	542	505	528	478	455	399	414	430	407	457	5,581	Illinois
Indiana	216	204	267	222	149	220	211	204	170	197	169	193	2,422	Indiana
Iowa	65	91	90	133	87	81	96	83	67	67	69	89	1,018	Iowa
Kansas	72	64	69	76	72	127	56	49	50	52	60	44	791	Kansas
Kentucky	284	244	280	292	277	217	252	201	182	217	177	197	2,820	Kentucky
Louisiana	177	187	191	182	202	197	175	133	140	155	152	196	2,087	Louisiana
Maine	48	44	52	49	45	49	39	35	42	37	35	54	529	Maine
Maryland	166	166	196	162	175	143	170	143	126	150	127	127	1,851	Maryland
Massachusetts	317	284	321	348	345	331	287	284	270	245	233	243	3,508	Massachusetts.
Michigan	264	273	283	274	265	275	249	231	230	218	191	200	2,953	Michigan
Minnesota	136	135	162	156	188	158	164	131	120	116	111	128	1,705	Minnesota
Missouri	235	270	282	260	263	229	228	203	209	188	207	233	2,807	Missouri
Montana	50	32	37	45	48	35	33	25	31	30	18	30	414	Montana
Nebraska	45	21	50	42	42	41	41	37	29	25	36	35	444	Nebraska
Nevada	7	6	4	4	2	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	49	Nevada
New Jersey	238	239	268	273	305	257	269	234	239	228	207	240	2,997	New Jersey
New Mexico	91	71	70	61	67	70	54	63	56	39	47	61	750	New Mexico
New York	844	863	978	996	1,005	918	805	802	778	792	722	792	10,295	New York
North Carolina	250	216	292	265	252	212	218	263	186	190	167	190	2,701	North Carolina
North Dakota	15	20	34	27	26	19	20	20	18	16	10	15	240	North Dakota
Ohio	464	440	492	530	529	440	436	377	317	338	354	363	5,080	Ohio
Oklahoma	107	103	111	126	144	107	99	128	94	70	82	115	1,286	Oklahoma
Oregon	60	52	47	64	61	38	44	33	46	34	44	45	568	Oregon
Pennsylvania	669	609	705	753	719	660	593	553	532	536	548	609	7,486	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	107	122	137	118	146	117	131	107	97	94	78	111	1,365	South Carolina
South Dakota	12	21	18	42	32	36	28	27	30	15	13	28	302	South Dakota
Tennessee	294	302	358	344	310	296	311	314	220	248	258	284	3,539	Tennessee.
Texas	241	270	318	225	353	273	262	257	280	262	257	370	3,398	Texas
Vermont	22	19	30	30	35	28	22	17	25	20	16	24	288	Vermont
Virginia	217	248	292	285	250	246	242	188	153	202	198	193	2,714	Virginia
Washington	194	202	194	174	151	256	192	189	182	153	120	146	2,183	Washington
West Virginia	124	102	118	139	106	114	117	85	104	84	94	110	1,297	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	141	139	153	159	188	153	139	124	140	126	124	111	1,697	Wisconsin
Wyoming	14	10	4	14	5	10	8	6	4	6	8	3	92	Wyoming

Tuberculosis (all forms)—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Case reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551	2,414	0.99	2,384	0.97	1.0	Alabama.
Arizona	394,331			1,296	3.29		Arizona.
Arkansas	1,834,596			1,539	.84		Arkansas
California	3,913,236	9,663	2.47	6,023	1.54	1.6	California.
Colorado	1,004,803	2,585	2.57	1,600	1.59	1.6	Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	1,736	1.15	1,221	.81	1.4	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	368	1.58	255	1.10	1.4	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	1,330	2.73	559	1.15	2.4	District of Columbia.
Florida	1,068,520	1,522	1.42	1,054	.99	1.4	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728			2,620	.87		Georgia
Idaho	481,125			234	.49		Idaho.
Illinois	6,877,737	15,041	2.19	5,581	.81	2.7	Illinois.
Indiana	3,036,775			2,422	.80		Indiana
Iowa	2,487,106			1,018	.41		Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	2,554	1.41	791	.44	3.2	Kansas.
Kentucky	2,475,370			2,820	1.14		Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385			2,087	1.12		Louisiana
Maine	779,900			529	.68		Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	3,125	2.05	1,851	1.22	1.7	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	6,322	1.55	3,508	.86	1.8	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	5,570	1.37	2,953	.73	1.9	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	4,441	1.75	1,705	.67	2.6	Minnesota.
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	3,508	1.96	1,840	1.03	1.9	Mississippi.
Missouri	3,455,376			2,807	.81		Missouri.
Montana	629,003	672	1.07	414	.66	1.6	Montana
Nebraska	1,344,652			444	.33		Nebraska
Nevada	[1] 77,407	64	.83	49	.63	1.3	Nevada.
New Hampshire	448,382			333	.74		New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	4,938	1.43	2,997	.87	1.6	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	1,105	2.94	750	2.00	1.5	New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	21,266	1.94	10,295	.94	2.1	New York
North Carolina	2,722,669			2,701	.99		North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232			240	.35		North Dakota
Ohio	6,219,330	7,039	1.13	5,080	.82	1.4	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307			1,236	.58		Oklahoma

Deaths registered as due to tuberculosis (pulmonary), 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	172	215	207	221	223	175	186	169	127	151	164	160	2,170	Alabama
Arkansas	85	95	152	120	136	166	114	118	92	101	99	163	1,441	Arkansas
California	486	501	529	527	479	434	420	369	362	369	385	463	5,324	California
Colorado	146	127	144	130	146	111	103	124	106	103	119	134	1,493	Colorado
Connecticut	87	92	97	87	101	110	87	83	73	86	66	85	1,054	Connecticut
Delaware	21	16	27	26	26	11	18	21	12	11	21	12	222	Delaware
District of Columbia	39	49	48	45	44	24	39	31	34	39	37	45	474	Dist of Columbia
Florida	112	90	84	108	79	67	86	66	68	65	77	76	978	Florida
Georgia	192	222	246	230	241	223	187	191	174	157	181	170	2,414	Georgia
Idaho	17	7	14	9	17	20	43	9	19	7	21	19	202	Idaho
Illinois	448	408	492	432	448	430	381	354	361	373	356	416	4,899	Illinois
Indiana	184	183	227	188	105	185	188	175	147	178	143	166	2,069	Indiana
Iowa	57	82	77	119	69	67	73	72	58	58	61	79	872	Iowa
Kansas	69	57	62	57	58	116	41	40	42	41	54	59	676	Kansas
Kentucky	261	214	248	263	249	180	215	178	160	195	155	180	2,498	Kentucky.
Louisiana	162	175	175	167	174	180	163	119	126	138	139	182	1,900	Louisiana.
Maine	38	34	44	43	38	45	33	29	35	29	29	45	442	Maine
Maryland	156	151	172	145	161	128	143	129	113	129	118	118	1,663	Maryland
Massachusetts	262	232	276	293	290	286	244	243	227	211	188	211	2,963	Massachusetts
Michigan	232	233	235	232	215	214	208	185	198	190	166	167	2,475	Michigan.
Minnesota	115	108	134	135	154	129	135	109	93	96	99	106	1,418	Minnesota.
Missouri	217	250	255	236	234	193	193	177	180	162	175	217	2.459	Missouri.
Nebraska	41	17	43	38	32	36	31	33	23	24	29	31	378	Nebraska
New Jersey	214	212	239	247	258	226	238	208	210	198	184	208	2,642	New Jersey
New Mexico	89	70	67	61	64	70	52	61	54	37	46	59	730	New Mexico.
New York	758	777	885	871	895	803	709	705	698	718	648	710	9,177	New York
North Carolina	231	197	271	245	233	189	196	237	165	178	156	164	2,462	North Carolina.
North Dakota	13	12	27	22	25	19	17	17	13	13	9	14	201	North Dakota
Ohio	399	373	416	450	439	368	369	315	263	280	300	309	4,281	Ohio.
Oregon	53	44	36	50	43	30	37	27	39	25	40	34	458	Oregon
Pennsylvania	604	533	611	658	626	570	514	472	466	459	477	537	6,527	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	98	117	125	110	138	102	122	98	88	80	72	102	1,252	South Carolina.
South Dakota	10	16	17	37	31	34	27	25	29	14	9	27	276	South Dakota
Tennessee	249	264	327	309	278	264	268	280	190	214	219	256	3,118	Tennessee
Texas	229	263	310	205	330	251	250	263	265	239	232	337	3,174	Texas
Vermont	17	12	28	24	33	24	18	15	21	19	12	22	245	Vermont.
Virginia	190	226	264	254	221	180	210	163	169	177	184	176	2,414	Virginia
Washington	87	77	74	87	83	87	61	74	69	62	65	66	892	Washington.
West Virginia	110	92	102	122	91	102	104	72	87	73	84	97	1,135	West Virginia
Wisconsin	122	120	135	134	156	136	118	109	117	107	107	98	1,459	Wisconsin.

Tuberculosis (pulmonary)—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
Alabama	2,445,551			2,170	0 89		Alabama
Arkansas	1,834,596			1,441	.79		Arkansas
California	3,913,236	9,424	2 41	5,324	1 36	1 8	California
Colorado	1,004,803			1,493	1 49		Colorado
Connecticut	1,503,869	1,569	1 04	1,054	.70	1 5	Connecticut
Delaware	232,590	266	1 14	222	95	1.2	Delaware
District of Columbia	486,936	1,263	2.59	474	.37	2.7	District of Columbia
Florida	1,068,520	1,457	1 36	978	.92	1 5	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728			2,414	80		Georgia
Idaho	481,125			202	.42		Idaho
Illinois	6,877,737	14,697	2.14	4,899	71	3 0	Illinois
Indiana	3,036,775			2,069	.68		Indiana
Iowa	2,457,106			872	35		Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	2,311	1 28	676	37	3 4	Kansas
Kentucky	2,475,370			2,498	1 01		Kentucky
Louisiana	1,864,385	2,652	1.42	1,900	1 02	1 4	Louisiana
Maine	779,900			442	57		Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	3,053	2 01	1,663	1 09	1 8	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	5,376	1.32	2,963	73	1 8	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223			2,475	61		Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473			1 418	56		Minnesota
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618			1,687	94		Mississippi
Missouri	3,455,376			2,489	72		Missouri
Nebraska	1,344,652			378	.28		Nebraska
New Hampshire	448,882			251	56		New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695			2,642	.77		New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669			730	1 94		New Mexico
New York	10,974,642	20 113	1 83	9,177	84	2 2	New York
North Carolina	2,722 659			2,462	90		North Carolina
North Dakota	679,232			201	30		North Dakota
Ohio	6,219 330			4,281	69		Ohio
Oklahoma	2,290,307	96	04				Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665			458	55		Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,208 686			6,527	71		Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	437	69				Rhode Island

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Tuberculosis (pulmonary)—Cases reported, deaths registered, indicated morbidity and mortality rates, and number of cases reported for each death registered, 1924—Continued

State	Estimated population, July 1, 1924	Cases reported, 1924	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered, 1924	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	State
South Carolina	1,761,746			1,252	.71		South Carolina
South Dakota	660,956			276	42		South Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846			3,118	1 29		Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602			3,174	.63		Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428			245	70		Vermont.
Virginia	2,423,942	3,261	1 35	2,414	1 00	1.4	Virginia.
Washington	1,456,106			892	.61		Washington.
West Virginia	1,576,143			1,136	.72		West Virginia.
Wisconsin	2,770,291			1,459	53		Wisconsin

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[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

Typhoid fever—Monthly estimated expectancy based on data which are available for the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive

State	Number of years included	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	7	40	50	38	53	97	169	267	294	190	95	73	44	1,410	Alabama.
Arizona	5	3	1	1	1	1	9	6	13	10	15	4	7	71	Arizona
Arkansas	7	24	20	17	17	23	42	112	128	122	87	70	41	703	Arkansas
California	7	56	31	47	41	67	98	136	148	118	119	75	57	993	California
Colorado	7	12	4	10	10	11	21	38	82	101	69	34	14	406	Colorado.
Connecticut	7	8	7	11	16	22	24	46	73	76	60	28	17	388	Connecticut
Delaware	4	4	4	3	3	3	6	8	22	20	20	10	11	114	Delaware
District of Columbia	7	6	6	4	6	7	13	22	35	26	20	12	10	167	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	6	53	46	41	67	68	54	60	60	34	31	26	31	571	Florida
Georgia	5	28	22	22	28	61	105	221	221	174	120	56	34	1,092	Georgia.
Idaho	4	5	2	2	3	4	4	8	19	22	10	9	7	95	Idaho.
Illinois	7	89	74	83	74	72	73	182	241	286	240	173	103	1,690	Illinois.
Indiana	7	30	27	28	39	44	42	84	134	147	145	80	67	867	Indiana.
Kansas	7	33	12	13	28	37	69	170	245	169	118	76	27	997	Kansas
Louisiana	7	44	37	45	70	94	125	135	152	129	94	71	99	1,095	Louisiana

Cases of typhoid fever reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total	State
Alabama	48	44	51	44	61	95	387	522	361	245	115	106	2,079	Alabama
Arizona	3	2	1	3	16	11	13	7	21	5	10	7	99	Arizona
Arkansas	70	28	12	22	18	38	161	168	148	123	96	90	974	Arkansas.
California	282	110	303	159	62	107	160	94	98	141	158	103	1,777	California
Colorado	19	16	10	3	2	18	20	37	58	30	11	5	229	Colorado
Connecticut	8	5	12	3	15	12	24	45	38	30	13	33	238	Connecticut.
Delaware	7	2	0	1	3	5	6	7	11	10	2	1	55	Delaware
District of Columbia	6	1	7	4	5	3	9	18	23	16	6	35	133	Dist of Columbia
Florida	55	42	31	40	57	65	67	73	40	47	51	43	611	Florida.
Idaho	2	3	7	1	6	5	5	18	49	34	10	6	146	Idaho
Illinois	158	72	42	58	63	62	124	168	191	175	125	231	1,469	Illinois
Indiana	42	25	19	41	42	35	48	138	103	124	77	50	744	Indiana
Kansas	11	16	11	20	15	41	67	152	119	68	50	12	582	Kansas
Kentucky	59	33	31	24	24	46	52	119	125	92	77	25	707	Kentucky.
Louisiana	35	53	35	44	85	98	146	154	131	120	148	203	1,252	Louisiana
Maine	12	11	12	12	18	22	63	47	41	45	35	20	338	Maine.
Maryland	41	31	35	30	32	73	109	178	191	129	60	64	973	Maryland
Massachusetts	31	31	23	30	44	36	49	63	80	63	43	73	566	Massachusetts.
Michigan	27	26	51	53	53	44	64	99	117	94	92	62	782	Michigan.
Minnesota	27	21	22	37	40	19	36	42	29	31	12	20	336	Minnesota.
Mississippi	101	88	68	59	89	214	448	438	307	297	220	141	2,470	Mississippi
Missouri	25	17	25	11	2	25	60	151	152	107	73	24	672	Missouri.
Montana	8	7	3	6	9	13	5	23	17	22	8	9	130	Montana.
Nebraska	1	5	1	3	3		9	3	7	8	3	2	45	Nebraska
Nevada		1			4			2	2	2			11	Nevada.
New Hampshire	4	0	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	6	0	1	25	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	32	29	22	25	25	39	48	77	72	81	70	124	644	New Jersey.
New Mexico	15	9	5	11	11	17	28	41	114	137	66	35	489	New Mexico
New York	223	131	111	110	218	226	279	333	319	287	284	782	3,303	New York
North Carolina	20	9	16	25	38	108	332	337	208	122	56	27	1,315	North Carolina.
North Dakota	7	2	6	6	44	9	7	8	5	12	5		111	North Dakota
Ohio	65	47	75	66	80	70	155	201	250	230	107	107	1,453	Ohio
Oklahoma	49	8	20	18	24	45	102	79	165	191	136	217	1,044	Oklahoma
Oregon	7	8	14	24	11	10	22	27	40	29	12	11	215	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	105	127	74	55	112	105	182	317	360	311	180	164	2,092	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	8	0	0	3	3	2	3	8	17	10	10	15	79	Rhode Island
South Carolina	5	6	5	10	[illegible]	113	121	92	24	23	5	16	450	South Carolina.
South Dakota	8	7	3	2	6	6	17	37	30	29	16	8	169	South Dakota.

Tennessee	30	23	15	15	41	54	224	388	254	161	166	94	1,465	Tennessee
Texas	23	29	8	12	31	34	51	119	308	264	247	112	1,238	Texas.
Vermont	5	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	16	2	2	5	42	Vermont.
Virginia	60	42	28	48	72	135	293	350	222	115	90	55	1,510	Virginia.
Washington	19	25	10	21	14	28	39	68	81	67	22	41	435	Washington
West Virginia	63	71	41	25	51	75	66	156	204	152	76	39	1,019	West Virginia
Wisconsin	17	23	17	23	42	17	17	19	28	28	10	20	261	Wisconsin.
Wyoming		4	6	2	2	3	6	6	5	9	2		45	Wyoming

Deaths registered as due to typhoid fever, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	15	17	13	17	14	14	51	76	49	41	22	23	352	Alabama
Arizona	1	1	3	2	5	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	33	Arizona
Arkansas	14	6	10	5	9	21	31	30	42	39	38	66	320	Arkansas
California	11	16	34	18	18	21	10	14	23	21	20	20	223	California
Colorado		5	2	2	3	3	4	16	9	12	6	3	65	Colorado
Connecticut	1	2	4		3	3	5	6	8	4		2	38	Connecticut
Delaware		1		1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	15	Delaware
District of Columbia			1					1	6	4	2	5	19	Dist of Columbia
Florida	16	9	6	9	13	14	21	18	11	12	10	18	157	Florida
Georgia	18	20	15	13	18	52	110	163	125	63	45	39	681	Georgia
Idaho	4	2	1	2	1		6	1	1	3	5	7	33	Idaho
Illinois	31	9	13	6	8	9	20	22	17	34	27	43	239	Illinois
Indiana	11	18	13	8	9	13	16	27	34	26	26	13	214	Indiana.
Iowa	7		4	5	4	6	4	10	11	5	3	5	64	Iowa.
Kansas	1	3	2	1	1	9	7	5	16	13	11	8	77	Kansas
Kentucky	30	15	23	25	19	20	23	56	65	51	45	30	402	Kentucky
Louisiana	12	18	14	17	26	41	47	40	46	36	53	51	401	Louisiana
Maine	3	2		3	2	3	8	6	5	6	7	5	50	Maine
Maryland	7	4	4	5	7	2	6	19	14	12	10	8	98	Maryland
Massachusetts	5	5	4	6	4	8	5	7	7	11	5	2	69	Massachusetts.
Michigan	4	8	16	12	18	13	15	10	14	14	15	10	149	Michigan
Minnesota		4	3	2	1	2	4	3	7	3	4	4	37	Minnesota
Missouri	12	13	8	9	12	13	18	50	59	46	27	22	289	Missouri
Montana	1		1		1		1	4	1		3	1	13	Montana
Nebraska	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	4	4	3	29	Nebraska.
Nevada								1					1	Nevada
New Jersey	5	6	6	1	4	4	8	7	12	11	9	19	92	New Jersey
New Mexico	3	3	2	2		1	5	7	7	7	7	3	47	New Mexico
New York	15	15	14	10	24	22	33	27	42	35	29	87	357	New York
North Carolina	4	2	7	13	12	24	69	65	27	19	17	11	270	North Carolina.

Deaths registered as due to typhoid fever, 1924—Continued

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	State
North Dakota	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	----	22	North Dakota
Ohio	11	11	19	8	15	14	19	24	34	23	26	20	224	Ohio
Oklahoma	13	7	6	11	9	15	19	38	47	33	33	34	265	Oklahoma
Oregon	3	3	3	5	3	2	----	6	10	5	5	4	49	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	35	24	16	19	23	18	24	35	55	45	35	27	356	Pennsylvania.
South Carolina	13	9	11	14	14	38	66	74	55	36	26	35	391	South Carolina
South Dakota	----	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	10	3	4	32	South Dakota
Tennessee	18	21	9	13	18	35	68	110	96	71	75	46	580	Tennessee
Texas	12	12	8	7	4	15	21	50	40	43	49	54	315	Texas.
Vermont	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	3	1	3	----	11	Vermont.
Virginia	15	9	4	7	10	13	34	38	24	27	21	8	210	Virginia.
Washington	3	2	4	2	1	5	7	2	7	9	5	----	47	Washington
West Virginia	18	19	10	13	14	14	16	22	28	37	22	14	227	West Virginia
Wisconsin	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	4	1	28	Wisconsin
Wyoming	----	----	1	1	2	----	1	2	----	----	4	----	11	Wyoming

Typhoid fever—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924; estimated expectancy and indicated annual rates based on the years 1917–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Estimated expectancy			1924					State
		Number of years	Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases	
Alabama	2,445,551	7	1,410	0.60	2,079	0.85	352	0.14	16.9	Alabama.
Arizona	394,331	5	71	.20	99	.25	33	.08	33.3	Arizona
Arkansas	1,834,596	7	703	.40	974	.53	320	.17	32.9	Arkansas
California	3,913,236	7	993	.29	1,777	.45	229	.06	12.9	California.
Colorado	1,004,803	7	406	.43	229	.23	65	.06	28.4	Colorado.
Connecticut	1,503,569	7	388	.28	238	.16	38	.03	16.0	Connecticut.
Delaware	232,590	4	114	.50	55	.24	15	.06	27.3	Delaware
District of Columbia	4[illegible],936	7	167	.38	133	.27	19	.04	14.3	District of Columbia.
Florida	1,068,520	6	571	.57	611	.57	157	.15	25.7	Florida
Georgia	3,028,728	5	1,092	.37	----	----	681	.22	----	Georgia.

Idaho	481,125	4	95	.21	146	.30	33	.07	22.6	Idaho.
Illinois	6,877,737	7	1,690	.26	1,469	.21	239	.03	16 3	Illinois.
Indiana	3,036,775	7	867	.29	744	.24	214	.07	28.8	Indiana.
Iowa	2,437,106						64	03		Iowa
Kansas	1,805,555	7	997	.56	582	.32	77	.04	13 2	Kansas.
Kentucky	2,475,370	2	1,146	.47	707	.29	402	.16	56.9	Kentucky.
Louisiana	1,864,385	7	1,095	.61	1,252	.67	401	.22	32.0	Louisiana.
Maine	779,900	7	210	.27	338	.43	50	06	14.8	Maine
Maryland	1,521,190	7	1,398	.96	973	.64	98	.06	10 1	Maryland
Massachusetts	4,077,599	7	844	.22	566	.14	69	.02	12.2	Massachusetts
Michigan	4,066,223	7	1,162	.31	782	.19	149	.04	19.1	Michigan
Minnesota	2,531,473	7	609	.25	336	.13	37	.01	11 0	Minnesota.
Mississippi	[1] 1,790,618	7	2,768	1 55	2,470	1.38	330	.18	13 4	Mississippi.
Missouri	3,455,376	2	734	.21	672	19	289	08	43 0	Missouri.
Montana	629,003	7	205	.37	130	.21	13	02	10 0	Montana.
Nebraska	1,344,652	6	132	.10	45	.03	29	.02	64.4	Nebraska.
Nevada	[1] 77,407	4	47	61	11	.14	1	01	9 1	Nevada
New Hampshire	448,882	4	53	.12	25	.06	19	04	76 0	New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,442,695	7	744	.23	644	19	92	03	14 3	New Jersey
New Mexico	375,669	4	348	.94	489	1 30	47	.13	9 6	New Mexico.
New York	10,974,642	7	2,705	.26	3,303	.30	357	.03	10.8	New York.
North Carolina	2,722,669	6	2,028	78	1,318	.48	270	.10	20 5	North Carolina.
North Dakota	679,232	7	145	.22	111	.16	22	03	19 8	North Dakota.
Ohio	6,219,330	7	2,489	.43	1,453	.23	224	04	15 4	Ohio
Oklahoma	2,200,307	3	638	30	1,044	.47	265	.12	25 4	Oklahoma
Oregon	834,665	7	170	22	215	.26	49	06	22 8	Oregon
Pennsylvania	9,238,986	7	3,488	40	2,092	.23	356	04	17 0	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	633,036	7	80	.13	79	12				Rhode Island
South Carolina	1,761,746	7	520	.31	450	.26	391	22	56 9	South Carolina.
South Dakota	660,956	6	88	14	169	.26	32	.05	18 9	South Dakota
Tennessee	2,408,846	2	1,130	47	1,465	.61	580	24	39 6	Tennessee.
Texas	5,018,602	6	839	.18	1,238	.25	315	.06	25 4	Texas
Vermont	[1] 352,428	7	106	30	42	.12	11	.03	26 2	Vermont
Virginia	2,423,942	7	2,194	.94	1,510	.62	210	.09	13 9	Virginia
Washington	1,456,106	7	502	.37	435	.30	47	.03	10.8	Washington
West Virginia	1,576,143	7	1,296	.88	1,019	.65	227	.14	22.3	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	2,770,291	7	351	.13	261	.09	28	.01	10.7	Wisconsin
Wyoming	216,853	7	64	33	45	.21	11	.05	24.4	Wyoming

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

Cases of typhus fever reported, 1924

State	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
California	1	2	1	2		1		2		2	5	1	17	California
Maryland	1								1		1		3	Maryland.
New York	1	1	1			1	2	1	1	2	2	1	13	New York.
Texas			2				20	12	11	10	10	4	69	Texas.

Deaths registered as due to typhus fever, 1924

State	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Georgia	1								2				3	Georgia.
New York										1			1	New York.
Texas									1				1	Texas.

Whooping cough—Average number of cases reported for the years 1922–1923, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total	State
Alabama	63	83	218	120	254	182	114	92	70	57	58	71	1,382	Alabama
Arkansas	29	24	30	37	78	83	183	103	90	52	82	88	879	Arkansas.
California	352	329	495	625	794	443	334	288	165	167	198	152	4,342	California.
Colorado	87	74	104	189	160	124	121	109	51	41	27	67	1,154	Colorado.
Connecticut	287	207	199	200	180	189	245	189	164	159	216	198	2,433	Connecticut.
Delaware	11	5	3	1	10	11	3	4	8	8	17	16	97	Delaware
District of Columbia	109	109	128	117	107	68	65	40	33	49	47	96	968	Dist. of Columbia.
Florida	15	5	18	34	64	43	17	11	15	7	14	10	253	Florida
Georgia	12	26	59	47	130	83	86	53	37	44	35	55	667	Georgia.
Idaho	5	1	12	35	20	9	6	13	5	14	3	2	125	Idaho.
Illinois	758	707	883	552	802	1,022	1,049	832	619	525	557	644	9,300	Illinois.
Kansas	98	161	384	305	206	357	316	197	118	153	235	224	2,754	Kansas.
Louisiana	50	36	182	57	76	258	45	43	26	30	30	39	872	Louisiana.
Maine	193	127	178	124	70	97	65	58	119	110	189	189	1,519	Maine.
Maryland	318	268	303	313	368	333	296	207	195	178	238	261	3,278	Maryland.

Massachusetts	929	897	1,200	909	828	533	443	429	489	485	741	835	8,718	Massachusetts.
Michigan	500	503	619	689	687	728	787	632	335	342	360	448	6,630	Michigan.
Minnesota	58	77	153	191	193	146	112	100	81	95	78	75	1,359	Minnesota
Mississippi	675	937	1,075	1,370	1,227	1,278	914	665	654	529	658	688	10,670	Mississippi
Missouri	95	79	135	163	255	415	448	310	208	162	179	234	2,653	Missouri.
Montana	12	12	19	25	21	23	25	21	18	15	27	13	234	Montana
Nebraska	18	37	70	76	96	56	34	35	34	19	18	13	506	Nebraska.
Nevada	15	12	7	2	4	1	2	3	3	1			50	Nevada
New Hampshire	28	32	29	13	19	23	15	1	10	12	15	20	217	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	565	475	525	456	500	473	479	396	295	339	400	501	5,404	New Jersey
New Mexico	18	21	25	21	21	13	5	8	9	11	8	5	165	New Mexico.
New York	1,442	1,351	1,455	1,427	1,355	1,284	1,221	1,203	1,060	1,135	1,367	1,567	15,867	New York
North Carolina	721	898	1,149	1,250	1,502	1,238	1,108	702	595	619	817	891	11,490	North Carolina.
North Dakota	19	11	20	13	18	25	11	14	15	20	28	25	219	North Dakota.
Ohio	653	655	866	815	1,032	1,037	1,124	800	473	417	410	535	8,517	Ohio
Oregon	22	17	16	24	82	30	23	14	15	15	10	6	274	Oregon
Pennsylvania	986	984	1,285	1,300	1,139	1,225	1,175	985	928	837	910	1,069	12,823	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	22	28	35	21	39	32	35	27	25	30	30	20	344	Rhode Island
South Carolina	11	22	35	80	30	55	28	42	20	23	102	49	497	South Carolina.
South Dakota	14	11	15	14	11	16	13	15	19	17	53	49	247	South Dakota.
Tennessee	158	205	144	387	109	177	94	106	126	87	83	178	1,854	Tennessee.
Texas	38	82	121	166	169	270	198	163	72	54	45	69	1,447	Texas
Vermont	202	118	78	89	120	119	91	127	140	213	302	298	1,897	Vermont.
Washington	159	169	270	328	340	243	182	160	78	91	59	62	2,141	Washington
West Virginia	66	49	79	73	86	117	165	117	144	78	95	130	1,199	West Virginia
Wisconsin	472	339	338	454	603	484	1,098	706	410	423	603	608	6,558	Wisconsin
Wyoming	8	13	11	5	12	4	6	7	13	26	23	50	178	Wyoming

Cases of whooping cough reported, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	174	305	482	247	293	168	216	169	69	106	64	130	2,423	Alabama.
Arizona	2	7	2	4	1	3	3	4	8	8	14	28	84	Arizona
Arkansas	287	200	192	179	226	194	117	114	70	83	40	84	1,786	Arkansas
California	203	359	180	239	211	215	309	240	189	307	320	404	3,176	California
Colorado	81	71	78	100	181	182	178	118	91	18	34	58	1,190	Colorado
Connecticut	313	188	187	107	109	74	212	148	171	204	302	222	2,237	Connecticut
Delaware	33	25	13	19	40	15	11	4	5	4	4	8	181	Delaware
District of Columbia	51	38	53	32	53	19	52	45	29	25	36	54	487	Dist of Columbia.
Florida	31	64	51	77	64	47	32	33	9	10	20	5	443	Florida
Georgia	193	238	176	90	46	49	34	44	7	27	27	15	946	Georgia
Idaho	13	23	15	8	6	11	38	7	5	4			130	Idaho
Illinois	579	620	680	550	528	524	847	782	662	641	875	950	8,238	Illinois.
Indiana	362	396	394	274	326	157	123	258	78	108	89	79	2,644	Indiana.
Iowa	100	47	66	23	18	11	7	2	15	3	4	40	336	Iowa.
Kansas	556	484	505	375	295	277	265	167	76	132	125	102	3,359	Kansas.
Kentucky	130	78	130	79	106	28	77	29	21	37	67	32	744	Kentucky
Louisiana	29	98	46	27	31	25	30	22	25	15	21	20	389	Louisiana.
Maine	279	204	311	106	121	60	66	81	58	172	48	31	1,537	Maine
Maryland	220	179	245	175	171	177	247	237	193	275	337	279	2,735	Maryland.
Massachusetts	547	461	422	394	378	223	261	251	222	231	305	367	4,062	Massachusetts.
Michigan	291	224	348	342	298	388	547	556	453	291	302	324	4,364	Michigan
Minnesota	78	123	135	179	184	151	127	87	95	76	121	115	1,471	Minnesota.
Mississippi	962	1,342	1,902	1,262	1,334	1,225	840	548	390	439	417	374	11,035	Mississippi.
Missouri	367	263	300	247	76	175	127	102	73	62	47	27	1 866	Missouri
Montana	40	62	55	14	28	31	74	37	45	9	25	65	485	Montana.
Nebraska	75	81	41	24	37	11	51	23	10	8	12	9	382	Nebraska.
Nevada				10	1	2				1	2	10	26	Nevada
New Hampshire	37	44	46	19	8		3		6	1		2	166	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	526	386	483	581	572	636	890	818	729	591	704	1,026	7,937	New Jersey.
New Mexico	15	31	15	10	32	6	7	13	216	21	10	3	379	New Mexico.
New York	2,210	2,008	2,086	2,016	1,975	1,864	2,161	1,796	1,560	1,377	1,126	1,440	21,619	New York.
North Carolina	2,228	1,708	1,523	1,330	1,307	1,071	1,010	688	470	446	360	454	12,945	North Carolina.
North Dakota	35	73	76	68	58	50	32	36	59	86	37	6	616	North Dakota.
Ohio	953	1,054	1,209	1,151	1,235	1,067	1,163	726	515	435	502	598	10,608	Ohio
Oklahoma	6	112	4		15	6	15		9	43	19	139	368	Oklahoma.
Oregon	23	13	41	50	34	7	15	10	19	3		16	231	Oregon
Pennsylvania	1,325	1,411	1,663	1,293	1,195	1,013	1,383	1,280	1,111	1,077	1,201	1,120	15,072	Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island	80	24	18	9	5	7	13	8	7	7	14	8	200	Rhode Island.
South Carolina	67	107	107	155	121	103	35	26	24	20	20	8	793	South Carolina.
South Dakota	123	69	57	27	30	23	56	41	30	28	19	20	523	South Dakota.

Tennessee	356	394	525	306	313	339	261	93	150	115	108	196	3,156	Tennessee.
Texas	78	290	154	125	183	170	191	129	236	154	255	104	2,159	Texas.
Vermont	486	230	128	185	77	116	92	69	99	65	167	134	1,848	Vermont
Virginia	2,675	2,487	2,189	2,201	1,824	1,549	1,334	886	405	699	698	763	17,710	Virginia.
Washington	65	80	128	76	55	50	76	54	52	37	27	33	733	Washington.
West Virginia	339	472	564	580	374	414	261	172	84	44	88	155	3,547	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	663	609	741	574	566	467	489	452	604	422	507	441	6,535	Wisconsin.
Wyoming	86	24	32	8	31	5	17	20	21	19	6		269	Wyoming.

Deaths registered as due to whooping cough, 1924

State	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	State
Alabama	24	41	42	50	44	44	48	33	19	19	13	17	394	Alabama.
Arizona		5	3	2	8	4	6	6	2	4	2		42	Arizona.
Arkansas	10	20	18	10	24	22	11	15	2	8	15	16	171	Arkansas
California	6	13	14	10	12	20	23	16	15	9	5	21	164	California.
Colorado	2	3	1	5	10	9	5	6	4	10	3	4	62	Colorado
Connecticut	9	11	6	5	7	4	2	5	9	7	6	6	77	Connecticut
Delaware	3	1	1	3	1	1	2		1		3	1	17	Delaware
District of Columbia	3		1			1	2	1		2	1	2	13	Dist of Columbia
Florida	13	12	18	20	10	10	6	3	6	5	3	5	111	Florida
Georgia	25	20	29	28	75	66	53	40	32	20	20	27	435	Georgia
Idaho	2	1	2	1	2	9	3		1	1	1		23	Idaho
Illinois	30	39	49	48	24	21	31	24	29	13	18	23	349	Illinois
Indiana	37	38	64	48	34	17	11	14	17	7	4	4	295	Indiana
Iowa	19	11	22	21	16	3	11	6	2	1	5	3	120	Iowa
Kansas	15	12	16	14	10	10	5	4	4	1	9	13	113	Kansas
Kentucky	41	41	55	27	19	16	17	18	17	14	13	13	291	Kentucky.
Louisiana	12	7	14	13	12	17	20	13	6	5	7	9	135	Louisiana
Maine	13	16	10	13	12	5	3	1	3	2	2	4	84	Maine
Maryland	9	13	23	15	12	11	7	11	16	4	7	13	141	Maryland
Massachusetts	21	24	10	11	11	8	17	11	10	10	4	8	145	Massachusetts.
Michigan	7	12	18	14	19	12	17	27	18	8	7	10	169	Michigan
Minnesota	18	15	24	13	14	13	9	10	5	2	3	7	133	Minnesota
Missouri	48	45	59	50	29	17	30	18	8	8	9	5	326	Missouri
Montana	2	4	2	2	3	3	8	1					25	Montana
Nebraska	7	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	28	Nebraska

Deaths registered as due to whooping cough, 1924—Continued

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	State
New Jersey	8	14	19	19	15	19	27	34	27	26	20	39	267	New Jersey.
New Mexico		2	3	6	1	2	1	2	1	1			19	New Mexico
New York	55	52	67	56	65	64	69	59	71	33	42	44	677	New York
North Carolina	50	48	59	51	48	74	44	29	16	20	15	21	475	North Carolina.
North Dakota			1	4	7	5	1	3	2	1	2	1	27	North Dakota.
Ohio	33	41	76	69	52	42	46	33	20	14	16	20	462	Ohio
Oklahoma	3	8	7	9	16	10	13	5	8	13	5	8	105	Oklahoma
Oregon	2		3	2	4	2	1	1					15	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	59	66	99	73	53	35	47	51	46	40	26	38	633	Pennsylvania
South Carolina	10	10	12	11	15	22	19	19	14	4	6	5	147	South Carolina.
South Dakota	6	10	2	8	2	7		2		2		2	41	South Dakota
Tennessee	16	24	35	19	22	23	36	22	14	21	26	10	268	Tennessee
Texas	4	8	14	12	20	17	5	13	7	5	3	6	114	Texas
Vermont	1	6	1	3		4		1	3	2	4	1	26	Vermont
Virginia	40	65	62	58	60	53	46	37	31	17	25	18	512	Virginia
Washington		1	4	3	6	3	1	3	1		2		24	Washington.
West Virginia	28	33	52	56	33	28	19	23	13	21	7	13	326	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	16	14	15	12	19	14	7	8	3	7	4	8	127	Wisconsin.
Wyoming		1	2	1	1			1					6	Wyoming

Whooping cough—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity and mortality rates, 1924; average and indicated annual rates based on the years 1922–1923

State	Estimated population July 1, 1924	Average, 1922–23		1924					State
		Cases	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported	Cases per 1,000 inhabitants	Deaths registered	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	Cases reported for each death registered	
Alabama	2,445,551	1,382	0.57	2,423	0.99	394	0.16	6.1	Alabama.
Arizona	394,331			84	.21	42	.11	2.0	Arizona.
Arkansas	1,834,596	879	.49	1,786	.97	171	.09	10.4	Arkansas.
California	3,913,236	4,342	1.16	3,176	.81	164	.04	19.4	California.
Colorado	1,004,803	1,154	1.17	1,190	1.18	62	.06	19.2	Colorado.

Hawaii[1]—*Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924*

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.															
Cases	23	12	4	1	2		3	2		2	4		53	0.19	
Deaths	10	4	1		1		2	1		1		1	21	.07	39.6
Chicken pox															
Cases	11	24	28	38	75	29	11	16	15	11	12	13	283	.99	
Deaths						1							1	.00	.4
Diphtheria:															
Cases	11	28	19	23	20	10	30	12	14	20	9	27	223	.87	
Deaths		7	3	2	6	2	6	2	3	2	2	3	38	.13	17.0
Influenza															
Cases	91	147	21	36	20	16	13	22	22	18	8	57	471	1.85	
Deaths	4	4	6	3	6	4	1	3	1	3	3	3	40	.14	8.5
Malaria.															
Cases						5		1	1		1		3	.01	
Measles:															
Cases	15	10	9	9	32	35	28	14	4	6	12	8	182	.64	
Deaths		1			2	1	2						6	.02	3.3
Mumps.															
Deaths										1			1	.00	
Pneumonia (all forms):															
Deaths	64	59	50	44	52	32	46	32	36	35	38	30	535	[illegible]	
Poliomyelitis:															
Deaths											1	1	2	.01	
Scarlet fever:															
Cases	3	1	2		4	2					1	1	14	.05	
Deaths	1												1	.00	7.1
Smallpox:															
Cases	2	1											3	.01	
Deaths													0		
Tuberculosis (all forms):															
Cases	88	78	100	83	94	121	89	80	67	72	81	77	1,027	3.60	
Deaths	39	31	41	29	34	30	25	31	27	31	34	33	385	1.35	37.5
Tuberculosis (pulmonary):															
Cases	79	66	53	74	82	105	81	71	65	67	67	63	903	3.16	
Deaths	35	29	37	27	27	27	22	25	25	28	30	25	340	[illegible]	[illegible]
Typhoid fever:															
Cases	11	12	7	18	17	11	9	6	7	4	5	12	119	.47	
Deaths	2	1	2	3	3	7		3	2			2	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whooping cough:															
Cases	35	53	31	12	20	45	49	24	4	3	5	1	201	[illegible]	
Deaths	1	3	3	2		2	1		1		1		14	.05	4.5

[1] Estimated population July 1, 1924, 255,576.

New York City[1]*—Cases reported, deaths registered, and indicated morbidity, mortality, and fatality rates, 1924*

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Fatalities per 100 cases
Anthrax:															
Cases			1										1		
Deaths													0		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.															
Cases	15	12	10	24	10	15	19	14	10	10	10	7	156	03	
Deaths	6	8	9	13	7	9	12	8	2	9	10	11	104	02	66.7
Chicken pox:															
Cases	1,155	1,048	1,200	1,000	857	767	230	108	83	318	636	858	8,260	1.37	
Deaths		1	1	4	1	4	3						14	.00	0.2
Dengue:															
Deaths			1										1	00	
Diphtheria:															
Cases	985	875	900	977	1,062	1,139	780	443	428	504	648	946	9,687	1 61	
Deaths	71	78	82	73	72	65	53	28	25	37	52	78	714	.12	7.4
Influenza.															
Cases	258	360	362	239	69	38	15	16	34	47	175	140	1,753	.29	
Deaths	63	79	88	62	42	14	7	8	14	45	43	84	549	.09	31.3
Malaria:															
Cases	4	4	1	4	3	9	4	1	3	2		4	39	.01	
Deaths		1				1	1			1			4	.00	10.3
Measles:															
Cases	2,485	4,369	8,248	8,669	5,609	2,906	660	127	72	76	120	220	33,561	5.58	
Deaths	28	53	126	139	92	44	14	4	2	2	1	1	506	08	1.5
Mumps:															
Cases	676	685	1,139	1,181	855	642	188	50	54	58	78	86	5,692	95	
Deaths													0		
Pellagra:															
Deaths				1	3		2	1		1	1		9	.00	
Pneumonia (all forms):															
Cases	1,705	1,920	2,263	2,272	1,709	1,391	814	561	481	1,256	1,724	2,498	18,594	3 09	
Deaths	1,014	1,015	1,157	1,044	852	605	383	325	347	618	784	1,008	9,152	1.52	49.2
Poliomyelitis:															
Cases	7	5	3	4	4	6	10	41	76	97	68	23	344	.06	
Deaths	2	1	1	2	3	6		8	18	27	15	7	90	.01	26.2
Rabies (in animals)	1		1		1	1	1	1	2	3		1	12		
Scarlet fever:															
Cases	1,017	1,017	1,163	1,163	1,066	679	260	122	144	307	536	925	8,399	1.40	
Deaths	6	12	14	15	9	5	3	3	1	1	4	7	80	.01	1.0
Septic sore throat:															
Deaths	3	4	5	4	8	4	2	4		1	5	13	53	.01	

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 5, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended December 5, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, December 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Dec. 5, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	62, 275, 844	57, 890, 437
Number of death claims	11, 651	10, 658
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 8	9. 6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended December 5, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, December 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City	Week ended Dec. 5, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Dec. 5, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Dec 5, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (66 cities)	7, 139	12 9	13 0	764	847	[3] 61
Akron	37			6	7	67
Albany [4]	35	15 2	9 2	5	0	100
Atlanta	67			11	9	
White	38			4		
Colored	29	(5)		7		
Baltimore [4]	221	14 5	14. 5	22	38	66
White	156			9		33
Colored	65	(5)		13		209
Birmingham	57	14 5	23 6	9	14	
White	25			2		
Colored	32	(5)		7		
Boston	225	15 0	14 4	20	22	53
Bridgeport	32			2	6	32
Buffalo	163	15 8	12 2	20	14	81
Cambridge	31	14 4	21 0	2	6	33
Camden	42	17 0	12. 4	8	1	127
Chicago [4]	694	12 1	11 0	75	81	66
Cincinnati	121	15 4	16 9	10	18	59
Cleveland	204	11 4	11. 1	18	22	45
Columbus	83	15. 5	14. 0	6	7	55
Dallas	37	10 0	13 0	9	6	
White	29			9		
Colored	8	(5)		0		
Denver	86	16 0	17. 2	9	18	
Des Moines	36	12. 6	10. 4	0	2	0
Detroit	298	12. 5	9 8	44	42	70
Duluth	16	7 5	8. 7	2	1	43
El Paso	25	12. 4	16. 1	4	7	
Erie	23			4	0	78
Fall River [4]	42	18 1	13. 4	7	3	102
Flint	17	6. 8	5. 5	4	3	63
Fort Worth	25	8 6	6. 3	2	2	
White	22			2		
Colored	3	(5)		0		
Grand Rapids	40	13 6	13. 0	6	5	94
Houston	52	16 4	8 5	7	6	
White	33			5		
Colored	19	(5)		2		
Indianapolis	111	16. 1	9 7	8	7	57
Jersey City	56	9. 3	13 2	6	9	43
Kansas City, Kans	28	11 8	12. 4	4	1	79
White	20			3		67
Colored	8	(5)		1		184

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population

[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[3] Data for 60 cities.

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Dec. 4, 1925.

[5] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended December 5, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index December 9, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)—Continued

City	Week ended Dec. 5, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1921	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Dec. 5, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Dec 5, 1925	Corresponding week 1924	
Kansas City, Mo	106	15 0	10 7	5	10	----------
Los Angeles	236	----------	----------	18	29	49
Louisville	72	14 5	15. 9	5	3	42
White	53	----------	----------	4	----------	38
Colored	19	(5)	----------	1	----------	68
Lowell	32	14. 3	13. 1	4	6	69
Lynn	18	9. 0	9 1	2	1	50
Memphis	66	19 7	19 7	8	8	----------
White	30	----------	----------	4	----------	----------
Colored	36	(5)	----------	4	----------	----------
Milwaukee	109	11. 3	11 1	22	17	102
Minneapolis	94	11 5	15. 6	12	13	64
Nashville [4]	43	16 5	13 9	5	8	----------
White	28	----------	----------	2	----------	----------
Colored	15	(5)	----------	3	----------	----------
New Bedford	28	10 8	9. 0	4	3	66
New Haven	49	14. 3	13. 8	7	4	91
New Orleans	147	18. 5	20. 0	14	13	----------
White	93	----------	----------	11	----------	----------
Colored	54	(5)	----------	3	----------	----------
New York	1,302	11. 1	12 0	128	169	51
Bronx Borough	122	7 0	10 2	10	20	30
Brooklyn Borough	448	10 4	10 6	49	46	50
Manhattan Borough	585	13. 5	13 6	58	86	60
Queens Borough	99	9 0	11 4	10	13	46
Richmond Borough	48	18. 7	25 1	1	4	18
Newark, N. J	110	12 7	11 1	14	14	64
Norfolk	34	----------	----------	2	7	37
White	22	----------	----------	2	----------	59
Colored	12	(5)	----------	0	----------	0
Oakland	63	12 9	17 3	7	7	80
Oklahoma City	16	----------	----------	3	0	----------
Omaha	66	16 3	17. 3	7	7	72
Paterson	31	11. 4	13. 0	6	6	101
Philadelphia	558	14. 7	15 7	63	60	79
Pittsburgh	182	15 0	14. 8	28	23	93
Portland, Oreg	69	12 7	11. 3	3	3	30
Providence	50	10. 6	15. 2	6	6	48
Richmond	54	15. 1	15 0	7	4	84
White	37	----------	----------	3	----------	54
Colored	17	(5)	----------	4	----------	143
Rochester	63	9. 9	11. 7	6	7	48
St. Louis	223	14. 2	14. 5	16	17	----------
St. Paul	57	12. 1	11. 5	2	3	17
Salt Lake City [4]	29	11. 5	12. 6	3	0	45
San Antonio	47	12. 4	17. 2	7	17	----------
San Diego	36	17. 7	14. 6	3	3	70
San Francisco	145	13 6	13. 3	4	6	28
Schenectady	26	13. 3	12. 5	2	1	56
Seattle	52	----------	----------	0	2	0
Somerville	24	12. 3	9. 9	3	1	79
Spokane	24	11. 5	12 5	1	4	22
Springfield, Mass	29	9. 9	9. 1	6	4	89
Syracuse	42	11 4	12 8	6	7	75
Tacoma	21	10. 5	10. 6	0	1	0
Toledo	61	11. 1	14. 9	3	13	27
Trenton	50	19. 7	18 9	9	7	148
Washington, D C	145	15 2	15 3	14	14	79
White	95	----------	----------	4	----------	32
Colored	50	(5)	----------	10	----------	183
Waterbury	18	----------	----------	2	3	43
Wilmington, Del	32	13 7	14 8	3	4	68
Worcester	49	12 8	12 8	5	11	57
Yonkers	19	8 9	6 7	2	0	44
Youngstown	23	7 5	10. 1	5	7	61

[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Dec. 4, 1925.

[5] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans, 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended December 12, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	33
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	29
Influenza	118
Malaria	18
Measles	4
Mumps	23
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	9
Pneumonia	113
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	16
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	9

ARIZONA	
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	5
Measles	2
Mumps	33
Paratyphoid fever	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	25
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid fever	5

ARKANSAS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	2
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	43
Malaria	28
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	4
Scarlet fever	13

ARKANSAS—continued	Cases
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	[illegible]
Tuberculosis	[illegible]
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	6

CALIFORNIA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Los Angeles	4
Oakland	2
Chicken pox	338
Diphtheria	88
Influenza	24
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Los Angeles County	1
San Gabriel	1
Measles	32
Mumps	240
Poliomyelitis:	
Compton	1
Fresno County	2
San Francisco	1
Scarlet fever	122
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	8
Oakland†	16
Sacramento	11
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	72

CONNECTICUT	
Chicken pox	104
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	1
Diphtheria	58
German measles	3
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	142
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	1

CONNECTICUT—continued	Cases
Pneumonia (broncho)	24
Pneumonia (lobar)	55
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	63
Septic sore throat	33
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	20
DELAWARE	
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	4
Measles	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	3
Whooping cough	19
FLORIDA	
Chicken pox	13
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	13
Malaria	22
Measles	5
Mumps	20
Pneumonia	14
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	6
GEORGIA	
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	23
Dysentery	7
Hookworm disease	7
Influenza	198
Malaria	23
Measles	4
Mumps	20
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	7
Pneumonia	75
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	6
Septic sore throat	6
Smallpox	7
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid fever	30
Whooping cough	8
ILLINOIS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Cook County	2
Gallatin County	1
Sangamon County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	67
Sangamon County	5
Scattering	26
Influenza	23
Measles	118
Pneumonia	228

ILLINOIS—continued	Cases
Poliomyelitis:	
Iroquois County	1
Rock Island County	1
Scarlet fever	351
Smallpox:	
McLean County	8
Scattering	3
Tuberculosis	265
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	7
Scattering	33
Whooping cough	110
INDIANA	
Anthrax—Jennings County	1
Chicken pox	66
Diphtheria	49
Dysentery	21
Influenza	24
Measles	42
Pneumonia	10
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	216
Smallpox	23
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	60
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	28
IOWA	
Chicken pox	83
Diphtheria	41
German measles	2
Measles	3
Mumps	18
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	62
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	17
KANSAS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Colby	1
Eureka	1
Chicken pox	111
Diphtheria	25
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	11
Mumps	18
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	54
Poliomyelitis—Haven	1
Scarlet fever:	
Kansas City	9
Scattering	52
Smallpox	4
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	45

LOUISIANA	Cases
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	25
Malaria	6
Pneumonia	29
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	15
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	43
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	11

MAINE	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	18
Diphtheria	2
Measles	3
Mumps	19
Pneumonia	11
Scarlet fever	16
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	17

MARYLAND[1]	
Chicken pox	138
Diphtheria	42
German measles	3
Influenza	36
Measles	289
Mumps	18
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia (broncho)	26
Pneumonia (lobar)	63
Rabies	1
Scarlet fever	42
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	88
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	41

MASSACHUSETTS	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	280
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	5
Diphtheria	101
German measles	20
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	1,258
Mumps	38
Ophthalmia neonatorum	17
Pneumonia (lobar)	159
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	222
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	105
Tuberculosis (other forms)	21
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	204

MICHIGAN	Cases
Diphtheria	143
Measles	271
Pneumonia	196
Scarlet fever	385
Smallpox	13
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	189

MINNESOTA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	154
Diphtheria	42
Measles	2
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	236
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	13

MISSISSIPPI	
Diphtheria	22
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	11

MISSOURI	
Chicken pox	110
Diphtheria	69
Influenza	12
Measles	4
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	140
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	4
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	35
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	12

MONTANA	
Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	108
Scarlet fever	42
Smallpox	15
Trachoma	10
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	10

NEBRASKA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	10
Lethargic encephalitis	1

[1] Week ended Friday.

NEBRASKA—continued

	Cases
Measles	
Mumps	9
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	12
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	17

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	448
Diphtheria	119
Dysentery	1
Influenza	13
Malaria	2
Measles	379
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	127
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	148
Trichinosis	1
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	44

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	24
Conjunctivitis	3
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	9
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	47
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	9

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Diphtheria	85
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	775
Pneumonia	331
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	181
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	232

NORTH CAROLINA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	125
Diphtheria	60
German measles	4
Measles	35
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	67
Smallpox	10
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	66

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Canadian County	1
Tillman County	1
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	41
Influenza	103
Malaria	29
Measles	4
Mumps	3
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	73
Poliomyelitis—Marshall County	1
Scarlet fever	36
Smallpox	7
Typhoid fever	34
Whooping cough	22

OREGON

Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	
Portland	13
Scattering	13
Influenza	3
Measles	4
Mumps	27
Pneumonia	[2] 6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	
Portland	14
Scattering	34
Smallpox	
Portland	0
Scattering	21
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	27

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	12
German measles	2
Influenza	3
Measles	216
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	7
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever—Providence	1
Whooping cough	15

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	8
Mumps	62
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	71
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	6

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[2] Deaths

TENNESSEE

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—White County	1
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	25
Influenza	31
Malaria	10
Mumps	2
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	42
Scarlet fever	27
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	22

TEXAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	65
Influenza	30
Mumps	2
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	21
Tuberculosis	16
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	30

UTAH

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	134
Diphtheria	21
Measles	4
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox—Cedar City	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	16

VERMONT

Chicken pox	42
Measles	12
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Whooping cough	18

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Spokane	1
Thurston County	1
Chicken pox	130
Diphtheria	29
German measles	4
Measles	6
Mumps	22
Poliomyelitis—Tacoma	1
Scarlet fever	81

WASHINGTON—continued

	Cases
Smallpox:	
Tacoma	21
Yakima County	19
Scattering	42
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	28

WEST VIRGINIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Hinton	1
Wheeling	1
Diphtheria	13
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever:	
Charleston	1
Clarksburg	1
Fairmont	1
Hinton	3
Huntington	5
Montgomery	1
Weston	1

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	192
Diphtheria	41
German measles	1
Mumps	32
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Pneumonia	14
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	16
Whooping cough	43
Scattering	
Chicken pox	101
Diphtheria	38
German measles	10
Influenza	28
Measles	109
Mumps	97
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	148
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	101

WYOMING

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Sheridan County	1
Chicken pox	32
Diphtheria	2
German measles	8
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Mumps	11
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox—Sweetwater County	7
Whooping cough	6

Reports for Week Ended December 5, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	31
Measles	4
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	15
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	10

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	6

NORTH DAKOTA—continued

	Cases
German measles	4
Influenza	10
Measles	6
Mumps	36
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	83
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	25

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
October, 1925										
Arkansas	1	47	109	256	3	28	2	16	1	132
Hawaii	--------	24	8	--------	14	--------	--------	2	--------	0
Michigan	--------	474	22	--------	160	--------	10	667	13	216
November, 1925										
Arizona	--------	26	1	--------	5	--------	4	61	0	30
Connecticut	1	173	29	--------	261	--------	3	185	0	17
Michigan	--------	474	16	--------	411	--------	13	875	18	81
Vermont	0	22	0	0	14	0	9	91	0	1

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	1,841
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	192
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2,053
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov. 6, 1925

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Nov. 28, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	558
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Nov 28, 1925	76, 555
Number of rats found to be plague infected	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Nov 28, 1925	27, 800

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria —For the week ended November 28, 1925, 37 States reported 1,660 cases of diphtheria For the week ended November 29, 1924, the same States reported 1,978 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000 reported 886 cases of diphtheria for the week ended November 28, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 965 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,469 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 2,580 cases of measles for the week ended November 28, 1925, and 848 cases of this disease for the week ended November 29, 1924. One hundred and two cities reported 1,179 cases of measles for the week this year, and 325 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis —The health officers of 38 States reported 38 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 28, 1925. The same States reported 83 cases for the week ended November 29, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-seven States—this year, 2,837 cases, last year, 2,997 cases. One hundred and two cities—this year, 1,135 cases; last year, 1,279 cases; estimated expectancy, 939 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended November 28, 1925, 37 States reported 467 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 614 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 89 cases; 1924, 213 cases; estimated expectancy, 42 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Four hundred and ninety-five cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended November 28, 1925, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 454 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities reported 76 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 161 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 99 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 95 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows: 1925, 754 deaths; 1924, 752.

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland	73,129	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire									
Concord	22,408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manchester	81,383	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont									
Barre	[1] 10,008	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington	23,613	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts									
Boston	770,400	46	64	13	3	3	85	5	10
Fall River	120,912	1	5	1	1	0	71	2	3
Springfield	144,227	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	4
Worcester	191,927	2	6	4	0	0	27	0	6
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	14	5	0	1	113	0	6
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	2	11	11	1	0	20	0	4
Hartford	[1] 138,036	6	10	1	0	0	13	0	8
New Haven	172,967	20	4	0	0	0	3	1	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	19	31	9	4	0	2	1	15
New York	5,927,625	170	190	150	12	9	377	21	157
Rochester	317,867	14	6	7	1	0	17	0	5
Syracuse	184,511	10	13	1	0	0	1	11	7
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	5	5	4	0	0	4	0	5
Newark	438,699	29	18	8	0	0	9	2	12
Trenton	127,390	7	6	0	1	1	0	1	2
Pennsylvania									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	134	76	101	0	3	54	9	47
Pittsburgh	613,442	28	34	17	0	3	6	0	33
Reading	110,917	13	6	2	0	0	2	0	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	11	21	7	0	3	0	0	10
Cleveland	888,519	55	50	71	2	0	74	2	27
Columbus	261,082	7	14	2	2	1	1	0	4
Toledo	268,338	16	18	10	0	0	13	0	2
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	2
Indianapolis	342,718	15	22	11	0	0	10	0	7
South Bend	76,709	17	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
Terre Haute	68,939	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois									
Chicago	2,886,121	120	211	77	1	2	8	7	42
Peoria	79,675	9	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Springfield	61,833	5	4	2	0	0	1	6	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Michigan:									
Detroit	1,155,000	2	79	26	2	1	70	4	27
Flint	117,968	12	16	2	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Rapids	145,947	17	6	1	2	0	1	0	4
Wisconsin									
Madison	42,519	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	189	30	15	0	0	3	17	8
Racine	64,393	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	106,289	23	5	0	0	0	1	0	4
Minneapolis	409,125	80	29	19	0	0	3	1	6
St Paul	241,891	17	22	14	0	0	2	2	6
Iowa									
Davenport	61,262	1	2	4	0	------	0	0	------
Sioux City	79,662	8	3	3	0	------	1	0	------
Waterloo	39,667	2	1	0	0	------	2	------	------
Missouri									
Kansas City	351,819	36	15	4	2	1	1	1	6
St Joseph	78,232	10	5	0	0	0	1	0	8
St Louis	803,853	31	66	39	0	0	2	0	------
North Dakota									
Fargo	24,841	3	0	1	0	0	0	30	1
Grand Forks	14,547	1	1	0	0	------	1	0	------
South Dakota									
Aberdeen	15,829	14	0	0	0	------	0	20	------
Sioux Falls	29,206	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska									
Lincoln	58,761	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	204,382	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	6
Kansas									
Topeka	52,555	16	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Wichita	79,261	16	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington	117,728	3	3	8	0	0	1	0	2
Maryland									
Baltimore	773,580	98	44	26	12	2	100	55	18
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia									
Washington	[1] 437,571	19	26	24	2	1	3	0	6
Virginia:									
Lynchburg	30,277	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Norfolk	159,089	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	4
Richmond	181,044	1	15	18	0	0	1	2	3
Roanoke	55,502	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	4
West Virginia:									
Charleston	45,597	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	2
Huntington	57,918	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
North Carolina									
Raleigh	29,171	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	1
South Carolina.									
Charleston	71,245	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	39,688	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia.									
Atlanta	222,963	2	7	8	34	2	0	1	19
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	4	0	7	0	0	1	1
Florida:									
St. Petersburg	24,403	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tampa	56,050	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky									
Covington	57,877	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Louisville	257,671	6	13	5	2	0	0	0	8
Tennessee									
Memphis	170,067	7	14	3	0	1	0	0	10
Nashville	121,128	0	6	4	0	0	4	0	5
Alabama									
Birmingham	195,901	4	7	4	10	2	2	0	7
Mobile	63,858	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	2
Montgomery	45,383	0	1	3	0	0	0	14	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith	30,635	3	2	2	0	--------	0	0	--------
Little Rock	70,916	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana									
New Orleans	404,575	0	12	6	10	3	1	0	17
Shreveport	54,590	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City	101,150	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Texas									
Dallas	177,274	7	14	13	1	0	0	0	4
Galveston	46,877	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	0	5	11	0	1	0	0	4
San Antonio	184,727	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	6
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Great Falls	27,787	5	2	1	0	0	0	81	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	[1] 12,668	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:									
Boise	22,806	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	22	15	2	0	1	1	0	10
Pueblo	43,519	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	16,648	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	33,899	--------	--------	2	0	0	0	--------	8
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	37	4	0	0	0	0	11	3
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	20	7	2	0	--------	4	18	--------
Spokane	104,573	41	5	4	0	--------	0	0	--------
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	8	7	8	0	0	2	4	6
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	15	40	38	7	0	2	6	18
Sacramento	69,950	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	1
San Francisco	539,038	42	23	7	1	1	2	6	7

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Scarlet fever: Cases reported	Smallpox: Cases, estimated expectancy	Smallpox: Cases reported	Smallpox: Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever: Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever: Cases reported	Typhoid fever: Deaths reported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland	1	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	22
New Hampshire:											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Manchester	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Vermont:											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts:											
Boston	36	47	0	0	0	12	2	0	1	82	207
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	27
Springfield	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	43
Worcester	10	11	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	--------
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Providence	9	7	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	9	67
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	29
Hartford	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	38
New Haven	5	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	41
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	17	13	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	8	115
New York	117	97	0	0	0	[1] 101	19	19	2	17	1,314
Rochester	10	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	63
Syracuse	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	43
New Jersey:											
Camden	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Newark	16	13	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	4	96
Trenton	2	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	32
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	52	66	0	0	0	31	6	3	0	21	412
Pittsburgh	29	79	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	174
Reading	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	14	15	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	98
Cleveland	28	16	2	0	0	15	3	1	1	3	217
Columbus	10	8	1	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	69
Toledo	15	16	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	45
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	30
Indianapolis	11	16	3	35	0	1	0	0	1	2	93
South Bend	3	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
Terre Haute	3	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	21
Illinois:											
Chicago	118	116	1	1	0	43	5	2	0	20	610
Peoria	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Springfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11
Michigan:											
Detroit	70	67	2	0	0	18	3	0	0	26	262
Flint	10	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	27
Grand Rapids	8	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	36	31
Wisconsin:											
Madison	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6
Milwaukee	29	9	1	0	0	8	1	1	1	20	93
Racine	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	11
Superior	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	18	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	8	28
Minneapolis	33	71	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	90
St. Paul	18	32	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	55

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[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd.											
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	1	0	3	....	....	0	0	....	0	....
Sioux City	3	0	1	1	....	....	0	0	....	0	....
Waterloo	3	6	0	1	....	....	0	1	....	3	....
Missouri:											
Kansas City	10	13	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	10	98
St. Joseph	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	30
St. Louis	32	56	0	0	0	10	3	2	1	5	209
North Dakota:											
Fargo	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7
Grand Forks	1	0	1	0	....	....	0	0	....	8	....
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	1	2	0	0	....	....	0	0	....	1	....
Sioux Falls	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska:											
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	16
Omaha	4	8	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	48
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	3	19
Wichita	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	30
Maryland:											
Baltimore	20	12	0	0	0	18	4	5	2	23	103
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dist. of Columbia:											
Washington	18	21	0	0	0	12	3	4	1	7	121
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Norfolk	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	....
Richmond	7	15	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	59
Roanoke	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	15
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	18
Huntington	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	20
Wheeling	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Wilmington	1	....	0	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Winston-Salem	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	33
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	....
Greenville	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	81
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	25
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	20
Louisville	4	7	1	1	0	9	2	0	1	5	76
Tennessee:											
Memphis	4	14	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	54
Nashville	3	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	36
Alabama:											
Birmingham	5	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	70
Mobile	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
Montgomery	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas											
Fort Smith	2	1	0	0	------	------	1	0	------	0	------
Little Rock	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	------
Louisiana											
New Orleans	6	9	1	1	0	10	2	2	1	2	132
Shreveport	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	24
Oklahoma											
Oklahoma City	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	22
Texas											
Dallas	4	10	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	14	39
Galveston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Houston	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	52
San Antonio	1	4	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	62
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Great Falls	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Missoula	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Idaho:											
Boise	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Colorado:											
Denver	9	11	5	0	0	10	1	0	0	16	76
Pueblo	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
New Mexico											
Albuquerque	1	8	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	9
Arizona											
Phoenix	------	5	------	0	0	13	------	0	0	------	31
Utah											
Salt Lake City	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	7	32
Nevada											
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington											
Seattle	7	22	1	3	------	------	1	1	------	0	------
Spokane	6	21	4	1	------	------	1	0	------	1	------
Tacoma	2	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Oregon											
Portland	7	15	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	------
California:											
Los Angeles	18	23	2	6	1	18	3	0	0	0	211
Sacramento	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
San Francisco	10	15	0	0	0	9	1	4	0	9	148

City reports for week ended November 28, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fall River	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York	0	1	3	2	0	0	5	5	2
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Toledo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana:									
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:[1]									
Kansas City	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
District of Columbia:									
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Savannah	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Alabama:									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mobile	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Oregon:									
Portland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0

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[1] Typhus fever—1 case, St. Louis.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended November 28, 1925 The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below·

Summary of weekly reports from cities, September 20 to November 28, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct. 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
103 cities	[2] 102	[3] 120	140	154	[4] 168	[2] 182	166	[5] 174	[6] 181	[7] 160
New England	84	77	99	124	[8] 97	137	97	127	141	104
Middle Atlantic	81	84	114	120	129	149	126	141	143	150
East North Central	113	[3] 140	164	174	189	195	187	194	189	162
West North Central	155	195	207	236	259	282	267	240	226	178
South Atlantic	117	225	191	224	[9] 208	228	211	252	[7] 289	[7] 225
East South Central	63	69	97	97	109	97	137	69	132	120
West South Central	79	65	83	93	102	264	199	213	176	181
Mountain	[2] 195	134	200	162	372	[2] 176	286	[5] 340	[10] 322	134
Pacific	107	107	107	110	142	157	148	145	186	165

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 36	[3] 41	55	70	[4] 93	[2] 105	154	[5] 176	[6] 230	[7] 212
New England	184	250	385	447	[8] 599	604	852	937	1,130	827
Middle Atlantic	32	35	47	65	87	110	159	171	256	239
East North Central	24	[3] 26	26	25	47	57	74	88	103	124
West North Central	6	8	6	10	10	12	15	10	15	31
South Atlantic	31	25	16	55	[9] 40	59	154	232	[7] 293	[7] 358
East South Central	11	11	11	6	40	17	17	17	51	34
West South Central	0	0	0	0	14	5	9	9	9	5
Mountain	[2] 29	10	38	10	20	[2] 20	38	[5] 75	[10] 29	10
Pacific	20	3	12	29	12	15	17	20	32	26

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 66	[3] 91	96	126	[4] 132	[2] 160	170	[5] 192	[6] 184	[7] 204
New England	47	89	109	132	[8] 130	201	271	246	209	214
Middle Atlantic	49	62	65	75	96	106	111	142	144	149
East North Central	70	[3] 104	117	151	142	194	167	189	196	220
West North Central	147	195	135	276	206	305	384	400	421	454
South Atlantic	66	69	98	137	[9] 134	193	185	172	[7] 114	[7] 141
East South Central	80	80	132	154	132	80	109	183	137	183
West South Central	14	51	65	56	42	42	102	121	93	139
Mountain	[2] 88	181	153	48	115	[2] 195	172	[5] 170	[10] 166	172
Pacific	81	93	107	142	133	148	162	206	197	249

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[1] The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1923.

[2] Helena, Mont, not included

[3] Superior, Wis, not included.

[4] Barre, Vt, and Winston-Salem, N. C, not included.

[5] Denver, Colo., not included.

[6] Wilmington, N. C., and Reno, Nev., not included.

[7] Wilmington, N. C, not included.

[8] Barre, Vt., not included.

[9] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

[10] Reno, Nev., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, September 20 to November 28, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct. 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21	Nov. 28
103 cities	[2] 6	[3] 2	5	8	[4] 7	[2] 10	10	[5] 8	[6] 17	[7] 16
New England	0	0	0	0	[8] 7	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	2	[3] 0	1	8	4	17	12	13	32	32
West North Central	2	2	10	0	4	27	12	4	17	10
South Atlantic	6	0	6	6	[9] 0	6	12	6	[7] 21	[7] 2
East South Central	34	0	17	46	6	6	29	34	11	11
West South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mountain	[2] 39	10	10	29	10	[2] 10	19	[5] 38	[10] 20	10
Pacific	41	26	46	58	78	46	19	14	78	99

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct. 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21	Nov. 28
103 cities	[2] 45	[3] 40	37	36	[4] 33	[2] 26	28	[5] 12	[6] 17	[7] 14
New England	22	47	17	25	[8] 15	17	22	2	32	17
Middle Atlantic	31	32	31	28	25	21	12	8	20	14
East North Central	31	[3] 18	22	32	9	16	19	9	3	4
West North Central	17	35	33	21	33	19	31	17	15	8
South Atlantic	94	51	55	70	[9] 78	27	64	10	[7] 31	[7] 20
East South Central	217	143	177	132	160	109	183	46	34	23
West South Central	162	97	60	16	83	83	51	60	32	32
Mountain	[2] 98	115	124	18	67	[2] 88	38	[5] 0	[10] 20	19
Pacific	23	29	9	20	32	20	9	3	6	15

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct. 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21	Nov. 28
96 cities	[2] 3	[3] 4	3	6	[4] 8	[11] 11	13	12	[6] 8	[7] 9
New England	0	0	0	0	[8] 2	12	5	7	2	12
Middle Atlantic	3	3	3	5	8	10	14	14	6	8
East North Central	5	[3] 7	3	8	9	7	12	10	6	5
West North Central	4	7	4	7	7	11	7	13	2	2
South Atlantic	2	4	2	2	[9] 2	6	18	2	[7] 15	[7] 10
East South Central	0	17	0	17	6	29	40	29	46	29
West South Central	0	20	15	10	20	41	15	31	10	36
Mountain	[2] 10	0	10	0	38	[2] 10	10	0	[10] 20	10
Pacific	4	0	0	11	4	[12] 4	15	4	19	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct. 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21	Nov. 28
96 cities	[2] 57	[3] 62	66	94	[4] 96	[11] 122	141	138	[6] 151	[7] 130
New England	55	32	60	97	[8] 87	112	139	137	144	161
Middle Atlantic	66	68	64	94	104	137	153	141	160	145
East North Central	42	[3] 47	65	94	83	119	125	137	146	100
West North Central	28	37	46	61	63	99	88	83	103	83
South Atlantic	92	87	76	120	[9] 124	134	207	162	[7] 158	[7] 146
East South Central	46	109	120	103	132	114	166	177	240	191
West South Central	51	66	66	56	117	138	163	122	163	158
Mountain	[2] 78	143	95	121	115	[2] 78	105	181	[10] 234	162
Pacific	57	98	57	83	79	[12] 53	95	114	91	102

[2] Helena, Mont., not included.
[3] Superior, Wis., not included.
[4] Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[5] Denver, Colo., not included.
[6] Wilmington, N. C., and Reno, Nev., not included.
[7] Wilmington, N. C., not included.
[8] Barre, Vt., not included.
[9] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[10] Reno, Nev., not included.
[11] Helena, Mont., and Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[12] Tacoma, Wash., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1925

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	103	96	28, 977, 311	28, 321, 626
New England	12	12	2, 098, 746	2, 098, 746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10, 304, 114	10, 304, 114
East North Central	16	16	7, 135, 899	7, 135, 899
West North Central	14	11	2, 515, 330	2, 381, 454
South Atlantic	21	21	2, 542, 498	2, 542, 498
East South Central	7	7	911, 885	911, 885
West South Central	8	6	1, 124, 564	1, 023, 013
Mountain	9	9	546, 445	546, 445
Pacific	6	4	1, 797, 830	1, 377, 572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended November 14, 1925.—The following report for the week ended November 14, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations' Secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta		0		14	1	0
Bombay		0		0	5	3
Madras		0		3	7	1
Rangoon		2		2	0	0
Karachi		1		0	13	0
Negapatam		0		0	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	2	2	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	6	0
Manila	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	27	21	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	1	0		2
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	2		0	0
Osaka	0	0	9		0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Darwin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Moresby	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	0	0	0	0	5	4
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamatave	4	3	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0		0	0	0	0

BRAZIL

Mortality—Prevailing diseases—State of Rio Grande do Sul—Year, 1924.—During the year 1924, 25,429 deaths from all causes were reported in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, as compared with 25,551 deaths reported for the year 1923. Estimated population, 3,023,000. The prevailing diseases present during the period were stated to have been tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and syphilis. It was stated that most of the typhoid fever deaths occurred in the rural sections of the State.

Porto Alegre (population, estimated, 241,903).—The total number of reported deaths for Porto Alegre during the year under report was 4,269, of which number 769 were from tuberculosis and 109 from typhoid fever. It was stated that most of the fatalities from typhoid fever occurred in sections of the city where the water supply was not generally available. The number of deaths of children under 2 years of age diminished from 1,503 in the year 1923 to 1,479 in 1924.

Vaccination against rabies.—The Pasteur Institute at Porto Alegre was stated to have administered treatment against hydrophobia to 1,137 persons, of whom all but 137 had been bitten by dogs.

Plague—Certain maritime States—October, 1925.—According to information dated November 7, 1925, plague was reported present in October, 1925, in the interior of the States of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, and Pernambuco.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Ontario—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, as follows:

Disease	1925		1924	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	1	7	7
Chicken pox	88		106	
Diphtheria	271	16	183	6
Dysentery				8
German measles	1		6	
Gonorrhea	134		175	
Influenza		10	6	1
Lethargic encephalitis	9	1	5	5
Measles	59		233	
Mumps	29		100	
Paratyphoid fever			3	
Pneumonia		35		82
Poliomyelitis	37		35	2
Scarlet fever	162	5	195	1
Septic sore throat	4		6	
Smallpox	25		13	
Syphilis	79		85	
Tuberculosis	148	62	119	61
Typhoid fever	130	8	114	13
Whooping cough	295	7	225	5

Smallpox was reported according to locality, during the period under report, as follows. Cases—Elora, 8; Fergus, 2; Kemptville, 2; Kitchener, 5; Nicholl, 4; Trenton, 4.

CHINA

North Manchuria Plague-Prevention Service—Report for year ended September, 1925.—Information received through the North Manchuria Plague-Prevention Service for the year ended September, 1925, shows the occurrence of plague during that period as follows:

North Manchuria.—Two cases of plague occurring in Russian tarabagan hunters were reported May 29, 1925, at Hahontch, a small station between Hailar and Manchouli, on the Chinese Eastern Railway. One of the cases, which developed pneumonic complications, ended fatally.

North Shansi Province.—A rather serious epidemic was reported from Hsing-hsien District in North Shansi Province, about 35 miles from Paotehchow, where in 1917–18 an epidemic of pneumonic plague developed. Chinese medical officers sent to the locality reported 20 out of 27 villages to be affected, with a total of 790 deaths, practically all bubonic in type. The epidemic covered the month of October, 1924.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—September and October, 1925.—Cases of disease were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the months of September and October, 1925, as follows

SEPTEMBER, 1925

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Chicken pox		1	1			6	8
Diphtheria	2	16	3	4	1	10	36
Malaria	5	93	8	13	56	256	431
Measles	9	88	11	26	5	186	325
Paratyphoid fever	5	9	1	6		1	22
Scarlet fever		19					19
Tetanus (infantile)		1	1				2
Typhoid fever	5	54	21	62	2	16	160

OCTOBER, 1925

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Chicken pox	1	12			1	2	16
Diphtheria	2	13	1	4	2	4	26
Malaria	2	87	1	8	57	310	465
Measles	5	84	2	10	2	107	219
Paratyphoid fever	5	5	2	9		1	22
Scarlet fever		16	7				23
Tetanus (infantile)		1	1		1		3
Typhoid fever	7	37	7	23		15	89

EGYPT

Plague—Port Said—October 30–November 12, 1925.—During the period under report two cases of plague, both fatal, were reported in Egypt. The cases occurred at Port Said. The total number of case reported in Egypt from January 1 to November 12, 1924, was 136 as compared with 359 cases reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—October, 1925.—Communicable diseases were reported in the Island of Malta during the month of October, 1925, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	4	Scarlet fever	4
Diphtheria	14	Smallpox	38
Malta (undulant) fever	54	Tuberculosis	21
Measles	64	Typhoid fever	55
Pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia)	9		

Population, civil, estimated, 223,088

Smallpox.—From October 1 to November 18, 1925, 50 cases of smallpox were reported in the Island of Malta. Of these, 14 cases occurred at Valetta and 21 cases at Floriana, a locality in the vicinity.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Screening against mosquitoes—Lourenco Marques.—All buildings for dwelling purposes whether already occupied or to be constructed, are required by order of the municipal authority dated August 31, 1925, to be thoroughly protected against mosquitoes by screening doors and windows.

RUMANIA

Measures against importation of plague.—According to information dated October 31, 1925, inspection and control of arriving passengers and merchandise from Saloniki, Kavalla, and Mitylene, Greece, have been put in force at Rumanian ports to prevent importation of plague.

Epidemic scarlet and typhoid fever—Kishenev.—Under the same date, scarlet fever and typhoid fever were reported present in epidemic form at Kishenev, Bessarabia.

SALVADOR

Mortality—Gastroenteritis—Measles—Malaria—July–September, 1925.—During the three months ended September 30, 1925, 7,231 deaths from all causes were reported in the Republic of Salvador, Central America. Of this number, 155 each were reported for gastroenteritis and measles. Malarial fevers were stated to [illegible] prevalent. Population, 1,500,000.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended December 18, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				
Calcutta	Oct 11-31	18	18	
Indo-China				
Saigon	Oct 12-18	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country
Do	Oct 26-Nov 1	1	1	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				Oct 30 Nov 12, 1925 Cases, 2, deaths, 0 Total, Jan. 1-Nov 12, 1925 Cases, 136, corresponding period, 1924, cases, 359.
Port Said	Oct 30-Nov. 12	2	2	Bubonic, 1, septicemic, 1.
India				
Rangoon	Oct 11-24	9	8	Sept, 1925: Cases, 74; deaths, 62, Five imported. Rats found fected, 10
Java				
Batavia	Oct 10-16	101	96	Province.
Cheribon	Sept 13-26	72	124	
Pekalongan	do		16	
Soerabaya	Sept 27-Oct 10	24	24	
Tegal	Sept 13-26		22	
Senegal				
Dakar	Sept 13	1		

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	Oct 21-31	5		
Do	Nov. 1-10	5		
Canada:				
Province—				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Nov. 29-Dec 5	1		
Ontario.				
Elora	Sept. 1-30	8		
Fergus	do	2		
Kemptville	do	2		
Kitchener	do	5		
Nicholl	do	4		
Trenton	do	4		
Great Britain:				
England—				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nov. 15-21	3		
Sheffield	do	1		
India:				
Calcutta	Oct. 11 31	6	4	
Irak.				
Bagdad	Oct 18-24	1	1	
Java.				
Batavia	Oct. 10 23	5		Province.
Pasoeroean	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	14		
Soerabaya	Sept. 27-Oct. 10	181	28	
South Bantam	Sept. 13-26	2		
Malta				Oct 1-Nov. 18, 1925. Cases, 50.
Floriana	Oct. 1-Nov. 18	21		
Valetta	do	14		
Mexico.				
Durango	November, 1925		3	
Guadalajara	Nov. 24-30		1	
Mexico City	do	2		
San Luis Potosi	Nov 22-28		1	
Persia:				
Teheran	May 22-June 22		28	
Do	June 23-July 22		47	
Mand				Sept. 27-Oct. 10, 1925: Cases, 2.

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended December 18, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Nov. 1-14	65		Oct. 12-Nov. 7, 1925: Deaths, [illegible]
Oporto	Nov. 15-21	1		
Spain:				
Madrid	October, 1925		1	
Malaga	Nov. 8-14		2	
Tunis:				
Tunis	Oct. 1-Nov. 10	23		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	Oct. 21-31	1		
Chosen:				
Seoul	Oct. 1-31	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Oct. 29-Nov. 4	2	1	
Mexico:				
Durango	November, 1925		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 15-21	7		
Palestine:				
Safad	Oct. 27-Nov. 2	1		
Poland				Sept. 27-Oct. 10, 1925: Cases, 1; deaths, 2.
Sweden:				
Stockholm	Oct. 25-31	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Oct. 1-10	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Cape Town	Sept. 1-Oct. 2	1		

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925[1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11-20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25-June 20, 1925: Cases, [illegible]; deaths, 120. June 28-Aug. 8, 1925: Cases, [illegible]; deaths, 21.
Colombo	May 10-16	2	2	
Do	Oct. 4-10	2	2	Immigrant.
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 23-Oct. 31	10	9	
Hongkong	Sept. 13-19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept. 6-12			Sporadic cases.
Shanghai	July-September	2,108	218	Foreign: Cases, 28; deaths, 14. Native: Cases, 2,080; deaths, 204.
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	2		
Swatow	Oct. 8-31			Present.
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, [illegible]; deaths, 19,980. June 28-Aug. 29, 1925: Cases, [illegible]; deaths, 9,220. Sept. 1-Oct. 3, 1925: Cases, [illegible]; deaths, 2,094.
Bombay	May 10-June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	58	40	
Do	May 17-23	79	61	
Do	June 14-20	12	11	
Do	July 5-Oct. 10	111	95	
Karachi	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6-20	4	1	
Do	July 5-Oct. 3	40	10	
Rangoon	May 3-June 6	22	15	Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 2; deaths, 2. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 14-27	12	8	
Do	June 28-Oct. 10	9	8	

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[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 12; deaths, 3; corresponding period, 1924, cases, 19, deaths, 10
Cambodia	July 1-31	2		July, 1924 Cases, 7, deaths, 4
Cochin-China	do	6	2	July, 1924 Cases, 7; deaths, 5.
Saigon	May 4-June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 23-July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug 3-9	1	1	Do
Laos	do	1		
Tonkin	July 1-31	3	1	July, 1924 Cases, 2.
Japan				
Kobe	Sept. 4-6	5	2	
Taiwan Island, Taihoku	Oct 1-8			Present
Yokohama	Sept 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands				
Manila	June 15-28	3		
Do	June 29-Aug 16	17	4	
Do	Sept 7-Oct 18	233	86	
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14-20	1	1	
Batangas	Sept 6-Oct 3	3		
Bulacan	do	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept. 19	5	4	
Do	Sept 27-Oct 10	83	42	
Camarines Sur	July 3-9	1		
Capiz	Sept 20-26	1	1	
Lagonoy	June 6-12	2	1	
Laguna	Sept 6-12	1		
Leyte	July 8-Sept 19	2	2	
Mountain Province	June 23-29	1	1	
Nueva Ecija	Sept 13-Oct 3	3	1	
Rizal Province	Aug 2-8	2		
Do	Aug 16-Sept 22	26	15	
Surigao	Aug 16-22	1	1	
—Zambales	Sept 22-26	1	1	
				June 28-Aug 22, 1925. Cases, 10, deaths, 5
Alg				
Bangkok	Apr 20-June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug 23-29	1	1	
Do	Oct 4-17	30	14	Imported, 20
'urkey				
Constantinople	May 16-22	1		
On vessel		1		At Nagasaki. Reported Sept 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln.		1		At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai.
Steamship Amboise.	Sept. 16	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai. In port at Shanghai Sept. 11-13, 1925. Arrived at Suez Oct. 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibouti Destination, Marseille

PLAGUE

Algeria:				
Algiers	Oct 11-20	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 3-June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept 6-12	1	1	
British East Africa				
Tanganyika Territory	Sept. 20-26		2	
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	28	28	
Do	July	116	102	
Entebbe	May 4-June 30	79	74	Apr. 1-May 31, 1925: Cases, 129; deaths, 118.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10-June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28-Oct. 3	22	19	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Foochow	May 21-31			Reported present in epidemic form
Do	Aug 23-29			Present
Nanking	July 25-Oct 31			Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Swatow	Oct 11-17			Endemic
Ecuador				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 50,547; found infected, 95. July 1-Oct 31, 1925: Rats taken, 77,781; rats found infected, 357.
Do	Sept 1-Oct 31	15	8	
Egypt				Jan 1-Oct 28, 1925: Cases, 131; Corresponding period, year 1924: Cases, 358.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-21	2	2	Bubonic
Do	Sept 10-16	1		
Kantara	Oct 28	1	1	Government of Suez, bubonic
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept 3	11	3	
Do	Oct 1-7	2		
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug 19	1	1	Septicemic
Province—				
Assiut	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug 6-12	5	2	
Do	Oct 25	1	1	Bubonic.
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Do	Oct 25	1	1	Septicemic
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France:				
Chateau Gombert	Oct 13	1	1	Distant 8½ kilometers from Marseille
Marseille	Aug 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece:				
Athens	July 1-Oct 10	61	18	
Do	Oct 21-31	18	6	Including Piraeus
Cephalonia	Nov 10	1		Ionian Islands. Case stated to have originated at Patras.
Piræus	July 18-Aug. 11	9		
Pyrgos	Sept 1	1		
Saloniki	Sept 22-Oct 12	2	1	
Hawaii Territory:				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug 7	1		
Do	Aug. 15			Plague-infected rat near Paauilo
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat
Paauhau	Aug. 12			Do.
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 10,106; deaths, 8,913. June 28-Oct. 3, 1925: Cases, 11,132; deaths, 7,693.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Oct. 17	26	10	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug 6	1	1	
Do	Sept. 6-Oct. 21	25	13	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept 19	185	78	
Do	Sept. 28-Oct. 10	59	27	
Do	Oct 20-26	7	8	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 13; deaths, 13. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Oct 10	210	203	
Indo China				July 1-31, 1925: Cases, 46; deaths, 36; corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 20; deaths, 22.
Annam	July 1-31	8	8	July, 1924: Cases, 4; deaths, 4.
Cambodia	do	16	13	July, 1924. Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Cochin China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 31-Sept. 20	4	3	Do.
Kwang-Chow-Wan	do	22	15	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Irak:				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Italy				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept 3-5	2		From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Egypt, Sept 17, 1925
Japan				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct 2-6	1	1	
Java				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province
Do	Aug 8-14	28	26	Do
Do	Aug 22-Sept 11	100	101	Do
Do	Sept 26-Oct 9	128	125	Do
Besoeki Residency	Aug 4-Sept 5			Epidemic
Cheribon	Apr 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Sept 12		269	
Djokjakarta	Sept 2-5			Do
Kediri	do			Do
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do
Pekalongan	Apr 9-June 27		96	
Do	June 28-July 25		9	
Do	Aug 1-Sept 12		78	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug 29	22	7	
Do	Sept 6-19	18	18	Epidemic at Teman.
Do	Sept 20-26	7	7	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambo.
Do	Aug 5-12			Epidemic at Klaten
Do	Sept 11-17			Epidemic in 4 localities.
Tegal	Apr. 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Do	Aug 1-22		11	
Madagascar				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr. 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3; septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr. 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July-August	70	66	Bubonic, 25; pneumonic, 28; septicemic, 17.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16-May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug 1-31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925: 1 case. August, 1925 1 case Sept. 18, 1925: Plague-infected rats found.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-June	25	20	
Do	July, 1925	21	15	
Peru				July-August, 1925: Cases, 40; deaths, 18.
Barranca	July-August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
Russia				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact Province of Bukeevsk.
Senegal	March-June	155	81	
Do	July-August	150	89	
Siam	June 28-Aug. 22	37	27	
Bangkok	Apr 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Sept 26	6	5	
Do				Sept. 18, 1925: Plague-infected rats found.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	3	3	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Syria				
Beirut	Sept 4-Oct 10	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	Aug 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug 15	5	2	Natives.
On vessel				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt. Vessel arrived July 7, 1925 Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 21-27	2		At Piraeus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt
Steamship Anatolia	Aug. 8	1		Do.
Steamship City of Norwich	Apr. 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Penang, destination, London. Case occurred in first officer of vessel
Steamship Naxos	Sept 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept 9, 1925.

SMALLPOX

Algeria				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug 20	67		
Do	Sept. 1-Oct 20	15		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	8		
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 28-Sept. 5	8	6	
Do	Sept. 19-26	2		
Pernambuco	Apr 26-May 30	40	21	
Do	June 7-27	5	3	
Do	July 5-18	1	1	
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1	
Do	Aug 9-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 15	122	36	
Do	Aug. 20-Oct. 31	209	165	
British East Africa				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr. 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Oct. 10	73	20	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug. 23-Sept. 26	40	5	
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa.				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr 28-May 4	3		
Do	Sept. 8-14	34		Natives.
Do	Oct. 6-12	4	1	Do.
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept. 16	4		Do.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Aug. 6-19	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug 2-Sept 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept 30, 1925 Cases, 52, deaths, 1
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug 23-Nov 14	2		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct 1-Nov 21	4		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Oct 21			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug 9	3		
Do	Sept 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Oct 21			Present
Hongkong	Apr 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Oct 18	12	6	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Do	Oct 1-21	2		
Nanking	May 9-Oct 31			Do
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-Oct 31	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Oct 31			Stated to be endemic
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925 Cases, 311; deaths, 74.
Colombia				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15-29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr 1 June 30, 1925 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Occurring in State of Slovakia.
Egypt				January-July 1, 1925: Cases 341; deaths, 74. July 2-Aug. 4, 1925. Cases, 45; deaths, 15.
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar. 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February June, 1925. Cases, 102. July August, 1925: Cases, 91.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany:				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-Sept. 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924: Cases 6.
Gold Coast				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,121; deaths, 99 July August, 1925: Cases, 280; deaths, 40.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				May 24 June 27, 1925: Cases, 441. June 28 Nov. 14, 1925: Cases, 1,059.
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug. 2-8	14	8	
Hull	Oct 25-Nov 14	13		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Nov. 7	25	1	
Sheffield	Oct. 4-31	38		
Greece				January-June, 1925: Cases, 47; deaths, 8. July, 1925: Cases, 2.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Do	Sept. 1-30	8		
Saloniki	Sept. 22 28		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Aug 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug 27.
Hungary				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 37,107; deaths, 9,152. June 28-Sept 19, 1925: Cases, 22,080; deaths, 5,216.
Bombay	Apr 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-Oct 17	48	28	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Oct 10	71	60	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug 30-Sept 26	10	6	
Do	Oct 18-31	7	3	
Madras	May 18-June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28-July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug 2-Oct 31	168	65	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28-July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12-Sept 19	29	14	
Indo-China				July, 1925 Cases, 144, deaths, 35, corresponding period, 1924—cases, 119, deaths, 51
Annam	July 1-31	39	7	July, 1924. Cases, 11; deaths, 7
Cambodia	do	62	18	July, 1924: Cases, 28, deaths, 13.
Cochin China	do	12	7	July, 1924 Cases, 73; deaths, 31.
Saigon	Apr 20-Mar 31	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug 17-Oct 11	17	4	
Tonkin	July 1-31	31	3	July, 1924 Cases, 7.
Irak				Jan 11-June 27, 1925. Cases, 186; deaths, 62. June 28-Sept. 5, 1925. Cases, 76; deaths, 25.
Bagdad	Apr 26-June 20	4	1	
Do	Sept 27-Oct 3	1	1	
Italy	Dec 28-June 27	97		
Do	June 28-Aug 1	29		
Catania	Aug. 17-23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug 17-Sept. 13	7		
Venice	July 27-Aug. 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr 26-June 27, 1925 Cases, 110. June 28-Oct 31, 1925 Cases, 211 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr 26-June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28-Oct. 31	93		Do
Japan.				
Kobe	May 24-June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15-21	2		
Do	July 6-19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1-30	11		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Tokyo	June 14-20	1		
Yokohama	May 25-June 12	3		
Java:				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Do	Aug. 1-8	4		
Batavia	May 2-June 20	2		
Do	July 4-31	5		
Do	Aug. 8-Sept. 25	6		Province.
Besoeki	Aug 23-Sept. 5	14	2	
Brebes	Apr. 22-28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16-22		1	
Do	July 12-Aug. 15	2		Do.
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Pasoeroean	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	35	1	
Do	Sept 17			Do.
Pekalongan	Apr. 2-8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug. 8			Epidemic at Montong.
Soerabaya	Apr 16-June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28-Aug. 8	373	43	
Do	Aug. 16-Sept. 26	625	93	
South Bantam	Apr. 16-22	1		
Tegal	Mar. 29-May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May-June, 1925: Cases, 4. July, 1925: Case, 1.
Lithuania				February-May, 1925: Cases, 6. August, 1925: Cases, 3.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Malta	June 1-30	9		
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	9	1	
Do	Oct. 5-21	24	4	Valetta and vicinity. From contact at Lazaretto, 1 case.
Floriana	do	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January-June, 1925: Deaths, 2,667.
Durango	July-October		31	
Guadalajara	June 2-29		10	
Do	June 30-Nov. 16		5	
Mazatlan	Nov. 9-15			In vicinity, 3 cases.
Merida	Sept. 20-Oct. 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24-July 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5-11	3		Do.
Do	July 26-Sept. 5	8		Do.
Do	Sept. 27-Nov. 7	6		Do.
Oaxaca, State	Aug. 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16-Sept. 19	3	2	
Do	Oct. 11-24		3	
Do	Nov. 8-14		14	
Tampico	June 1-10		1	
Do	July 1-31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug. 1-Oct. 31		12	
Morocco:				
Tangier	May 17-June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 10; deaths, 16.
Do				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,541; deaths, 169. July, 1925: Deaths, 21.
Persia:				
Teheran	Mar. 21-May 21		29	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 1-30		1	
Do	Aug. 1-31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar. 1-June 27, 1925: Cases, 41. July 5-12, 1925: Cases, 2. Aug. 2-8, 1925: Case, 1.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr. 26-June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28-Oct. 11	100	20	
Oporto	June 14-20	1		
Do	July 19-Aug. 29	7		
Do	Nov. 8-14		1	
Rumania				January-May, 1925: Cases, 20; death, 1.
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 1,000; January-April, 1925: Cases, 5,875. Later than previously published reports.
Ukraine	July 1-31	19		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 28-June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28-July 11	2	1	
Spain:				
Malaga	May 24-June 20		15	
Do	July 5-Oct. 17		48	
Do	Oct. 25-Nov. 7		4	
Valencia	May 31-June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17-23	1		
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Padang	July 12-25	5		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7-13	1		
Lucerne	June 14-20	4		
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr. 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan. 3-Apr. 15, 1925: Cases, 14.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct. 6		91	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925: Cases, 8.
Cape Province	May 24-Sept 12			Outbreaks.
Port Elizabeth	Apr 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug 9-Sept 5			Outbreak in Ladybrand district.
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks.
Do	Aug 30-Oct 3			Do
Johannesburg	Sept 5-11	1		
Uruguay				December, 1924: Cases, 8.
Do				February-May, 1925. Cases, 11.
Montevideo	Aug 1-31	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria				
Algiers	May 11-20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases. Isolated.
Do	July 1-Oct 20	21	8	
Constantine	July 1-10	17		District.
Do	July 21-31	7		Department.
Oran	do	8		Do.
Bolivia				
La Paz	Apr 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924: 1 case. January-June, 1925: Cases, 124; deaths, 7. July-August, 1925: Cases, 30, deaths, 5
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept 14-20		1	
Chile				
Iquique	Aug 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct 24		17	
China:				
Antung	Oct 26-Nov 1	2		
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept 2-Oct 14	3		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925: 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia. July, 1925 Cases, 3.
Egypt				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211. July 2-Aug. 4, 1925 Cases, 107; deaths, 19.
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept 17	3		
Cairo	Mar 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
Do	Sept. 10-16	1	1	
Port Said	May 14-20	1	1	
Do	July 30-Aug 12	4	1	
Do	Aug 20-26	3		
Esthonia				Apr. 1-May 30, 1925: Cases, 6. August, 1925. Cases, 1.
Great Britain				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept 6-Oct 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925: Cases, 57; deaths, 6. July-August, 1925: Cases, 17; deaths, 3.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept 1-Oct 31	21	3	Including Piraeus.
Kalamata	Apr. 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak.				
Bagdad	Ju[illegible] 12-18	1		
Ireland:				
Cork County	Aug. 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925: Cases, 26. September, 1925: Cases, 1.
Libau	July 14-20	[illegible]		July-August, 1925: Cases, 9.
Lithuania				March-June, 1925: Cases, 162; deaths, 8. July-August, 1925: Cases, 6.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico				January-June, 1925 Deaths, 124.
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	21		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	June 28-Aug 1	39		Do
Do	Aug 16-Oct. 24	93		Do.
Do	Nov 1-14	14		Do.
San Luis Potosi	June 28-Nov 7		3	
Tampico	Aug 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925 Cases, 421. July, 1925 Cases, 59.
Palestine				Sept 15-Oct 19, 1925 9 cases, occurring in 6 localities, viz, Beit Gan, Haifa, Kehturia, Rishon, Safad, and Tel-Aviv
Beitusia	Oct 20-26	1		
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug. 20-Sept. 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug 20-Sept 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Oct 26	10		
Majdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	Sept 13-19		1	
Persia				
Teheran	Apr 21-May 21		1	
Peru				
Arequipa	Apr 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Do	Sept. 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar. 1-Apr. 11, 1925: Cases, 1,195, deaths, 71 Apr. 19-June 27, 1925. Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87. July 5-Aug. 15, 1925 Cases, 173, deaths, 16. Aug 16-Sept. 26, 1925: Cases, 81, deaths, 3
Portugal.				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept. 26	2		
Rumania	January-June	1,490	167	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept 1-10	1		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 5,062 January-April, 1925. Cases 34,062. Later than previously published reports.
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain.				
Seville	Aug 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
Tunis				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept. 18	12	5	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925: Cases, 61; deaths, 4 July, 1925: Cases, 161; deaths 34.
Cape Province	May-June, 1925	64	6	
Do	July, 1925	31	4	
Do	Aug. 23-Oct. 10			Outbreaks.
East London	Sept. 13-19	1		Native.
Port Elizabeth	Aug 30-Sept 5	1		
Natal	May-June, 1925	16		
Do	July, 1925	15	5	
Durban	Feb 1-June 27	17		
Do	June 28-Aug. 29	2		
Orange Free State	May-June, 1925	53	5	
Do	July, 1925	99	20	
Do	Sept. 6-12			Outbreaks.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Do.
Transvaal	May-June, 1925	17	4	
Do	July, 1925	16	5	
Do	Aug. 9-15			Do.
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 27 to December 11, 1925—Continued

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Gold Coast	Apr. 1-30	1		
Do	July, 1925	1	1	
Ivory Coast				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia:				
Monrovia	Aug 7	4		
Nigeria	April-June	12	6	
Do	July, 1925	4	3	
Ibaden	Apr 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	